THE

BENGALEE.

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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26.

—The Foreign Office has communicated the following to the Press:—In the State of Kerowlee in Rajpootana, the last harvest has been completely destroyed for want of rain, and the rubbee harvest is likely to share the same fate. To meet the impending famine, the Maharajah of Kerowlee has remitted the transit duties for one year, and has ordered advances to be made to traders to bring grain from Agra. He has also established houses of relief in various places within his territory, and has set on foot works of public utility to afford employment to the poor. In addition to these measures, His Highness has directed that no revenue shall be taken from those who have lost their crops entirely, and that it shall be collected by instalments from those whose crops are injured.

—In connection with the scarcity in Rajpootana the Government of India, on Colonel Keatinge's recommendation, has sanctioned the appointment of an Agent in Jessulmere to facilitate the importation of grain into those States from the direction of Sinde. The Agent will be employed for eight months on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem, and an allowance of Rupees 50 for his Office; but it is understood that he will be withdrawn before the expiration of this period, if it should be found possible to dispense with his services.

—The Cabool correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the following letter from Ameere Shere Allee Khan was received by Sirdar Mahomed Hoosain Khan, the Governor of Cabool, on the 24th Ultimo:—

"Send the uniform, that is coats and pantaloons, for the battalion of Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan, as soon as possible, as they are urgently wanted.

Some three hundred Jazailchees belonging to Sirdar Mahamed Yakoob Khan's troops having deserted the Sirdar's camp, have gone over to Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan. Please inspect the muster roll of the Jazailchee force, and realize the three months' allowance, which have been advanced to the deserters, from their families."

Grain is very scarce and not procurable. About one hundred men and women waited on the Governor and complained that they could not get any grain and flour from the shopkeepers in the bazar and that they were starving. The Governor sent for five of the chief shopkeepers and fined them five hundred rupees for not selling their grain to the poor. On the shopkeepers making an excuse that very little grain was brought into the city, the Governor reprimanded them and said that they must get it from elsewhere and sell to the poor.

—The *Bombay Gazette* notices in the home papers the demise of Mary Buchanan, widow of the late John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Welwyn, Herts, and mother of Lieutenant-General Sir William Mansfield, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., Commander-in Chief of the Indian Army. Mrs. Mansfield was the daughter of General Samuel-Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., and was in her seventy-ninth year at the time of her death, which took place at Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on November 16.

—The *Poona Observer* says "it would be difficult to find a greater or healthier contrast, than is presented by this truthful picture, and those which the *Friend* so good-naturedly ~~printed~~ for our understanding, some weeks back: 'The Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* wrote about the same period:—'The announcement of Earl of Mayo's appointment has been received in this country with a *shout of disapprobation.*' Well, in the plainest and simplest of terms, we make reply that the statement is untrue. It was sharply *criticised* or whimpered over, according to temperament, here and there, upon a very imperfect appreciation of the facts; but, taking the country at large the appointment has been decidedly popular; and we unhesitatingly say, is now remarkably so."

—A London Telegram informs us that the *Post* denies the wide-spread report that Government have decided to recall Earl Mayo and to replace him by the Marquis of Salisbury.

The European Powers are endeavouring to prevent a conflict between Greece and Turkey.

—To relieve his distressed subjects during the present scarcity, the Maharaja of Jeypore lately removed all restrictions on the grain traffic of his territory, and abandoned the collection of every description of tax on grain. In addition to these measures, His Highness has now set apart funds for the construction of a pucka Bund across the Kukoos River near Ambair, and of a Dhurmsala in the immediate vicinity of the city.

The Dhurmsala is intended to be used as a depot for the distribution of alms to the aged and infirm, and those having special claims on His Highness's bounty.

—The *Englishman* reports that an application was made on Wednesday last on behalf of the Taxing Officer of the High Court for a *rule nisi* against a native attorney, to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of Attorneys for misconduct, in presenting Bills containing extortionate and fictitious charges. The day fixed for the hearing of the Rule is the 11th of January next

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28.

—The *Delhi Gazette* is glad to hear that Government has agreed to give for Female Education an equivalent of the amount that may be obtained by public subscription or private donation.

—The same journal understands that Major Davis, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, has been deputed to the task of suppressing cattle theft so prevalent in the Rohilcund and Meerut Divisions. To do this effectually he has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate. Major Dennehy, hitherto officiating for Major Tyrwhit, will officiate as Deputy Inspector General.

—In consequence of complaints made by the mafeedars and proprietors of certain villages in the Sirsa District, which were granted to the Maharajah of Bikaneer for his services during the mutiny, the Government of India, according to the above authority, called upon His Highness to maintain the rights and privileges conferred on the villagers by the British Government, and to substitute a person of upright character for the present corrupt manager. The Maharajah has readily acceded to the wishes of Government, and has promised to regard scrupulously the terms of the settlement which were in force at the time the villages were made over to him.

—We see it stated that on the recommendation of the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana the Government has granted the Maharajah of Kerowlee a loan of one lakh and a half of Rupees to enable him to tide over the difficulties consequent on the present season of drought. The loan which is repayable within four years, is made on security of the revenues of the Kerowlee State, which amount to about Rupees 3½ lakhs a year, and it is to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

—The C. District of the E. I. Railway Company comprises all the stations between Cawnpore and Mogul-Serai, which are eighteen in number, In three of these there are European station-masters, who each has an Assistant to relieve him by turn. In the remaining fifteen there are native station-masters, who singly do their work. Trains pass and repass this district fifteen times in every twenty-four hours, a circumstance which affords undeniable evidence of the prosperity of the company and reflects high credit on its officers and establishment. But from what our Agra contemporary has heard from a friend, he feels it due to humanity to observe, that these fifteen native station-masters are in consequence of this extreme press of business so much overworked as scarcely to have time for any rest, and most of them therefore are suffering in health. They are necessarily obliged to ask their employers to allow them each an assistant, in the same manner as has been done to the three European station-masters of their district, as also to the station-masters in Districts A and B, *i. e.* the line between Howrah and Mogul-Serai. We hope the petition of these hard working men will meet with a favourable result.

—Six months' grace has been offered to the Joudpore Rajah in which to set his house in order, and to establish some kind of government in the Marwar territory. In the event of the Joudpoor Rajah not following the advice now offered, his eldest son is to be placed on the *guddee.*

—The *Pioneer* reports that a somewhat peculiar application was made by Mr. Newton, on the 18th Instant, before the N. W. P. High Court. The application was to have a case transferred from the file of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad to that of the Hight Court in its extraordinary Original Jurisdiction, on the ground that the Subordinate Judge had lost his temper and shewn a bias against Mr. Newton's client. Messrs. Millett, Goodall, and Dillon, on behalf of the several defendants, opposed the application successfully. The Court remarked that if they were to grant Mr. Newton's application, it would establish a very bad precedent; for then every case, in which an altercation had taken place between Judge and Counsel, could be removed to another Court on that ground alone. A Counsel, seeing his case in difficulties, would

have to quarrel with the Court, and then immediately apply for a transfer, on the plea that the Judge could not keep his temper.

— We learn from the same journal that the average price of wheat in the N. W. Provinces during the week ending [illegible] instant varied from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. There appears to be no actual want of food any-where, for the markets are generally well stocked. Prices are nevertheless gradually and steadily rising. The district reports for the most part represent the cultivators as doing every thing in their power, straining every nerve in fact, to extend the area of irrigable land by means of *kutcha* wells; but unfortunately there are large tracts of country beyond the reach of irrigation of any kind, and, unless rain should fall speedily, the most dire results will have to be provided against. It is wonderful with what tenacity the Hindoo cultivator will cling to hope, so long as any chance of rain is left, but when he gives way to despair, he does so altogether. The poorer classes of the Bijnour district afford an illustration of this. Up to the end of November while clouds continued to hover about, there was absolutely no demand for labour on the relief works which had been started by Government; but when the clouds dispersed, hope fled with them, and the poorer classes have lately flocked to the works clamorous for aid. There is no actual want of food: the famine is rather a famine of work than of food; and the Local Government is doing every thing in its power to mitigate it.

— The High Court N. W. Provinces closed for the vacation on the 19th instant, and will re-open early in January next. According to the *Mofussilite* there is no prospect of the second half of the Court going to Allahabad until March or even later: but nobody seems to be quite certain about it. The prevalent opinion is that of Macbeth,—

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

But the new Courts at Allahabad are said to be so excessively inconvenient that it is doubtful whether the business can be carried on in them. It is just possible that this may lead Government to let the Court remain permanently at Agra after all, a conclusion which would please everybody except the house proprietors of Allahabad.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

— At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held on the 15th Instant there was not a quorum present, and the meeting was therefore adjourned till the 17th, when the Directors again raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. The *Bombay Gazette* understands that the Bank now charges on loans secured by the deposit of Government paper, interest at 7 per cent., against 9 per cent. in Calcutta; and it discounts private bills having a currency exceeding sixty days, at 10 per cent., against 13 per cent. in Calcutta.

— The home papers are discussing the advisability of re-establishing transportation; but the difficulty of locality has to be got over. The Colonies declare roundly that, whatever original indebtedness they may labour under to the convict system, they will have no more of it; and the selection of another region, whither to extrude our social pariahs, is absolutely needful. The *Poona Observer* suggests the establishment of a convict settlement in Abyssinia. He says "the piers, roads, &c., which we constructed, are probably still in existence. Our disinterested friend, Kassai, would, no doubt, accord us the land we wanted, for a consideration; and independent of the difficulty of escaped convicts getting out of such a country, the annoyance caused by their escape would be modified by the soothing conviction that they would stand an excellent chance of being knocked on the head if they stayed in it. We throw out the suggestion for what it may be worth. Certain it is, that some such place will have to be selected. And Abyssinia is within easy reach, and is not very expensive."

—A personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Settlement Department, on a salary of Rupees 800 per mensem, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. Lieut. Hallet, the *Central India Times* believes, is to be the first incumbent, but, without in any way disparaging Lieut. Hallet's capabilities, our contemporary would have expected that an officer of longer experience and with some knowledge of Settlement work would have been selected for the post.

— It is asserted, says the *Delhi Gazette*, that the late Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, died worth £24,000,000 sterling. He has bequeathed his splendid estate of Ferrieres, together with a vast sum of money, to his eldest son; and his will is said to bear strong evidence of his desire that his representative should maintain with the utmost grandeur the dignity of the house of Rothschild.

— The same paper learns from a London journal that before Major Burne private secretary to Lord Mayo, left Ireland, he presented the officers' mess of his regiment, the 20th Foot, with a casket in silver and bog oak, containing several relics of interest—a lock of the first Emperor Napoleon's hair, a piece of the coffin from St. Helena, also a rosette presented by some Spanish ladies at Toulouse to the officers of the 20th and a portion of the old colours of the corps carried through the Peninsula.

— According to our Agra contemporary, for Rohilcund the Governor General has approved of the line from Allygurh to Chundowsee crossing the Ganges at Ramghat. From Chundowsee eastwards the best line is to be selected to Bareilly and on to Shahjehanpore. The connection of Bareilly on this project presents some difficulties, and it is to be finally settled on the detailed survey whether Bareilly shall be on the main line or on a branch. From Chundowsee Northwards the line goes to Moradabad where it will ultimately cross the Ramgunga.

As regards Oudh, the present Chief Commissioner has proposed taking the main line through Lucknow instead of laying it out more directly for the thorough traffic from Buxar to Rohilcund. Mr. Davies also proposed to place Fyzabad on the main line instead of on a short branch as had been previously arranged for in 1864, thus bringing the main line to join the Byramghat Branch at Nawabgunj instead of at Dilserai. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces supported these modifications, and Mr. Davies received the sanction of his directors to them. The Governor General has sanctioned these changes, and ordered the detailed survey and estimates to be submitted without delay in order that the works may be commenced on as soon as possible.

With reference to the Province of Benares the Governor General has sanctioned the completion of the line between Lucknow and Benares, but without any bridge at the latter, by way of Akberpore and Meerpore instead of by Useengurh, and with the understanding that the line to Buxar with a bridge over the Ganges at the place is to be undertaken by the Company when required by the Government.

— A numerously attended meeting, presided over by Sir Walter Morgan, was held in the Office of the Agra Municipal Commissioners' office to consider measures of local relief for the destitute by the prevailing scarcity. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting; dwelt briefly upon his view of the duty of the well-to-do public under the circumstances, and suggested the immediate formation of a suitable committee to collect subscriptions and to organize a system for affording assistance to the really helpless and needy. Although the Magistrate assured the meeting that there was no distress at all, or very little, a very large majority unmistakably declared their conviction that measures of relief were absolutely necessary and should be put in operation immediately. Finally a committee was selected who have appealed or will appeal to the community of the city and of the station for funds.

— Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., Financial Commissioner of Oudh, will carry on the current duties of the office of the Chief Commissioner, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. Davies, who will visit Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy on some Talookdaree questions. He will be accompanied, it is said, by Maharajah Sir Maun Sing, K. C. S. I, Rajah Furzund Ali Khan, Nawab Ali Khan, Surfuraz Ali, and some others of the principal nobility of Oudh.

— The *Englishman* notices in the Kurrachee papers the arrival at the place, of Sirdar Shamsoodeen Khan, son of Sirdar Ameen Khan and nephew of Ameer Shere Ali, Governor of Cabul for Ameer Azim Khan. Sirdar Shamsoodeen Khan was the Chief who, a few months ago, surrendered the fort of the Bala Hissar to Sirdar Ismail Khan, who had then newly declared himself a partisan of Ameer Shere Ali. On reaching Kurrachee, the Sirdar encamped on the plain near the Lyara river. He had an interview with Sir W. Merewether on the 16th instant, and was afterwards provided with quarters at Adam Ali's garden house.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

— We have recieved the Prospectus of a new paper to be published at Allahabad every Friday from the commencement of the next year.

— The *Englishman* learns that the Secretary of State has resolved to approve of the construction of a permanent road Bridge across the Hooghly, objecting to the proposals for a Floating Bridge.

— The *Gujerat Mitra* announces the death of Nawab Abdul Karim Khan of Sacheen at the advanced age of 68 after governing his petty principality for a space of about 16 years. Ten days before his death he had resigned his post to his eldest son Barro Sahab who is about thirty two years old.

— The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Disraeli has been offered a peerage, which he has declined, Mrs. Disraeli, however, is to be made a peeress in her own right, under the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield.

— Colonel the Hon. Frederick Thesiger has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief to succeed to the high and important post of Adjutant General of India. Colonel Thesiger was Adjutant General to the Forces under Lord Napier in Abyssinia, and upon his return to England he received the decoration of the C. B. and was appointed A. D. C. to the Queen.

— The *Lancet* of November 9th understands that the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, at a recent meeting, deprived Mr. Lima Abraham LaMert of his license and all the rights and privileges appertaining thereunto. A similar step was taken by the Royal College of Surgeons last year; so that Lima Abraham LaMert, having been deprived of the two qualifications which entitled him to registration, his name will not again appear in the medical register.

— Accounts of further depredations by wolves still continue to reach the *Jubblepore Chronicle* from Mirzapore. The Collector has been asked to increase the reward now offered, or adopt some other steps to check the ravages committed by the brutes.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31.

— Dr. Bhau Daji has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1869. This news, says the *Indu Prakash*, will spread with lightning speed not only througout the whole of Bombay but the whole of India, cheering, to its inmost depth, every heart in its onward course. The whole press of Bombay recommended with one voice his appointment, and His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's prompt nomination of this worthy gentleman will go very far to inspire confidence in His Excellency's sense of justice and good nature among all classes of the community. To enumerate Dr. Bhau's merits and qualifications is to enumerate what every one knows. View him as a scholar, a scientific man, a politician, a lover of his country, an ameliorator of the condition not only of his country-

men but of mankind, and a worthier man cannot be found. In recognition of his great scholarship and learning, the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay have again elected him as a Syndic for 1869. This, together with his new honour, as Sheriff of Bombay, will, our contemporary hopes, drive away that melancholy mood which circumstances had unhappily brought on him of late.

— The above journal states on the authority of the Poona *Dnyana Prakash* that His Highness the Gaikwar Khanderao has been reconciled to his brother Malharrao whom he personally brought to the palace at Baroda from Padra. If this be so, which, our contemporary believes it is, the enemies of the Gaikwar will find all their manœuvers come to a sorry end. According to an adage prevalent among Hindus, all evils make their home in a family divided against itself, and no consummation is therefore more welcome than this reconciliation between the Gaikwar and his brother.

— The *Times of India* observes that Dr. Bhau's successful treatment of leprosy alone entitles him to the Shrievalty.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1.

— We learn from *Indian Public Opinion* that with the exception of a slight shower on the 10th, there has been no rain in the plains of the Punjab during the month so that there is now little hope of a spring crop. Prices are now extremely high, and cannot be expected to fall until next autumn. Our contemporary draws the attention of Government to the necessity for granting the usual compensation for dearness of provisions to all their servants who may be drawing less than Rs. 20 a month. A seer of flour a day at present rates costs Rs. 4 a month.

— The same paper is afraid that the present cold season will pass, and yet no works be commenced on the Lahore to Jhelum Line. There is, actually a re-survey going on, although it was thought that Messrs. Lee Smith and Le Mesurier had already surveyed the whole ground between this and Peshawur. Can it be possible that the Survey plans and papers should have been lost?

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1869.

THE YEAR 1868.

THE year 1868 has been singularly barren of great events in India. In Europe the Spanish Revolution is still the talk of politicians. The expulsion of a licentious and priest-ridden Queen is a matter with which we have very little concern; though we should be glad to see free institutions established in that great country which under Charles V and Philip II was the most powerful in Europe. The triumphant conclusion of the Abyssinian war, the liberation of the captives and the heroic death of Theodore are matters of far greater moment to us. We are pleased with the successful termination of the war; but we cannot help regretting that it should have taken place. If the British Cabinet had not treated Theodore's foolish letter with haughtiness and contempt, if it had treated him with ordinary diplomatic courtesy it is probable that some scores of men and some millions of money might have been saved.

In that island with which our destinies are so strongly linked two events of great importance have taken place. It is too early to speculate on the tendencies of the late Parliamentary Reform Act; but there can be no doubt that it will make the English constitution more democratic than it has ever been. The resignation of the Conservative ministry cannot fail to affect India. However illiberal the Conservatives might have been at home, they always dealt in a liberal spirit with India. Mr. Gladstone is the ablest and most eloquent of English statesmen; but India owes him little or nothing, and we are inclined to suspect that he cares not a straw for India. The Duke of Argyle who has succeeded Sir Stafford Northcote is an admirer of Lord Dalhousie and this fact augurs ill of his Indian policy. There is one great man in the Cabinet who is a sincere friend of India—we mean Mr. John Bright; but he is in a position which gives him no direct control over Indian affairs. Of Lord Mayo's appointment to the Governor Generalship we are not yet in a position to speak. Time will show whether Her Majesty's choice of her Viceroy has been good.

Amongst other changes in the Government of the country during the year just passed away we may notice the appointment of Sir W. Muir to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North Western Provinces *vice* the Honorble E. Drummond who retired from the service in March last. The vacancy in the Supreme Council caused by Sir William's promotion was filled by Mr. John Strachey the Chief Commissioner of Oude. The able and impartial Financial Commissioner of that Province—Mr. R. H. Davies succeeded the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey. Mr. Massey having left India in April last Sir Richard Temple was appointed Financial Member of the Governor General's Council.

The peace of the State was disturbed by a little war at the North-West Frontier. The Hazarees committed a raid on the British Territory for which we hope they have been sufficiently punished. There are politicians who are clamorous for annexation, desolation, and glory, as if the extermination of a horde of miserable barbarians could add to the glory of men who fought at Inkermann and before Delhi.

The status of a very deserving class of public servants—we mean the members of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service—has been very much improved. Something has also been done for ministerial officers of all grades. We hope and trust that improved prospects will draw better men to both services.

Several promising native youths have proceeded to England to qualify themselves for the Indian Civil Service Examination and for the bar. We sincerely hope they will return ornaments to the nation. Baboo W. C. Bonnerjee who embarked for Europe in 1864 under the Rustomjee Benefaction has come back as a Barrister. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed at Mr Bonnerjee's taking up quarters at the Spence's and adopting European costume. Time will show whether he has the good of his mother-country at heart. In connection with this subject we may mention that nine scholarships of £200 a year each tenable in England have been sanctioned by Sir John Lawrence's Government for the purpose of enabling persons born in India and of purely Indian extraction to qualify themselves for any of the liberal professions or for the Civil and other Services in this country.

The Legislature has been active during the year under review. The "Repealing Act" has cleared the Statute-book of many obsolete Regulations and Acts. The "Contagious Diseases' Act" is a great triumph over the canting and hypocritical school according to whom the mere recognition of prostitution is equivalent to its encouragement. If the Legislature cannot check the moral evil—for the suppression of prostitution at Berlin and Rome has led to nothing but the most disastrous results *viz.* the increase of adultery, unnatural offences and clandestine intercourse—it is assuredly its duty to check physical evil which French experience has shown to be practicable. The office of Sudder Ameens has been abolished and the jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000. There is a provision in the Act relating to these officers by which the Local Government is authorised to invest any Subordinate Judge with Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 and any Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rs. 50. The Local Government has not yet thought fit to vest any Moonsiff with this limited Small Cause Court Jurisdiction.

In May last an Act (XVII.) was passed appointing a Commission to enquire into and report on the causes and circumstances of the inability of the Bank of Bombay to pay its debts and of its winding up. The Commissioners, Sir Charles Jackson, Major Innes and Mr. M. Melvill of the Bombay Civil Service, sat for some time at the capital of the Western Presidency and examined parties whose evidence was material to the matters of the enquiry. They are now sitting in London for the examination of witnesses.

Acts XIX and XXVII have done something for the peasantry of Oudh and the Punjab; still their status is in every respect inferior to that of the peasantry of Bengal. Of rights properly so called, the Punjab peasant and the Oudh peasant have but little; yet that little the oligarchical

action is bent on wresting from them. So much for the vaunted liberality of our age!

Of the Bengal Council's Acts, that entitled the "District Towns' Act" alone deserves notice. It is harmless in itself and may even do good if properly worked; but after our experience of Bengal Municipalities we are very much inclined to doubt whether the Act will be properly worked at all, and whether there will not be a maximum of oppression with a minimum of good results.

The year 1868 was a year of meteorological disasters. Scarcely had this part of Bengal recovered from the effects of the terrible cyclone of November 1867 than it was deluged with torrents of untimely rain to be parched again with a drought when rain was most needed. Except in some favored districts the crop has everywhere been bad and in some parts of the N. W. Provinces a famine is already raging. The Native Chiefs have shown their sympathy for the distressed in the most effective way. One of them (the Maharajah of Jeypore) has been thus addressed by His Excellency Sir John Lawrence:—"My Agent in Rajpootana has informed me that, in these times of distress, caused by the failure of crops, your Highness has generously removed all restrictions on the grain traffic of your territory and abandoned the collection of every description of tax on grain. This intelligence has given me very great satisfaction. The liberal policy which your Highness has initiated redounds greatly to your reputation as an enlightened ruler, who has the welfare and prosperity of his subjects at heart. It is an act which is highly appreciated by the Government of India, and entitles you to their best thanks. I shall have much pleasure in re-publishing the notification issued by your Highness, and trust that it may act as an incentive to all the other chiefs in India to imitate your good example."

Death has robbed us of the venerable Ranee Kartyaoni, and some of the foremost men of our community. The country at large grieves at, and is disconsolate for, the loss of Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose who like a true patriot always protected the rights of his country and supported its interests, and of the Hon'ble Prossunno Coomar Tagore—"a man (as a London contemporary justly observed) distinguished by a depth of attainments rarely to be met with among natives—the benefactor of colleges and charitable institutions, the patron of Oriental literature &c." The severe illness and subsequent death of the Indian Lord Lyndhurst—as Baboo Prossunno Coomar was called—deprived the Governor General's Legislative Council, of which he was made a Member, of the benefit of his experience, legal culture and erudition. The Maharajah of Bulrampore, Oude, has succeeded him in Council. This gentleman takes an interest in the proceedings and it appears from his speeches that he is acquainted with the feelings and requirements of the people. The death of Dr. Berigny proved a severe blow to the cause of Homœopathy. The Indian friends of medical Protestantism would have been hopeless, if they had not among them true disciples of Hahnemann like Drs. Salzar and Mohendro Loll Sircar.

Wishing our readers a New Year happier than the last, we conclude our article not being disposed to swell it to unreadable dimensions.

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PLEADERS AND ATTORNEYS.

THERE is now under discussion a very important question—whether the professions of barristers and attorneys ought to be blended into one. A good deal might be said on both sides of the question. An attorney is a person who is recognised by law and has been trained specially for the purpose of instructing the barrister on behalf of his client. His very existence as an intermediate agent between the client and the barrister argues with great force in favor of the view that he is a creature of expediency. Men engaged in busy and toilsome avocations cannot often make it convenient to communicate directly with their advocates, for such a communication may in many cases involve so much personal trouble and loss of time as might, upon a balancing of advantages, deter them from enforcing just claims whilst employed in lucrative occupations. The attorney with his staff of native officers removes many of those troubles and inconveniences to which a suitor would be subjected if required to explain his case directly to his advocate. If the suitor be one who is ignorant of the English language, an advocate treating directly with him would require an interpreter in order to understand him. The brief, though no longer prepared by the attorney, will still have to be prepared by some one or other employed by the advocate for that very purpose. The advocate will have to keep up that correspondence with the offices of the Court which represents a large sum on an attorney's bill. In short, the advocate, treating directly with his client, will find it necessary to keep the same establishment of clerks and peons which exposes the attorney to a charge of unnecessary expensiveness. But putting aside all considerations of economy, it is of the highest importance to bear in mind that what has been called the business of conducting lawsuits can never with convenience be placed in the hand of the advocate himself. The mere fact that the attorney is as busily employed as the barrister clearly proves that the merging of the attorney in the barrister would be something like committing the work of two or three labourers to one. Such a combination will either put things into inextricable confusion or entail a loss of time far greater than that which it has been argued is a vice of the system which interposes the attorney between the client and the advocate. The inconvenience which arises from blending the work of the attorney with that of the advocate is felt even in the Appellate High Court, where the very nature of the business done by the judges, *viz.*, the adjudication of appeals, leaves little room for any minute or lengthened intercourse between the pleader and his client. But even that little intercourse is carried on so irregularly and imperfectly that the pleader-attorney has soured at least the *judicial* temper of Mr. L. S. Jackson, the judge who presides over the Miscellaneous Department.

In original suits the necessity is far greater than in appeal cases of receiving verbal explanations from the client himself; and this circumstance would render it obligatory upon the advocate to keep himself ready all day to receive visits from his clients. We say all day, for, although it might be said that two or three hours in the day set apart for the reception of clients may be sufficient, still as all the clients requiring audience of the barrister cannot possibly meet the latter at any specified hour of the day, he will find it necessary for a conscientious discharge of his duties to abstain from pleading altogether and to devote all his time to writing and talking. But he will in that case become virtually an attorney little different from the attorney by profession except, perhaps, in the fact of his charging his client at a higher rate than the latter does. We are, therefore, of opinion that it would be extremely inexpedient in every respect to make it an absolute rule that the client should communicate directly with his advocate. But we cannot, in this place, refrain from observing that economy can be better promoted by allowing Native Vakeels to practise in the Original Side of the High Court than by abolishing the office of the attorney altogether. A competent vakeel might be had at a far less cost than a barrister of ordinary ability, and we cannot, after the noble example set by the High Court of Madras, understand why in Bengal, which ought to take the lead in every respect, that highly invidious distinction which obtains at present between the white and the black advocate should subsist any longer.

Regarding the question, whether or not the attorney ought as a rule to be allowed to practise as an advocate, we have to say that he has already the right to plead his client's case, for instance, when no barrister can be found willing to take up that case. We may be allowed to think that the exercise of even this exceptional right might be made injurious to the interests of the barrister; but allowing that traditional etiquette which has created this right to subsist, we would by no means regard with complacent feelings the conversion of this exceptional right into a right at once absolute and general. The attorney has been intended to occupy a position which is specifically distinct from that of the advocate. And just as a member of the Civil Service, although eligible to all the offices which the Government of Her Majesty can confer, is yet excluded from the Bar, so the attorney who has been trained like a Civil Servant with a specific purpose ought to fulfil that purpose alone and no other. If he is ambitious of higher honours and greater gains, he has only to go to England and get himself declared a barrister.

A Native, who has passed the examination which entitles him to plead in the Court of a District Judge, cannot, however able and experienced, practise in the High Court without passing the B. L. examination. But if the pleader of a particular Court be prevented from becoming a pleader of a superior Court by the mere circumstance of his not having passed a prescribed examination, why should the member of a particular profession be allowed to enjoy the privileges of a quite different and distinct profession without undergoing that discipline which any other man must undergo in order to get admittance into that profession. To allow him to do so would be a gross irregularity and an invidious precedent.

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A DEAD MAN HANGED.

To blot out the year of the mutiny from the pages of Indian history, to bury the crimes and atrocities which it witnessed in the gulf of oblivion, to remove the sword of Damocles from over the head of the criminal who under the infatuation of the moment might have dipped his hand in blood; but who is perhaps ready to return to his home and family to live the life of an honest citizen, could not, we ask, the generous Proclamation of Her Majesty offering unconditional pardons to all mutineers and rebels, be extended at this distance of time even to those who wantonly revelled in blood? By saying this we do not mean to stand forth as advocates of murderers and ruffians whose lives are irreclaimable, and whose existence is a continued source of danger to human life and property. Let the extreme penalty of the law descend upon their heads. But why in the name of mercy, gibbet those whom a momentary fit of insanity caused by religious fanaticism or wild apprehensions of caste and personal insecurity might have led to the commission of heinous offences against society and the state. Our remarks may or may not bear upon the case of Meer Hajee, the murderer of Captain Douglas. We are not in possession of facts to shew whether he was an inherent blackguard, or a deluded fanatic and miscreant for the time, but we think that our principle will hold good with regard to those who having escaped their fate at the hour of retribution, are now penitent and willing to make their peace with God and man during the remaining days of their existence. We must say this however that the case of Meer Hajee was a peculiar one. He was the assassin of Fraser and a plan was laid to catch him. He was seized and was being brought into Delhie (evidently for his trial) when Sir T. Metcalfe "who had ordered his arrest and to whom news of its accomplishment was conveyed, met this party and with his own hand cut down the prisoner, leaving him as he thought dead upon the ground." His resuscitation was a mere accident, and if after having already dearly paid for his crimes, he was peacefully spending his days in honest occupation, why, we repeat the question, could not his sins be condoned by the State in accordance with the spirit of Her Majesty's proclamation?

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A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Indo-European Correspondence* from Monghyr under date the 21st Instant states that "a very serious accident, brought about in a manner unknown and perhaps unheard of since the establishment of railways, not only in India, but throughout the world, happened to a train last evening at half-past 8 P. M., between Sahebgunge and Mirzapore, about two miles from the latter station.

At that time, the No. 5 down goods-train was approaching a mangoe tope, in which some seventy elephants were stationed. The red lights glaring in the distance, and the noise and smoke of the engine, would seem to have caused an awful consternation among the poor brutes; all of whom more or less tried to break away from their fastenings. One large male, however, the strongest and most courageous of the lot, became so infuriated that he broke his chain, and rushed forward to intercept and encounter the supposed enemy. He had scarcely placed himself on the line, when the engine was down upon him. He encountered it with head and tusks, but animal strength proved no match for steam and machinery—the poor brute was knocked down and killed on the spot: and the engine rebounding, ran off the line; and it and eleven carriages were capsized into a ditch. The foreman luckily managed to jump off in time, and the guard did the same; but the poor driver, named Smith, remained in his place, and received injuries from which it is not expected he will recover."

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MESSRS. MACKENZIE LYALL & CO. have lately discontinued the supply of the *Exchange Gazette* even to many respectable parties. Another paper like the *Gazette* has consequently been a desideratum which, we are glad to find from the following Circular sent to us by Messrs Cohn, Fielmann & Co., is about to be supplied:—"The undersigned have much pleasure in informing you, that they will publish next month a Paper under the name of '*The Calcutta Advertiser.*' This Paper is established in accordance with the wishes of Constituents and Friends, who have promised us their valuable support. We shall use our best endeavours in every respect to make '*The Calcutta Advertiser*' a medium of information which will be useful and of interest to everybody, more especially to the Trading and Mercantile community. We intend giving, after the insertion of *Government and Municipal, Banking and Insurance Companies' notices*, all information referring to the Shipping of this port, following which our columns are open to the *public* for advertisements of every description. The paper will also contain the Advertisements giving particulars of our own sales of *Goods on Commission* and *by Auction*.

"'*The Calcutta Advertiser*' will be distributed daily (Sundays excepted) free of charge to all Mercantile and Trading Firms in Calcutta, and the Suburbs, Public Offices, &c. &c., and copies will be forwarded regularly to all Indian Ports, to the different News Rooms in England, and the principal Up-country Stations."

THE OFFICIATING POST MASTER General of Bengal informs us that two Experimental Post Offices have been opened from 1st November last, namely one at Peroo in the district of Shahabad subordinate to the Arrah Post Office, and the other at Bhuggacool in the Dacca District subordinate to the Dacca Post Office.

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WE HAVE IT from a very credible source that yesterday Dr. Norman Chevers, the distinguished Principal of the Medical College, entertained all his pupils to a feast which, we hear, was got up in a strictly Bengalee style. Dr. Chevers seems to understand the manner of cultivating social amenities better than those Englishmen who would confine their intercourse with the natives of this country to formal card-visits and equally formal minglings in debating societies. We accord our most cordial thanks to Dr. Chevers and wish his example may find numerous followers as well in the educational as in the other departments of service. We think the wealthy merchants of Calcutta could have obtained a favorable notice in the Book of the recording Angel had they rated out some tiffin to their lean, starved *Keranees* on Christmas or New Year's Day.

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WE ARE INDEBTED to a contemporary for the following telegraphic intelligence:—

"*Bombay 30th, 6-50 hours.*—Earl Mayo received several members of the Bombay Association at Parell yesterday. He declined to receive them as a deputation, but they were introduced to him and the Countess. They then presented an address on the leading Indian questions, which Lord Mayo briefly acknowledged.

At the laying of the foundation stone of the new University by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Lord Mayo made a speech, thanking the people for their kind welcome at Bombay. He subsequently embarked with the Countess on board a steamer, and visited Elephanta by moonlight, where they dined. Earl Mayo leaves this morning for Beypore.

Bombay, December 30, 11-27 hours.—The Earl and Countess of Mayo embarked on board the *Coromandel* at 8-30 A. M. to-day, and sailed shortly afterwards for Beypore.

Public preparations were made for their departure similar to those on their arrival. Troops lined the road for the distance of a mile. The ships were dressed, and the Government transports manned yards."

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LAST WEDNESDAY'S *Gazette* contained the results of the First Examination in Arts and of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The following numbers have passed:—First Examination in Arts—1st Division 12; 2nd Division 81; 3rd Division 104; Total 197. Entrance Examination—1st Division 146; 2nd Division 434; 3rd Division 313, Total 893.

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WE BEG TO acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

On the Duties of Local Indian Associations in connection with the London Association by Dadabhai Naoroji. London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, 14, Charing Cross. 1868.

A Full Report of the Public Meeting to do honor to the memory of the Hon'ble Prossunno Coomar Tagore C. S. I., held on the 29th October 1868. (Reprinted from the "Hindoo Patriot" of the 2nd November 1868.)

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THE *Calcutta Gazette* of this week publishes the final results of the Civil Service Examinations which took place in June and July 1868. We are glad to find that, unlike the Government of Sir John Lawrence, the Civil Service Commissioners have not substituted Marshman's work on India for that of Mill. Both are mentioned as Text books. We hope Sir John Lawrence, on the eve of his departure from India, will devote his attention to this point, and will re-introduce Mill's work in addition to Marshman's in the local examinations of Candidates for Civil and Political Appointments.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. D. P. Skipton to officiate as Medical Officer of Jessore, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. R. Macleod.

17th December.—Mr. H. R. Madocks, Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore, to be ex-officio a Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. Miller, Officiating Police Magistrate of Calcutta is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. J. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jungypore.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and to have charge of the Sub-District of Deoghur.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith to be a Deputy Magistrate and a Deputy Collector in Purneah.

Mr. P. T. Carnegy, Assistant Commissioner, Kamroop, is transferred to the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are promoted to the First Grade:—

Mr. B. Rattray.
,, A. H. James.
,, C. P. Crouch.

The 18th December 1868.—Baboo Mohendronath Bose to be Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. S. Wright to be Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca, but to officiate as First Subordinate Judge of that District, during the deputation of Moulavy Nazirooddeen Ahmed.

Baboo Norottum Mullick, Subordinate Judge of Bhaugulpore, is promoted to the First Grade of Subordinate Judges.

Moulavy Abdool Mujeed to be a Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, and to be Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Cuttack Unnochutter Fund Committee:—

Mr. W. Wright.
Baboo Budinath Pundit.
,, Bissonath Chowdry.

Captain L. J. H. Grey to be Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, and to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that Cantonment.

Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee is appointed to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Captain W. L. Rundall, Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oude, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24 Pergunnahs, for the trial of cases arising within the limits of the premises of the King of Oude.

Mr. W. W. Hunter to officiate as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, until further orders.

Mr. W. M. Souttar to officiate as Registrar of the Presidency District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. P. D. Dickens.

Lieutenant W. E. Rutherfurd, Assistant Commissioner, Durung, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in all the Districts of Assam.

Baboo Rajendro Coomar Bose to officiate as Moonsiff of Muxoodpore, in Dacca.

19th December.—Baboo Mothooranath Goopto to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Patna, and as Subordinate Judge of that District, until the arrival of Moulavy Anwar Ali.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. E. J. Barton to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Mr. H. S. Beadon to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. Porch to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, and to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Mr. W. F. Meres to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

21st December.—Mr. E. Drummond, on leave, to be Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, and to be ex-officio Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributry Mehals, Cuttack.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to be Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

Mr. T. Norman to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, and to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District, until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Verner to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Roy, on leave, to be Moonsiff of Nitroknath, in Mymensing.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mitter to officiate as Moonsiff of Nitronkenah.

Baboo Mothooranath Bose to be Moonsiff of Madargunge, in Mymensing.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Worgan.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to Hazareebaugh.

22nd December.—Moulavy Hossein Ali to officiate as Special Sub-Registrar of Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Syud Abul Hossien.

Mr. J. C. Geddes to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.

Mr. J. Boxwell to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pooree.

Baboo Ram Coomar Bose to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SELECTION.

THE TRUE DANGER OF TOBACCO.

(Spectator.)

In the great majority of cases small doses of tobacco are as entirely innocuous as small doses of the very dangerous poison contained in tea. The experience of mankind, which after all is the best guide, is, we need not say, in exact accord with this view, and tobacco might be pronounced a harmless luxury but for one exceptional fact, which is noticed by the writer in *St. Paul's* magazine, but which is dismissed far too summarily. He admits, with a freedom which will please the few resolute opponents of tobacco, that its use in excess is very injurious, producing nervous complaints, hysteria, mental weakness, and sometimes paralysis, and very justly sets that aside as an evil incident to almost every habit of mankind. Alcohol, coffee, and even ordinary food may all be made dangerous by taking too much, and "the argument from excess is an excess of argument"—the only important point as to that matter being the limit of moderation, which differs with every individual, and with the state of the digestion on each separate day, or even hour; tobacco before breakfast being injurious to many men who can smoke after it with impunity. But those who use tobacco want an answer, either from the lay physiologist of the *St. Paul's* or from the medical profession, to a much more subtle question. Has not tobacco a property belonging to a very few substances which makes its use exceptionally dangerous, much more dangerous, say, than that of alcohol,—the property, that is, when administered in an overdose, of effecting some permanent change, probably in the spinal cord, which renders the victim for ever after liable to injury from the minutest dose? This writer does not pretend to answer that question as it could be answered in the *Lancet*, but he has had special reason to study the action of tobacco, and believes that the following three cases quoted in the magazine, from Dr. Druhen's work on tobacco, point to the one real danger arising from its use:

"Case I.—M. T. an advocate, aged thirty, of athletic frame, began in 1840 to manifest symptoms of a spinal affection, which continued till the summer of 1815. These symptoms fluctuated considerably, but they resisted all treatment. At last, Dr. Druhen, suspecting that the disturbing cause was excessive smoking, persuaded his patient to give up this bad habit. All the symptoms disappeared as if by enchantment, at the end of one month the cure was complete. M. T. enjoyed excellent health for some time, but one day dining with the doctor, he intreated to be allowed to indulge in a cigar. The permission was refused, but he persisted and smoked, 'No sooner had he finished his second cigar than I saw him hastily quit the table. I rose also in some anxiety, and he confessed that all old sensations had returned. This indication was decisive. M. T. henceforth entirely gave up his cigar, took steel tonics for a month, and has ever since enjoyed robust health.' Case II—M. observed that for some years his energies had been declining; he was excessively thin, ate little, and only found comfort in smoking very strong cigars. He complained of acute abdominal pains every afternoon, which only ceased at night; tremblings of the limbs, palpitations, and sometimes sickness. He was advised to relinquish tobacco during one month: did so, and all the symptoms disappeared; but he afterwards declared that he would rather endure the sufferings than be deprived of tobacco. He resumed his old habit, and the old pains returned. Case III.—A man aged forty-five, of lymphatic temperament, extremely sober, and very regular in all his habits, was troubled by the premonitory symptoms of melancholy mania. He was perfectly aware of his hallucinations, but could not escape them. After two or three weeks' medical treatment they passed away, and he resumed his labours at the bank, where he held the post of cashier. Dr. Druhen accidentally learned that his patient was a smoker—a moderate smoker—and that during his treatment the desire for tobacco had not made itself felt, but on his discovery he again resumed his cigar and once more the old symptoms appeared. Warned thus by experience, he renounced tobacco entirely, and from that day has had no recurrence of the symptoms."

There are physicians in London who could add greatly to this list. One we knew watched a case in which a violent, nervous, and mental affection, cured by the disuse of tobacco, returned after an interval of years when the patient has thoughtlessly smoked a few cigars, and disappeared again on the cessation of the habit; and numbers of smokers will testify to occasional "fits" of severe *malaise* from a smaller allowance of tobacco than usual. Is it not, then, at least possible, if the facts are true—and every physician in large practice knows them to be correct—that almost any devotee of tobacco may accidentally get an overdose, and may thenceforward be liable to suffer more or less severely whenever the ordinary dose happens not to

be carried off as rapidly as usual? The poison is then absorbed, as the writer in the *St. Paul's* describes, and a permanent, though it may be minute, injury is inflicted on the nervous system. In what way the overdose alters the victim's liability to attack is a question for physiologists but it may be held to be certain that it does, and though we have called the action special, it is not unique. The vaccine virus permanently alters the liability of every child in the empire to be poisoned by small pox, there are drugs—are there not?—which produce a liabiliity to epilepsy, and an overdose of mercury will intensify the action of calomel swallowed years afterwards. The old superstition about antidotes probably has its origin in facts of the same kind, observed perhaps, in times when men had a greater capacity for believing what they saw than they have in this century of ours. If this suggestion is correct, and no other explains the facts, tobacco is a permanent danger to mankind, important whenever the conditions of men's lives or the specialities of their constitutions make overdoses probable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AS SORE HEADS AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT AND QUINSEY.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skindiseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chiego-foot		Scald Heads	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, W. C., London; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Dwarknauth Goopto & Co.

EAST INDIAN AGENCY,

EASTGATE HOUSE, ROCHESTER, NEAR LONDON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DULEEP SING, G.C.S.I., and several of the princes and chiefs of the Punjab, Rajpootana, Oudh, Bundlekund, Bengal, Bombay, and Central and Southern India.

MR. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, L.L.D., late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, has established this Agency in England solely for the Native Nobility and Gentry of India.

The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Piergiasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

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PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

—The Fancy Fair held at the seven Tanks yesterday is reported to have been a great success.

— The *Poona Observer* states that it is the intention of His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala to return to England in about three months.

— His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald opened the Broach Exhibition on the 23rd Ultimo. His Highness the Guicowar was among the spectators, the number of whom was very large. His Excellency held a levee at eleven O'clock on the 24th and a Durbar for the reception of Native Chiefs at four o'clock in the afternoon.

— The *Delhi Gazette* reports that a horse fair is to be held at Amkhas, Mooltan, on the 15th March next. Prizes will be awarded to the best colts and fillies then exhibited and bred in the Punjab.

— The Cabool correspondent of the above journal states that the Governor of Cabool received the following letter from Ameer Shere Allee Khan on the 7th Instant:—"I have arrived at the fort of Shere Mohamed Khan on my way to Ghuznee. Sirdars Mohamed Yakoob Khan, Futteh Mohamed Khan, and Ismael Khan, with their troops, had marched for Sadabad. Sirdar Ubdoolrahman is said to have marched from Sadabad for Ghuznee. Do not delay in sending the treasure to my camp, as we are very much in need of cash."

On receipt of the above the Governor sent for Moonshee Bukhtyar Khan and handed him the Ameer's letter. The Moonshee having consulted with the Governor, sent for the Agent of Meer Syud Jan, the chief merchant here, and desired him to collect the money from the merchants as a loan, to be repaid at a certain time.

The Governor having sent for the merchants, requested them to collect and lend eighty thousand rupees, which was to be repaid on Ameer Shere Allee Khan's return from Ghuznee. 'We have not even five rupees in cash with us,' replied the merchants. 'Since our goods are detained in Toorkistan and we cannot send them to any other place, we cannot carry on our trade and so our business is at a standstill.' Moonshee Bukhtyar Khan, who was present, assured the merchants that their money was quite safe, and if they wished, he would grant them orders on Calcutta and Peshawur for the amount which they would pay the Governor. 'What can we do, we have no cash with us,' was the merchants' reply. 'How willingly you lent two hundred thousand rupees to Ameer Auzim Khan,' said the Moonshee to the merchants, 'and when Sirdar Mohamed Hoosain Khan wants only eighty thousand rupees for Ameer Shere Allee Khan, and I agree to grant you orders in lieu of that amount, you decline to lend the money.' 'You are quite right' answered the merchants, 'but the fact is that at that time we had the cash with us and now we have none.' The merchants then took leave and retired. It is reported that some treasure sent by the British authorities from Peshawur is expected at Jellalabad shortly, and that the Governor has written to the Hakim of that place on the subject.

— The *Times of India* states that His Highness the Chief of Jamkhundi and his Ranee, accompanied by Miss Carpenter, visited the Zoroastrian Association's girls schools at Chundunwady and in the Bombay Fort. Some of the girls were examined in their studies, and His Highness expressed himself satisfied with the examination, and presented a sum of Rs. 500 for the distribution of prizes to the girls.

— The *Pioneer* states that the relief works ordered by the N. W. P. government are, for the present, confined to the districts of Bijnour, Mozuffernugger and Moradabad in the Meerut and Rohilcund Divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a very explicit Resolution on the subject, has specified the particular works to be undertaken in each district, classifying those debitable to imperial and local Funds. Works of public utility are in all cases to be undertaken; new roads are to be opened out to connect important centres; new bridges built and old ones repaired; bricks are to be made and stored for future use; and kunker is to be quarried and stored for road metalling purpose in years to come. This Resolution of Sir William Muir appears to be the result of much personal inquiry in those districts where the pressure of want is felt.

— The *Madras Athenæum* contains the following:—"The *Friend of India* is inclined to join the universal diapason of toleration now raised by the Indian Press in favour of the inevitable Lord Mayo. A few weeks ago it described that nobleman as a puffy personage of sixteen stone, who suffers severely from hot weather. It now hears from some mythical and 'very high Indian authority, who is of no party, that Lord Mayo is a sensible looking gentlemanly man, and gives this impression that he will do well and be a favourite in India. All those who have seen anything of him at the India Office are very favourably impressed, and Gladstone entirely approved of the selection, with the remark that he never expected the present Government would make so good an appointment." If the facts recorded in the last sentence are correct, it is plain that it is all up with us. We shall not lose Lord Napier after all!"

—The *Central India Times* understands that Colonel Daly from Gwalior succeeds Colonel Meade, C. S. I. as Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and that Colonel Showers who during Colonel Daly's absence in England, officiated for that officer at Gwalior, will be again nominated to that appointment. Colonel Meade is expected to return to Indore shortly from Calcutta, preparatory to leaving India for good.

— The Foreign Office has furnished the press with the following item:—It was ruled by Sir Charles Wood in November 1862, that Covenanted Civilians should not be permitted to hold land in foreign territory. In April last, the Government of India decided that Uncovenanted officers in Mysore should be subject to the same rules in this respect as Civil and Military officers, unless they happened to be native subjects of Mysore, when they might hold land, but not in the district where they were employed. On a reference from Mr. Bowring the Governor General in Council has declared this ruling to be applicable to all Uncovenanted servants whether residing and holding office in Mysore or elsewhere.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo and party left Bombay on the morning of the 30th ultimo, in the *Coromandel* for Beypore, whence they will travel direct by rail to Madras. Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, was to meet the Viceroy elect, at the western terminus of the Madras Railway. The *Times of India* observes that "it is not too much to say that his Lordship leaves Bombay, a popular man," for that paper has already detected in him "many of those qualities of head and heart, which will make a successful and popular Viceroy."

— We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that at the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Countess Mayo with Mrs. Fizgerald, visited the Fort mansion of the late Baronet on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo. A number of influential natives and a few European gentlemen were present on the occasion. Countess Mayo had previously expressed her desire to visit the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, and at about half-past 3 o'clock all the pupils of this Institution, with their energetic Principal, Mr. Burgess, and his assistants, attended at the house. An excellent arrangement was made for the accommodation of the pupils. Some of the students of the higher classes were examined in history, geography, &c., and Countess Mayo was highly satisfied with the intelligence of the pupils. After the examination of the pupils, she cordially shook hands with a number of the gentlemen who were present there, and then left the place at about 5 P. M. A large number of natives were standing outside to see Countess Mayo.

— The *Madras Times* states on the authority of the *Bangalore Herald* that a Mahomedan woman died the other day, aged 120 years. The old lady was consequently born in 1747, just two years after the '45, ten years before the famous battle of Plassey and when Hyder Ali was giving so much trouble to us down in the plains. She has seen the rise and development of the British Empire in India, might have known all the Governors General from Warren Hastings to Sir John Lawrence, and has witnessed the gradual decay and extinction of power amongst her own people. Unfortunately however she became perfectly childish about the time of the French Revolution of 1848, twenty years ago and from that date up to her death, had completely lost all recollection of her former life of a century's length.

— According to the same journal Dr. Birdwood, who has done so much for the improvement of architecture of Bombay, writing from London, characterizes the P. W. department as nothing less than an imposition and exceeding loss, and considering the importance of the question raised by him, thinks that a Government Commission ought to be appointed to enquire into the subject. For his own part he is convinced that Government is

befooled by the P. W. D. as ruinously and discreditably as Madame Rachel befooled Mrs. Borradaile; and that they deserve it almost as much as she did.

— The *Madras Athenæum* believes that the "Letters Patent" of Her Majesty the Queen conferring upon Azeem Jah and his successors in the male line the title of "H. H. Prince of Arcot" will shortly arrive in Madras. No title of this kind, our contemporary believes, has been conferred by the British Crown, since the patent of Edward the First creating his son Prince of Wales. "His Highness the Prince of Arcot" will be Her Majesty's first Indian Peer.

— The *Home News* says that England, France, Russia, Italy, and all the Powers of importance, including Persia, have assented to a convention which is thought to be in the interest of humanity. They have agreed that no explosive missiles under 14½ ounces in weight shall be used in war, naval or land.

— Colonel Showers, Officiating Political Agent, Gwalior, informs Dr. Fayrer that he has in his service a native who possesses an antidote to snake-bite. Colonel Showers was led to institute experiments for its being tested by accidentally witnessing its efficacy in the case of a woman who had bitten venomous snake. These experiments were made with the co-operation of Dr. Macbeth, Superintending Staff Surgeon of Morar.

— Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Malleson has resumed charge of his office as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

— It has been ruled by the Government that Military officers in Civil employ, and uncovenanted officers, when proceeding on leave out of India, must invariably produce a no-demand certificate.

— The *Gazette* notifies that the first language in which a civil servant attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal will be allowed to offer himself for examination by either of the two higher standards, must be Bengalee or Oorya, and for civil servants attached to the Upper Provinces, Hindoostanee or Persian.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5.

— The *Illustrated London News* reports that a new cone on Mount Vesuvius has opened, and is in active operation, ejecting lava. The latest advices from Naples state that the lava is reaching cultivated land, doing considerable damage and threatening villages. New cones have opened at the foot of the great cone, and two streams of fire are issuing from them. Stones and fire are occasionally thrown up also from the great cone. Professor Palmeiri considers this eruption to be the precursor of a termination to the long series of central eruptions of Mount Vesuvius.

— We learn from the above paper that a trial destined to create a great sensation is about to come off in Switzerland. The accused, named Jeannaret, is charged with poisoning not less than nine different persons, whom she had within six months been engaged to attend. The substances used were belladonna and atrophine, an extract of the same; and to obtain them she simulated a partial blindness, for which they are employed as a remedy. The woman appears to have had a monomania for crime, as she neither robbed her victims nor derived any benefit from their death; she is even said to have nursed them with great tenderness.

— According to the above authority a sad story was told at an inquest which was lately held in Bethual-green. A man, his wife, and three children, earned on an average 5s. a week, and on that they existed. Application had been made to the workhouse authorities for relief, and, in reply to the plea of the wife that they had neither food nor fire, an official told her to "go and work, for they had plenty of such tales." The woman begged for a loaf of bread, but even that was refused. Her husband, who was fifty-one years of age, died from starvation, having for three days and nights tasted no food, except a roll of bread. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from effusion of the brain, caused by want and privation.

— We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the total expenditure on Railways in the Punjaub during the year 1867-68 is stated to have been Rs. 94,38,478; of which Rs. 1,04,262 were from imperial revenues, and Rs. 93,34,216 from guaranteed capital.

— Our contemporary hears from Lahore that a good fall of rain occurred there on the 25th, the clouds gathered on the two previous days and there was every appearance of a week's rain. It fell pretty heavily for about eight hours over a large tract of country, but was not enough to penetrate far into the burnt up soil. It will no doubt be of service so far as to increase the food for cattle.

— The *Mofussilite* says that Messrs. Sibley, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Pedie, District Engineer, North-Western Provinces E. I. Railway, came up to Delhi on Tuesday last for the purpose of inspecting the works

— The *Pioneer* reports that the first collision, between the forces of the Ameer and those of Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, took place at Talkhabazar, near Ghuznee, on the 10th December. It was merely an affair of advanced guards, in which the Ameer's troops had the advantage; but the two main armies are only fourteen or fifteen miles apart, and news of a general engagement may be daily expected. On the march to their present position, a part of Abdul Rahman's force passed so close to the gates of Ghuznee that guns were fired at them from the citadel. The uncle of the Meer of Maimena, who has hitherto been a hostage in the hands of Abdul Rahman for the neutrality of his nephew, has found means to escape into Ghuznee.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

— Baron James de Rothschild, whose death has just occurred in Paris, was, we learn from the *London News*, the fifth and only surviving son of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, and was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1792. He became the head of the Paris branch of the house of Rothschild in 1812. A few years later he was appointed Consul-General of the Australian empire in France. The restoration of the French monarchy led to his being constantly called upon by the Government to aid in re-establishing the finances of the kingdom. He was named the "Lender to Kings." In 1830 after the celebrated days of July, Baron James de Rothschild subscribed 12,000f. for the wounded in the struggle. He, under the Government of Louis Philippe, largely increased his operations in various directions both to his own benefit and to that of the nation. He sent to the sufferers by the revolution of 1848 the sum of 50,000f. On the re-establishment of order he resumed his financial operations. He was also a munificent benefactor to his own race. He founded the new synagogue and the great hospital in the Rue Picpus, which the Jews call usually by his name. He was also a liberal donor to many other charities. The Baron was a Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and had also a great number of foreign orders. He married his niece, the daughter of his brother, Solomon, which lady died in 1856. He is succeeded in the wealth and honours by his son, the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who married, in March, 1857, his cousin Leonora, the daughter of his father's nephew, Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, late M. P. for London.

— Having, says a Madras paper, erased the beards, reduced the waist plates of the officers to one dull uniform level, and stript the Staff Corps of their gold lace and distinguishing badges, General McCleverty now turns to fresh fields and pastures new. These he has found in the turbans of the sepoys. A circular memorandum has, consequently, been sent round to the Commandants of the different corps, requiring from them the most minute descriptions as to the style of *puggree* used in their respective regiments, and asking them, at the same time, for their suggestions as to the adoption of another.

— The *Englishman* informs us that the Government of India has agreed to lend the Tonk Durbar one lakh of rupees, to enable it to relieve its suffering subjects during the present season of scarcity. The loan is granted on the security of the revenues of the Tonk State, and is to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

— The same journal learns that authority has been obtained from the Secretary of State by Telegraph, after urgent representations from India, for immediate arrangements being made to proceed with the great irrigation works of Behar, and that the Government has already issued orders for the commencement of these much required works.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* contains the following:—Mr. Carlleyle, Curator of the Riddell Museum, Agra, writes to the *Delhi Gazette* about the capture of a crocodile near Agra, and gives the following list of articles which were found in the stomach of the "Dragon:"—

"Horror of horrors! What shall I say of what we found there? The following is a true and correct list of the various articles, or extraneous substances, (which had no business to be there) which were found in the stomach of this Indian "Dragon of Wantley:"—

"About a dozen large bunches, pellets, of hair (probably *human*.)

Sixty-eight (68) stones (rounded pebbles) averaging in size, from nearly three inches to one inch in diameter.

One large ankle bangle ring of mixed metal.

Twenty-four (24) fragments, of various sizes, of vitreous armlet rings, called "*churis*."

Five (5) bronze finger rings.

One small silver neck-charm (a small defaced silver coin, with a metal loop, for suspension, attached to it.)

One *gold* bead, about *one-third* of an inch square.

One largish bead, of black stone veined with white, called "*Suleimani munka*," (Quære, *Onyx*?)

Thirty (30) small red necklace beads."

All these things (barring the stones) must have been on the body of some young woman, or girl, (if not more than one,) who had been devoured by this monster; which shows that the brute must have had an unfortunate predilection for the weaker, or softer, sex. And these facts prove the fallacy and incorrectness of the generally received idea that the "*Gharial*" *never* preys upon living *human* beings, but leaves that to his nearly allied brethren the *true* Crocodiles, the common "*Mugger*" the "*Comir*," and the *Bhont (e. g. Crocodilus palustris C. Porosus*, and *C. trigonops).*

I may state the skeleton of our monster "Gharial," is now being prepared as a specimen for this *Museum*."

— Mr. A. R. Thomson has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Mr H. Bell will officiate as Legal Remembrancer during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. R. Cockerell. Mr. J. Monro will act for Mr. Bell as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

— The *Delhi Gazette* is glad to learn that heavy rain has fallen at Jhelum. Rain commenced to fall on Christmas-night, and it continued to fall heavily the whole of the following day. Grain had risen to a high price; it is said, however, that the local grain-dealers have supplies in abundance stored in their granaries, which possibly will be speedily opened now.

— The same journal is told that the long contemplated works for diverting the waters of the river Beeas into the channel of the Baree Doab Canal, are at last about to be, if not already, commenced. These waters will add very considerably to the power of the Canal, (on which we are also told navigation is soon to become a fact) and extend its valuable operations to the lower parts of the Doab, now, or at least some of them, perfect types of "howling wildernesses."

— We learn from our contemporary that the Government of India has appointed two Commissions

to report on the means to be adopted for securing uniformity in the Police and Jail Returns of all the Presidencies and Provinces.

Sir George Couper, Judicial Commissioner of Oude, who is at present a Member of the Legislative Council, will be the President of both Commissions. His colleagues in the former will be Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson and Mr. G. H. M. Batten, C. S.; and in the latter Dr. J. Fawcus and Dr. J. M. Cunningham. At present the Police statistics of the several Presidencies are prepared on quite different principles, and in such a manner as to make it impossible for any person not possessing personal knowledge of local circumstances and peculiarities to learn what the figures given for any one Province really mean. Similar difficulty has been experienced in attempting to compare the Annual Jail Returns of the several Provinces; whereas in both matters uniformity in the statistics is very desirable.

—The *Englishman* says that the Government of Bengal has addressed a communication to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, recommending that one of the scholarships which the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th September last, proposed to give to sons of native gentlemen of rank and position, be granted to Syud Shurf-ood-deen to enable him to study for the bar in England, both in consideration of the services of his father, the late Syud Azeem-ood-deen Hossein Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., and also in view of the condition of the Mahomedan gentlemen of Behar generally, whom it was a special matter of importance to encourage in any endeavour to profit by a course of study in England. We are thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Grey for the very good selection he has made. The Syud is a well educated young man. He was for some time Secretary to the Oude British Indian Association.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

—There has been a good deal of strong language used, as was to be expected, at many of the elections; and in some cases there have been, we learn from a London contemporary, scenes of brutal violence and even of murder. At Blackburn a man was cruelly killed; at Bristol much violence was committed; and at Newport, in Monmouthshire, one or two persons were killed in a riot. At Tipton there was a very serious disturbance, and even in quiet Woodstock the crowd set to work smashing the windows of the principal hotel. There was great violence at the Belfast nomination, the platform being stormed by a mob armed with bludgeons. At Sligo, Captain King, Deputy Lieutenant, was shot by a ruffian connected with an election mob, and died in a few minutes. Three other gentlemen were severely beaten. At Dublin also there has been great excitement, and some outrages were perpetrated.

—The *Madras Athenæum* says that Dr. Shortt, the Superintendent General of Vaccination, finding that his subordinates, superintendents, and vaccinators just stayed long enough in his department to be of use and then resigned, proposed that, all whom he should hereafter entertain, should be bound to serve for a term of years. The Government solicitor accordingly drew up a form of agreement which the Government sanctioned. In future, therefore, Dr. Shortt's subordinates will be engaged only for a term of three years.

—The *Times of India* exceedingly regrets to hear of the death of His Highness Sir Jowan Singjee, K. C. S. I., Maharajah of Edur, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. His Highness died on the 26th Ultimo, of cold, contracted during the celebration of the marriage ceremonies of his daughter. The late Rajah was in the prime of life, being only thirty-six years of age, and was one of the most enlightened of the Native princes of India. He gave his warm support to the cause of female education, and established a female school at his own capital. Maharajah Jowan Singjee was the son of the late Gumbheer Sing, who, when he felt that his end was approaching, and reflected that his State was in the greatest disorder, made over care of his son to the British Government, rightly judging that this was the only way by which the machinations of his chiefs could be subverted, and the integrity of his son's possessions preserved. The late Sir Jowan Singjee owed much to General Lang for the precepts and example set him in his youth, and this obligation he never forgot.

NOTICE.

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☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1869.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESS.

ON Wednesday the 25th of November last, a case of a very important character, involving no less than the question of the liberty of the Press to report debates whether in or out of Parliament and to comment thereon, was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench. The elaborate judgment delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of England, has been hailed by the people of the British Isles; and there can be no doubt but that similar rejoicings will take place in all the dependencies of Great Britain when this gladsome news reaches them. We must confess that the fact [illegible] there existed till now grounds for raising such a question even in England, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, has quite taken us by surprise, and we are glad to find that the London *Times* shares in this surprise. The following paragraph from that far-famed journal tends to throw some light on this rather dark subject:—"When the Press first acquired influence in this country it was looked upon with little favour by the authorities in power. Statesmen were afraid, lawyers were jealous of it. All the while that it was spoken of as the 'Fourth Estate' it was left without any established rights or regular recognition. It was only safe so long as it was not prosecuted, and it might be prosecuted on any one of fifty pretences. Nor had it been recognized that if there was to be a Press it followed that certain opportunities and rights must needs be accorded to those who conducted it. Newspapers had grown to be a necessity of daily life to all educated persons, and it was the prime object of the most liberal school of politicians in the country to bring this necessity home to all classes of the population. One tax after another was condemned as standing in the way of the multiplication of newspapers. One law after another was passed to render newspapers as universal a commodity as was possible. Yet, though we were expected, as the result of all this legislation, to give the public faithful Reports of every transaction, it was open to any one to plead that we had no business to report at all; that the alleged 'duty' of a journalist in such matters had no existence; and that whatever we did was done at our proper peril, without any presumption of professional title to be allowed in our favour. Of 'the Press' as it actually existed, and was actually regarded by the country, no personal recognizance was taken whatever."

It is a noteworthy fact, that notwithstanding the want of legal rights, disclosed in the above extract, not a single case is known to have occurred in English history, save the one under notice, in which the power of the Press to report debates has been seriously and obstinately contested. And this even at times when the Continental Courts were not unfrequently found to visit refractory editors with heavy punishments. Well might a Briton boast of the liberty of the Press and of his countrymen's unwillingness to put it to peril for selfish purposes.

We are sorry we cannot give the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice for legalizing the publication of a Parliamentary Report in a public journal. It occupies nearly three columns of the London *Times*. But the following sentences will shew the spirit which actuated the Court in formally settling the question:—"What would become of our attachment to the constitution under which we live if the proceedings of the Great Council of the realm were shrouded in secrecy and concealed from the knowledge of the nation?" "What would become of the right of petitioning, which is one of the undoubted rights of the people, if they were kept in ignorance of what is passing in Parliament?" "Can any one doubt that the publicity given to what passes in parliament is essentially important to the relations between the people and their representatives?" Happy is the community the individual members of which are so anxious to protect the rights of the "Fourth Estate" and whose judges are imbued with the same spirit, while they distribute justice to private parties with an even hand.

We doubt not but that the benefit of the judgment under notice extends to India. We must bear in mind the sacred functions which the Press has to discharge. "We are bound to observe honesty and fairness, to keep above suspicion of malice, and to show that public interests as well as upright motives have guided our views." While therefore we hail the privileges which the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice of England has established, we hope the Anglo-Indian Press will always remember its sacred functions.

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THE BETHUNE SOCIETY.

AT the last meeting of the Bethune Society which was honored with the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Revd.

Lal Behari Dey delivered a capital lecture on Primary Education in Bengal. Although we do not endorse every sentiment that was uttered by the reverend gentleman, yet we consider that the lecture both as regards its matter and style was highly creditable to its author. As the lecture is about to be published, we will do no more at present than notice one or two of the principal heads into which the lecturer divided his subject. In the first place he met the objection raised in certain quarters against an extended system of popular education on the ground that it would be premature to educate the mass of the people when the higher classes were almost without education. On this point we are at one with the humane and statesmanlike view of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear who said that rather than that the lower and ignorant classes should go untaught, the middle and upper classes should be left to provide their own education. The lecturer himself very humorously answered the theory that knowledge filters downward by shewing that in India "when the Brahmins were an educated class a thousand years before the Christian era, not a drop of knowledge descended to the thirsty multitude." The fact was, he said, "that the upper class filter was not a filter at all—it was a jar hermetically sealed." The ignorance of the mass of the Indian population is the great impediment to the social, moral and political advancement of the country. Educate the ryot and the work of reformation is accomplished. But the question among all others to which we attach the greatest importance is the character of the education which would suit the masses. We agree like glove and hand with the Secretary of the Society in his remarks upon this subject. We give the following extract from his speech :—

The Latin *educare*, he said, means *to draw, to lead forth*. Education therefore means the awakening or the quickening of the dormant faculties of the human mind. It was, he believed Dr. Hamilton, who said that any education is nearly worthless that is not intelligent. The mind must be roused to think for itself. Let children be taught the reasons of facts. Why is it? How can it be? Wherefore do you believe it? are questions which will draw up the soul from its depths and liberate it from its fetters. In fact, let every man who was intended by his Maker to be a thinking being be helped and taught to think for himself. This, he thought, was the great end to be kept in view in all schemes for popular education in this country. It was of no consequence whether a little of history, geography and arithmetic were taught in the contemplated primary schools or not. That instruction which merely taxed the memory without improving the judgment could do nobody good. You could teach a boy geography all his life by making him repeat parrot-like the names of unknown places, mountains and rivers with which he had no personal association and in which he could not have any personal interest, and he would not be a bit the wiser for all that. But tell him by way of stimulating his curiosity that the cloth on his back was woven in a place called Manchester, where the loom was worked by the steam and not by the hand as in his own country—tell him that the knife or razor which he uses come from a country in England called Sheffield, where cutlery is manufactured to the extent of hundreds of tons a day, you will teach him a geography which will interest him throughout all his life. Similarly, in teaching history, you must not overburden the juvenile mind with the names of great heroes, battles or sieges, but make it familiar in the best way you can with great achievements and virtuous deeds—with instances of manly daring, undaunted energy and self-denying charity. This he remarked, was the character of the education which would suit the masses—an education not expected to make them learned in arithmetic, history or geography, but which would give the just and definite notions of the things and objects by which they are surrounded, which would enable them to bear the burden of their daily toil with cheerfulness add courage, which would deter them from crime and stimulate them to virtue, which would sustain them at all seasons whether worn down by neediness or beaten down for rigor. Such education was not to be derived from books but from teachers who could do without books. But where he asked were such teachers to be found. Not certainly in the village *Gooromohasoys* who, as aptly described by the lecturer, having failed in the commonest business of life take to teaching. He, therefore, strongly urged the necessity of first raising up a body of teachers before any scheme of national education on an extended scale was sanctioned by the state.

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VI.

PREVENTION OF CRIME IN BENGAL.

WE cannot omit this opportunity to notice what has been called a cardinal defect of the joint Hindu family—its quality as a laxative of individual energy and activity. It is one of the arguments in favor of the English law of primogeniture that it sharpens the industry of those whom it excludes from all enjoyment of the paternal estate. We think that the argument possesses considerable weight, though one would be led to suppose from the manner in which the great historian Gibbon has talked of the law of primogeniture that the much boasted effects of that law are anything but apparent and indisputable Mr. Gibbon says :—"In England, the eldest son inher[illegible] the land; a law, says the Orthodo[illegible]ge Blackstone (Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. II. p. 215) unjust only in the opinion of younger brothers. It *may* be of some political use in sharpening their industry." (Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Youngman's edition, p. 770, note g.) The great political economist John Stuart Mill is an opponent of the law of primogeniture and his remarks on that law contained in the ninth chapter of the fifth book of his immortal work on political economy well deserve our perusal though we are inclined to think that his arguments somewhere betray more of the spirit of a political partisan than of the discriminating judgment of an unimpassioned philosopher. Dr. Johnson has said of the law of primogeniture, that it "makes but one fool in a family" and our own experience has gone far enough to convince us that when a man inherits a large property, his activity is rather checked than stimulated. But we cannot understand what truth there can possibly be in the opinion that equal inheritance will if not invariably, at least in a majority of cases suppress all individual energy and activity. Supposing a man worth one lac of rupees to have five sons, is it to be argued that the sum of 20,000 rupees which will fall to the share of each of these sons will make him idle and inactive? Twenty-thousand rupees is a property too small in an age like this when a Hindu family consisting of six or seven members cannot maintain itself in comfort and social respectability without an ordinary monthly expenditure of two hundred rupees. Our every-day wants are increasing, our food, our clothing, our education, our luxuries are now ten times more expensive than they were twenty years ago and we have every reason to apprehend that with the development of English civilization in the East, our living will in every respect continue to increase in costliness. Our poojahs, our marriages, our shrads—all these and many others involve in our time an expenditure of money which none but a millionaire can undertake without incurring hopeless insolvency and indebtedness. We admit that inactivity was a prominent characteristic of our nation some fifteen or twenty years ago, but that inactivity was owing not to the effects of that law of inheritance which divides a father's property equally amongst all his sons but to that rude and primitive mode of social living whose wants were few in number and unexpensive in their character. Where a mat worth six annas was sufficient, a couch worth one hundred rupees is now required, and one needs but little sense and reflection to understand that of two men who have got equal inheritances he who is satisfied with a mat can afford to remain more idle than he whom nothing less than a gilded couch would please or suffice. Besides it is particularly worthy of notice that Bengalee Society till very recently lived in a state of torpor—produced by political servitude and institutional prejudices—in which nothing—not even absolute exclusion from inheritance—could have roused our countrymen to activity. But Bengal has of late received an impulse of progress which requires not the aid of social or political institutions to add to its strength or activity. Members of the same undivided family each with a share of the patrimony which alone would entitle a man to the appellation of *rich* are now seen to undergo an amount of toil in the hard battle of life which the sole Kurta of a Hindu family would, twenty years ago, have regarded as something almost Herculean. It is true that in England individual activity is far more developed than it is in this country and it has been the practice to ascribe this superiority to the influence of the law of primogeniture. But it may be questioned whether if the state of society in England had been of that rude and primitive character which marked our own social life down to a very late era, her law of primogeniture could have succeeded in promoting individual activity among her sons to that pre-eminent degree which she now displays. The law of primogeniture did not govern Roman inheritance, and the Roman family very nearly resembled the Hindu family in structure. But in spite of joint living and the absence of primogeniture, the ancient Roman was perhaps more active than the Englishman of our time. The law of primogeniture does not obtain in France and yet who would say that the French are in any material degree less active than the English? Abstract reasoning may prove that equal inheritance and the joint family have the effect of diminishing individual activity in Bengal, but a comparative view of the past social life of our countrymen

and the social life which prevails at present will go far to bring home to our minds the conviction that our inactivity has been owing to the almost primitive simplicity and uniformity of our social condition. But it is of the utmost importance for the philosopher who deals in abstract reasoning to bear in mind that equal division of inheritance has a tendency to render individual property whether real or personal smaller and smaller at each successive generation of man, till at last it is reduced to a size on which no hopes can be founded either by calculating inactivity or by imprudent idleness. That property of which a tenth or a twentieth portion is still something considerable in itself must be the property of a Peabody or of a Rothschild, and the world has seen only one Peabody and one Rothschild. By far the great generality of men in a nation are owners of properties of which a third or fourth portion can only constitute a decent competence incapable of supporting, in a condition of society at once civilized and complicated, a state of idleness or of extravagance. Besides it is worthy of remark that the most sterling effect which education produces in the human mind is the development of a sense of individuality—of a desire to be dependent on one's own self. Such a desire, we are glad to find, has already influenced the minds of a very large number of our educated countrymen, though they have not foregone their share of their paternal inheritance nor abandoned the mode of living prevailing in the joint Hindu family.

It is manifest from the preceding observations that the charge which is so frequently brought against the joint Hindu family—that it is unfavorable to the development of individual energy—is a charge either wholly unfounded or based upon an inadequate perception of the various circumstances of our social life. But what concerns us most in connection with the subject which we have taken up for discussion is the fact that the joint Hindu Family with its law of equal inheritance preserves, it would not be too much to say, almost every one of our countrymen from absolute want and consequent criminality. We may at least venture to affirm that such crimes as have their origin in painful want and poverty are of far less occurrence here than in England where the family has been absorbed in the individual and where primogeniture has excluded all but two hundred Englishmen from the ownership and enjoyment of land. But that minute division of landed property which is a necessity of the Hindu law of inheritance has been, we believe, somewhat injurious to the moral interests of a particular section of our nation. A property which is already small becomes, in the course of increasing generations in a family, divided into shares too many in number and this excessive division causes each share to be materially insufficient for the purposes of separate individual maintenance. The deficiency is in this country generally made up by very questionable means. If, however, our agriculture were improved in its character the effects observable at present of the increasing smallness of landed properties would be to a great degree counteracted and one possible source of criminality choked up at least to an appreciable extent.

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A MEETING OF the friends and admirers of the late Roy Hurro Chunder Ghose Bahadoor was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening last. About 80 European and Native gentlemen were present. On the motion of Baboo Roma Nath Tagore the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman took the chair. The Chairman in opening the proceedings said that the late Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose always appeared to him to be the model of what a highminded Bengalee might hope to be. The first Resolution expressive of the sorrow of the meeting at the death of Baboo Hurro Chunder was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden and seconded by Baboo Roma Nath Tagore. The second Resolution to the effect that subscriptions should be raised for a portrait of the deceased and that the balance if any should be made over to the District Charitable Society in his name was moved by Mr. Seton-Karr who trusted that the example of Baboo Hurro Chunder would not be lost upon the rising generation of the Natives of this country. Mr. Fagan in seconding the resolution bore testimony to the ability and virtues of his late lamented colleague. On the proposition of Mr. Gordon seconded by Baboo Koonjo Lall Banerjee a Committee consisting of certain gentlemen was appointed to carry out the second Resolution. Baboos Peary Chund Mittra and Kristo Dass Paul were appointed Secretaries to the Committee.

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WE BEG TO acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the 1st number of a weekly paper entitled "*The Reflector.*" The following is taken from our contemporary's opening article:—

"To assist the Government with our knowledge of the feelings and prejudices of the people, to disabuse the minds of the people by a faithful exposition of the views and sentiments of the Government, and in this way to contribute to establish the bond of affection and sympathy between the two, is the object we have in view. To accomplish this, Truth, Justice, and Loyalty shall be the guiding principles of our conduct. Consistently with these principles all subjects of public interest, shall be discussed in these columns."

WE wish our new brother every success.

REVIEW.

A REPLY TO THE NATIONAL PAPER ON POSITIVISM. BY A POSITIVIST.

(Communicated.)

THE pamphlet before us is an answer to a series of articles, condemnatory of the tenets of Positivism, which appeared a few months ago in the *National Paper*. The author of this reply, in discussing his opponent's views, has avoided all narrow and captious criticism. His tone throughout is temperate, judicial, and impartial. He has strictly adhered to the purpose he avowed in his preface, "not to attack an adversary "but simply to explain as far as his ability "permits, the correct Positivist view upon "each point against which objections more "or less forcible have been urged."

There is not much connection, we find, between the different parts of this pamphlet; but, though this circumstance renders it more difficult for us to review its contents, there is no fear of its causing any confusion to the reader. The pamphlet has been divided into sections; and the contents of each section have been denoted in a table. We must observe, however, that this deficiency in connection is not to be attributed to a want of method on the part of the writer, but partly to the somewhat desultory nature of the articles he was criticising, and partly (we are bound to add) to their author's imperfect acquaintance with the tenets of Positivism.

The grand question, underlying the many doubts and difficulties, with which the present state of philosophical and religious opinion is distracted, we believe is simply this. Have we or have we not proof of the existence of a Deity? and if not, is it necessary that we should retain the Deistic hypothesis for the preservation of religion and morality? Science and legislation have been minimizing the Almighty to the last degree, for the last three centuries. Metaphysics has already reduced Him to a mere shred, an abstract entity, whose insignificance is disguised under such high but unmeaning phrases as the Absolute, the Infinite, the Attribute of Force, the Cause of causes. Positivism is the only system, in modern (not in ancient) times, which has taken a thoroughly decisive step in one direction, to the rigorous exclusion of any other. It entirely dispenses with a God; that is, without venturing either to deny or affirm His existence, it organises social and individual life without Him.

The religious feelings of men are shocked by an announcement of this kind, which shatters all their past traditions, and appears to tend to the destruction of all religion, and consequently of all morality. It was probably the impelling and alarming influence of these feelings, which induced a writer in the *National Paper* to aim all the shafts which could be found in his quiver against the Positive system. No doubt it will be many years, if ever, before this repugnance to a non-Deistic doctrine can be generally overcome; for Positivism not only postulates the necessary amount of scientific preparation before its doctrine can be acquiesced in, but it anticipates, ex hypothesi, the resistance of theological and metaphysical yearnings, these being its historical antecedents in the mind of every individual.

For a full account of the difference between Atheism and Positivism, and of the difference between Materialism and Positivism, we must refer the reader to two admirable sections in the pamphlet before us, where he will find the difference in each case delineated in the very words of Comte, accompanied with comments by the writer himself;—Atheism representing a Metaphysical form of belief, which by denying the existence of a Deity both retains an insoluble problem under discussion and prevents future advance; while Positivism regards the mind as being sufficiently advanced to have spontaneously and irrecoverably outgrown its earlier unscientific tendencies:—tendencies which are the necessary preliminaries, before it can finally repose upon the certainties of science and the doctrine deducible from them. With reference to Materialism, Comte is still more emphatic in disallowing its connection, either philosophical or historical, with his own system. "Positivism," he says "satisfies and reconciles all that is really tenable in the rival "claims of both Materialism and Spiritual-"ism; and having done this, it discards "them both. It holds the one to be as "dangerous to order as the other to Progress." (page 7.)

In Natural Theology the doctrine of Final Causes, or as it is usually called the argument from design, is the favourite mode of reasoning employed by Christians and Deists of other denominations to prove the existence of a God, the Creator of all things. Upon this subject we shall quote the language of the pamphlet as a specimen of the author's reasoning.

"As Positivists we are loath to enter "upon any metaphysical discussion; but "it may be observed that this celebrated "argument can do more than prove a Demi-"urgus (that is, an artificer, workman, or "mechanic); it can not bridge over the "mighty gulf between existence and non-"existence; it can never shew how some-"thing was evolved out of nothing, and "therefore can never lead man's mind from "the creature up to the creator. There "is no analogy between the creation of "matter and its simple modification, which "latter is all that man himself can effect, "and is the only formative process, of which "he can form any rational idea."

To us this reasoning appears unanswerable. The doctrine of Final Causes is wholly incapable either of proving a Creator or of rendering such a being conceivable. If however for the sake of argument we postulate His existence, the doctrine is supposed to give an irrefragable proof of His benevolence.

In contemplating the works of nature, the presence of design—the adaptation of certain means to certain ends—is supposed to furnish us with a knowledge of the several attributes of the Deity, and to teach us especially the divine goodness. Now it appears to us, as it has appeared to others, that the operations of nature may suggest other lessons besides those of inflexible justice and supreme benevolence. The same arguments derived from the *natural* world "which prove that God is the author of food, light and life, prove him also to be the author of poison, darkness and death. The wide-wasting earthquake, the storm, the battle, and the tyranny, are (in the sphere of natural religion) attributable to Him in the same degree as the fairest forms of nature, sunshine, liberty, and peace." page 11.

The reasoning of M Littre, (one of the most eminent of Comte's followers in France) upon the same subject, is equally conclusive. We here quote a portion of his argument, as it is given in the pamphlet.

"One of the best examples in favour of a final cause is that of the eye. The eye is an instrument, and an optician, in his workshop, would imitate it in arranging the various media, the curvature of the crystalline lens, the aperture of the pupil, in order that a distinct image might be projected on the retina. Hence it is natural to conclude "that an intelligent cause has had before itself the particular effect which each of these parts separately ought to produce, and also the common effect which they should produce when combined;" in other words that this cause has had a plan, and has proposed to itself an end, which it has attained. Be it so: here then is an hypothesis verified in this and in all analogous cases; but it is not allowable to make a choice, it is necessary that we should examine how the doctrine acquits itself with reference to other conditions. The following is one instance which may be selected from many such. The saliva of the dog is generally harmless, but, by a chemico-vital process which has hitherto eluded the subtlety of human art, there is sometimes formed in this saliva a deleterious principle, which proves fatal to the animal itself and to all who are inoculated by means of its bite. But this is not all, for the new condition in which the animal is placed inspires it with a deadly desire to bite, so that the cause which has produced the poison, has, at the same time, arranged all the circumstances in such a manner that it should not be lost without causing extensive injury. What are we to say of this singular final cause? And how is the purpose which appears to govern this case, to be reconciled with the purpose which appears to govern the case of the eye?" page 13.

Another admirable example, to the same effect, taken from the peristaltic motion of the intestines, has been given by Dr. Maudsley. Want of space prevents us from quoting it at length. He concludes, "whatever "*design* we recognize is really an idea that "is gradually formed in our minds from "repeated experiences of the law of the matter." He shows that the peristaltic movements are in many cases as destructive to life as they are in other cases necessary to its preservation.

We have no space to dilate upon the several subjects discussed in the different sections of the pamphlet before us. There is scarcely an objection urged by the *National*, in which it has not been shown either that the writer had completely misunderstood the meaning and scope of Comte's system, or that a full answer could not be furnished from the writings of Comte himself. When the writer maintains that Comte is a most determined enemy of nationalities, that he was ignorant of Indian worthies and Hindoo institutions, that Positivism ignores practice, that it excludes the study of mental science. (if this is what the writer means by his quaint term Ideology), that it finds no distinct place for Logic, that it has made imperfect provision for Æsthetics, that it excludes ethics from the series of positive sciences, that Positivism itself is only a mutilated form of Kant's Critical Philosophy;—we cannot help remarking that the writer would have done more good to the cause which he advocates, if he had made himself better acquainted with the doctrine which he condemns.

On the above subjects, the reader who wishes to form his own opinion of the merits of the case, will do well to consult the reply by a "Positivist." In addition to this he will find an explanation of many important terms as they were used by Comte; and from these he would be able to pick up a few of the leading notions peculiar to the Positive system. We allude to such terms as Force, Metaphysics, Theology, Causation, Hypothesis, Positivity in any department of Science, Abstract and Concrete as constituting a fundamental division of the sciences. We should like to have seen a similar exposition of the term Humanity in its Comtian sense.

We observe that a great number of the *National's* objections are drawn from a small work by John Stuart Mill, consisting of a review of Comte, which was originally published in a couple of articles in the Westminster Review. But it is well known that Mill has adopted almost all the fundamental and distinctive tenets of Positivism, though he has not gone the whole length with Comte upon what are falsely called "his later speculations." Not one of Mill's objections touches the real points at issue. He has thrown out disparaging remarks upon Comte's Sociological system; but, though accepting Sociology as a science he has proposed no system of his own. He has ridiculed the details of Comte's religious scheme; but he has neither been able to propose a better one, nor has he retained the Deistic basis.

Questions relating to religion are too serious for ridicule and its problems are too perplexing to be lightly treated. We hold that the end and aim of all religion is to make men wiser, happier, and better. We believe that the religion, which proves to be the most effectual in producing such results, whether its basis is to be divine or human, is the one which will infallibly prevail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SHAM BAZAR READING CLUB.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—At the second Quarterly meeting of the Sham Bazar Reading Club held in the hall of the late Rajah Sir Radhakant on Saturday last the Lord Bishop of Calcutta delivered a lecture on "The Aryan or characteristic of Race." The Chair was at first occupied by Coomar Rajendro Narain Deb Bahadoor who gave it to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman on the arrival of this gentleman who was somewhat late. As I could not catch all that fell from the lips of the learned lecturer I cannot pass any opinion on it. But the Hon'ble Chairman delivered an excellent speech in which he noticed some of the points urged by the Lord Bishop, conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer and sat down amid loud cheers. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the learned Chairman. Thanks were also given to Coomar Rajendro Narain Deb Bahadoor for allowing the use of his splendid hall for the lecture. The gentlemen present were about to disperse when a tall lad who had busied himself before the commencement of the proceedings of the evening with shaking hands with every body he came across, rose and uttered a few sentences in which he not only murdered poor Lindley Murray but hacked him to pieces. He proposed one "Baboo Rajendro Banerjee Head Assistant, Office of the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway" (!) *et hoc genus omne* a member of the Club. We wondered at the time why the tall Baboo did not mention the place of which Baboo Rajendro was an inhabitant, the School in which he was brought up, whether he was a black or a white man! &c. &c. The tall Baboo however seemed to be a man of business. He reserved the most important part of his address for the place usually assigned to a Postscript. He proposed the Lord Bishop and Mr. Justice Norman Honorary Members of the Sham Bazar Reading Club. This honor the two gentlemen were kind enough to confer on the Society.

Yours truly,
A VISITOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

— The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting held on Thursday last, declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. They also reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, and the margin on Government securities deposited for loans two per cent.

— The *Indian Daily News* observes that the State has resolved on the application of the grant-in-aid principle to Government Schools. They will be divided into classes, to each class being assigned a certain amount for a fixed period, on condition that a defined minimum of local income be realized to meet the expenses of the School. Anything in excess of the fixed minimum will be an asset belonging to it, and if this cannot be raised, the imperial assignment will cease. The object is to prevent the expenditure of Government money except as a complement of local income, to foster a spirit of self-reliance, and encourage local exertions for local purposes, and to pave the way for the transfer of existing Government institutions to local bodies operating with the State. The proportion of grants will vary in different provinces according to the state of education, but the design is to preserve a parallel to the system pursued with regard to grant-in-aid Schools. No change however can take place until the classification has been settled, and the proportion of grants defined.

— The same journal is informed that His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah is in negociation to secure the services of two European gentlemen—one a gallant Major in civil employ to take part in the administration of Rewah, and the other as His Highness's Private Secretary.

— We learn from Reutor's Indian Express that the Cabinet has now fifteen members, the oldest of whom is Lord Clarenden who is 68; the Lord Chancellor 67; Mr. Gladstone, 57; Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe each 57; Mr. Cardwell 55; Mr. Bruce and Earl Granville each 53; the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Chichester Fortescue each 45; the Earl of Kimberley 42; Earl de Grey and Mr. Childers each 41; Mr. Goschen 37; and Marquis of Hartington 35. The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bright, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bruce, Mr. C. Fortescue, Lord Kimberley, and Mr. Childers are respectively new to the duties of Cabinet Ministers.

— The number of new members, returned to the House of Commons, exceeds that of any general election for every many years. In 1859, only 131 new members came back from the country; in 1865 there were 196, while at the present election the number is 224.

— A London Telegram announces the death of Sir Herbert Edwardes.

— The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that, during the nine months from February to October inclusive of the past year, there were run for, at the different race meetings in the United Kingdom, no less a sum than £312,526-15s.

— Mr. Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist, has presented another £100,000 to the poor of London. This brings up the amount of Mr. Peabody's donations to £350,000.

— The *Pioneer* reports that Mr. Ricketts, C. B., Civil Judge of Allahabad, delivered judgment on the 4th Instant in the long pending case of Mrs. Lyne *versus* Colonel Patton. The action, it may be remembered, was for defamation of character, arising out of a report submitted by Colonel Patton to the Commander-in-Chief, which stated that Quarter Master Lyne had received a bribe of Rs. 500, from Hurree Ram, the coolie contractor, through Mrs. Lyne. Damages were fixed at Rs. 10,000. The Court decreed in favor of defendant, dismissing the suit with costs in full.

— A London paper states that the case of William Anderson was before the Bankruptcy Court on the 8th ultimo. The bankrupt was a merchant, formerly carrying on business at Calcutta, in partnership with D. C. Gordon, and A. Stuart, under the style of Gordon, Stuart and Co. He has been before the court since August, 1867, various adjournments having taken place with a view to an arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs, and in order that information might be received from India respecting the position of the firm of Gordon, Stuart and Co. It was now stated that the necessary information had not yet been received, and the accountants (Messrs. Johnston) had consequently been unable to file the bankrupt's accounts. A further adjournment for two months of the sitting for examination and discharge was accordingly ordered.

— We see it stated that at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Government of India has sanctioned the grant of a donation of Rs. 1,000 for each of the libraries at Bhundara, Boorhanpore, Chanda and Nagpore, and of Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 respectively for the libraries at Chindwarah and Oomair.

— The *Madras Mail* hears that the accounts of the late Maharajah of Mysore have now been nearly all settled. Some 6,000 dependants of that Prince have been pensioned off. Some have received full pensions, others half, others gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service. The gratuities alone amount to about two and a half lakhs, and altogether some six lakhs have been spent on those who were in the service of the Maharajah. The Government of India left the settlement of these accounts to Mr. Bowring and Major Elliott, who have done their work expeditiously and in a manner that appears to have given satisfaction even to the pensioners themselves.

— The same paper reports that a meeting was held at Madras on the 21st Ultimo presided over by the Director of Public Instruction, for the purpose of drawing up measures for the inauguration of the Native Female Normal schools which have lately received the sanction of the Supreme Government. The following proposals were agreed to:—that the matron should be an English woman, and that scholarships should be forthwith founded. These are to range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per mensem, and the Rajah of Vizianagram has, with his accustomed liberality, promised to sustain five of them, and the native gentlemen present, guaranteed ten others. The school is, for the present, to be only for the instruction of caste girls, of whom at least five have promised to attend.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes to say that in *Once a Week* for July last, in an article headed "Cholera," the treatment of the disease recommended is that astringents should in no case be used, and opiates only for the purpose of allaying pain. Both opium and brandy are deleterious. Castor oil and evacuants should be used to assist nature in expelling the poison, the cause of the disease, from the system. It is said that this treatment is supported by such eminent names as Sir Thomas Watson, and Dr. G. Johnson. Those who use laudanum, chlorodyne and brandy in cases of sudden attack, ought now to be careful.

— Rumours have reached the *Englishman* that the State of Rewah is not so satisfactory as could be wished. The administration of Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao is said to be any thing but a success, and reports of fresh intrigues—discontent and even mutiny throughout the District—are in circulation.

— A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Calcutta yesterday afternoon at about a quarter to five. The *Englishman* says it was the most severe that Calcutta has experienced for some years. There were two distinct shocks lasting altogether nearly 40 seconds, accompanied by a slight rumbling sound. The clock at St. John's Church stopped at exactly 17 minutes to five. At the gas works at Sealdah, the water in the large gas-holder oscillated nearly nine inches vertically, making the gas-holder itself swing for upwards of half an hour, while the water in the large tank rose 15 inches, and continued surging from side to side for a considerable time.

— His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon Baboo Ramnarain Doss the title of "Rai Bahadoor," and upon Moulvie Tumeez Khan the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction, in consideration of the distinguished services of these Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

— His Excellency the Governor General has conferred the title of "Rao Bahadoor" on Chowdree Luchman Sing, Talookdar of Seojrai, in Pergunnah Kooraolee, Zillah Mynpoorie, in recognition of the conspicuous loyalty and zeal with which he has aided the British Government in all branches of the administration, and on account of the cordial support which he has always given to the cause of education.

— Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, resumed charge of his office on the 8th Instant.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

— What is bigamy? asks the *Examiner*. According to law, (our London contemporary himself answers the question) it is the crime of marrying a second wife while the first is living, which if a poor man doth, he is punished with imprisonment and hard labour. But what is bigamy, according to practice, custom, the sanction of the Church, and

of good society? It is a privilege of the better classes, whereof, if he does not avail himself, a man is deemed a fool. Between the first and second marriage, the performance of another ceremony is enjoined which is held to make all the difference, namely, the ceremony of divorce. But this costs money—not quite so much as it used to do, but a sum which, to all intents and purposes, is quite as much to the humbler man as five thousand pounds. If he has made the mistake of marrying a faithless woman, he has nothing for it but to run away from her, or insist on her living apart from him. He cannot afford himself the remedy for getting disentangled from her thrall, which is within the reach of those who, peculiarly, are his betters; and, because he cannot afford it, the criminal law comes down upon him with incarceration and the treadmill.

The *Examiner* cites two cases in which two men have been sentenced at the Old Bailey to terms of six and nine months' imprisonment respectively, for having broken this unequal law. The cases were very different in their incidents, and in their degrees of pitiableness. The one was that of a decent, industrious, and, for all that appears upon the face of it, really innocent man, who, having cause to doubt his wife, followed her to a distance from his home, which she had deserted, and found her in the embrace of his own brother. But the man went back to his work; and, at the end of eleven years, believing the false one dead, he publicly married another woman who did not, and does not now, complain, for she evidently regards William Goodwin as a true man and her true husband; and a true man and true husband he would be now to her if he had been born a gentleman, or had an income of £500 a year, for in that case he would have known better how to brush aside the entrapping nets and meshes of the law, and, having wiped his mouth, would have been able, respectably and piously, to exclaim, "I have done no wickedness." But because the woman who had betrayed him was still, in point of law, his wife, notwithstanding her eleven years' adultery and desertion; and because he had sought the chaste love of another woman, having no means whatever, in the intention, of setting himself technically free, the minions of the police see in him eligible game, and, after a hard run, they succeed in bringing him down. His second, and true wife, is thus subjected to reproach, and the insult of pity which she never sought; and he is taken from his home, and cast, for six months, with the scum of earth, into a felon's cell, as a violater of the law.

The other case was one very different in its claim for commiseration. The accused was a bad man, whose wife had likewise abandoned him and taken to the streets. Whether her profligacy had anything to do with first driving him into crime, or whether his conviction and sentence for theft, was the cause of her taking to an abandoned way of life, justice, with her blinded eyes and with much business on hand, could not be expected to find time to inquire. All that is known is, that when liberated with a ticket-of leave, Edward Mercer sought to do better for the rest of his life, and began by marrying a woman who was fit to live with him. What an ignorant creature, to fancy that in such a course he would find any toleration! An interval of six years has passed between the first ceremony and the second; but there is no statute of limitations in England's matrimonial code, as there is in those of certain continental States.

— Alluding to the notification relating to the famine issued by the Government of the N. W. Provinces, the Government of India, we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, says:—"It is stated in the Notification that the support of the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm must be mainly the care of private charity, and that contributions for these will receive an equivalent from the Government. But the Governor General in Council is doubtful whether the appeal will be adequately responded to, or, at any rate, whether the amount of contributions it is likely to call forth can be wholly depended on. While, therefore, the Governor General in Council entirely approves of the intention to raise, from private sources of charity, as large a sum as may be possible, he considers it necessary that the Government should distinctly recognize its own full liability for the support of the really helpless. The assistance afforded by Government as a contribution on the part of the State should not, therefore, be limited to an equivalent of the sums raised from private sources. District Officers should be desired, without respect to the sums contributed by private charity, to make such advances for food as may be necessary to support life in those who are unable to work." At last we have the right system recognized.

— The Cabool correspondent of the above journal states that a letter was received on the 19th Ultimo from Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad. It ran thus:—"I have received a letter from the British authorities at Peshawur, stating that they would make over the treasure for Ameer Shere Allee Khan to any one of his confidential servants who would go there. Under these circumstances, I have left for Lallpoora, and if necessary will go direct to Peshawur to take charge of the treasure."

The Governor forwarded Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan's letter in original to Ameer Shere Allee Khan informing him that the treasure from Peshawur would soon be forwarded to his camp. The Governor also dispatched two thousand posteens for the Ameer's troops, and ordered four thousand more to be got ready.

— According to the same writer it has been ascertained by a confidential person, on good authority, that the Akhoond of Swat had sent an *ishtaharnama* to Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, stating that as Ameer Shere Allee Khan had become an infidel, he and all Musulmans were to be informed that a religious war, as directed in the Koran, was requisite to be raised against him, and he would gain the day. The khaleefas, or chief disciples, of the Akhoond in Cabool are privately sending copies of the *ishtahar* to all the chiefs in Affganistan, telling them not to assist Ameer Shere Allee Khan, who had become an infidel. The Governor of Cabool, in order to raise the necessary funds has commenced oppressing the citizens.

— We learn from *Native Opinion* that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji returned to Bombay by the Overland Mail which came there on the 27th ultimo.

— At the annual meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association held on Thursday evening last at the Town Hall, the President (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear) delivered a capital Address. We publish below a programme of the papers to be read at the Quarterly Session:—

Tuesday, 19th January, at the Town Hall.

I. Jurisprudence and Law—The Mahommedan Law of Marriage and Dower. By Moulvie Abdool Luteef.

II. Education—

1.—Compulsory Education in Bengal. By Rev. Lal Behari Dey.

2.—Replies to the Society's Enquiries regarding Female Education.

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Wednesday, 20th January 1869, at the Town Hall.

III. Health—The Spread of Medical Education in India. By T. Farquhar, M. D.

IV. Economy and Trade—

1.—On the Population of India. By H. Beverley, M. A.

2.—The Festivals of the Hindus. By Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.

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Thursday, 21st January 1869, at the Theatre of Medical College.

IV. Economy and Trade—

1.—The present Social and Economical Condition of Bengal, and its probable future. By Babu Chandernath Bose, M. A.

2.—The Calcutta Ragged School. By J. B. Knight, Esq.

3.—The Social Status of the Mahommedans of Bengal. By Rev. J. Long.

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Friday, 22nd January 1869.

Conversazione at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear, at Ballygunge.

Address on Crime, Criminals, and Prison Discipline in Bengal. By F. J. Mouat, M. D., Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal.

Chair taken each evening at Half-past Eight precisely.

— On Saturday last the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and clergy of Calcutta presented to His Excellency the Viceroy an address recognising the labours of Sir John Lawrence during a long career in India, and his efforts to promote health, morals, education, and religion amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

— His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta, on the 10th instant, in the P. O. Company's steamer for Suez. The *Feroze* is scarcely in a position to proceed to sea.

— A report has been received by Government from the Ameer, Shere Ali, that he has totally defeated Abdool Rahman. No particulars are given, except that royal salutes have been fired at Cabul and Jellalabad in honor of the victory.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13.

— A London Telegram states that the Secretary of State for India in Council has passed a resolution eulogising the late Herbert Edwardes, and recommending that a monument be erected to his memory.

— The following telegrams have been received by the *Englishman*:—*Silchar*, 10-30 A. M., *January 11th.*—Fearful earthquake here. New pucca Godown, Bungalow, and all station houses down.

Cachar, Monday morning.—Terrible earthquake yesterday. All bungalows down. Bazaar engulfed.

— The rule *nisi* issued on the 23rd ultimo, on the report of the Taxing Officer of the High Court, calling on Baboo Radhanauth Bose an attorney of the High Court to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of attornies for making fictitious and extortionate charges in a bill of costs against a client or suffer other punishment, was argued on Monday last before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macpherson and Mr. Justice Norman by Mr. Woodroffe and Mr. Branson on behalf of Baboo Radhanauth Bose. Their Lordships sentenced the attorney to be suspended from practice for six months. This ought to be a lesson to the bad sheep of the profession.

— An Act was lately passed in Bombay empowering the Government to make advances, under certain conditions as to the management of their estates, to embarassed proprietors, to be repaid in instalments at a moderate rate of interest. The system has worked so well, that the Viceroy has been encouraged to propose the extension of a similar privilege to the Talookdars of Oudh, many of whom would, it is believed, be glad to avail themselves of the assistance of the Government, to get rid of the difficulties in which, owing to the mutiny and other circumstances, they are involved, and which must greatly encumber them in the management of their estates. The Chief Commissioner will, in the first instance, be consulted; and should he concur in the expediency of the proposed plan, he will submit a list of the Talookdars desirous of benefiting by it, and a Bill will, probably, be introduced into Council, to empower the Government to carry it out.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

— The *Homeward Mail* says that when Her Majesty the Queen assumed the direct Government of the Indian Empire, great promises were made —great expectations were raised. All classes seemed to anticipate that the most beneficial results would flow from this auspicious change. No more injustice was to be done; no more wrongs were to be endured; no more discontents were to prevail. The Queen's proclamation came as a message of peace and good will to all; and the new rule was

inaugurated amidst pleasant hopes of a future which would soon cause us to forget all the wrong doing and the wretchedness that had preceded it. "Well," our contemporary continues, "we have now had some ten years' experience of this great change, and what is the result of it? Are all classes more happy and contented than they were under the old rule? Is our empire more firmly established? Have we recognised, in our dealings with all classes, the sovereign might of justice with a fulness and a force exceeding all that had been seen before? Has the condition of our own countrymen been improved? Has the character of our English *nihiblogue* been raised in the eyes of the natives of the country? Is there more friendliness among ourselves? More good will between the two races? Have we profited by our past experience? Have we taken to our hearts the great lessons which Providence has taught us? And are we floating now serenely into a future of prosperity and peace?" The *Mail* thus answers the above questions:—"We wish that we could answer these questions in the affirmative. But to do so would be to violate the truth."

—The *Lucknow Times* announces the death of Mr. Edward Parry Moore, Editor of the late *Oudh Argus*. He breathed his last on the 5th Instant with calmness and resignation. He was suffering from dropsy and general debility. The deceased gentleman belonged to the Roman Catholic faith, and was at the same time a high Mason. He has a brother in the army at home. He formerly belonged to an Austrian Hussar Regiment. He came to this country as an officer in one of Her Majesty's Regiments, but having quarrelled with his Colonel, namely, our present Commander-in-Chief, had to resign in consequence. He then became Editor of a journal, entitled *The Indian Standard*, published at Delhi. He wrangled with the proprietors of that journal and went down to Calcutta, where he became Editor of the defunct *Phœnix*. He was for sometime Principal of the Oriental Seminary. He however left Calcutta and fixed his abode at Simla, where he started *The Himalayan Star*, which, after shining like a meteor, vanished, and caused him much grief subsequently. Whilst the late Mr. James Cargill, Principal of the Delhi College, was his coadjutor, Mr. Moore's writings were much appreciated, but when he was deprived of the co-operation of that gentleman, he commenced indulging in personalities and invectives. Last year Munshi Newul Kishore brought him from the Punjab to couch the *Lucknow Times*, and at Lucknow he contracted the disease which eventually proved fatal to him.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

—We are glad to learn from the *Pioneer* that Gwalior, and Central India generally, is spared the suffering which prevails so intensely in Rajpootana and parts of the North West. There is abundance of grains stored up, though of course the price has risen very considerably. The great anxiety is lest, if no rain should shortly fall, the wells should fail, and the cultivation dependent on well-irrigation be suspended.

—Dr. Wise, the Civil Surgeon of Dacca, is going to England on sick leave. The *Dacca News*, in noticing his departure, remarks:—"A more popular medical officer, or one more deservedly esteemed it would be difficult to find in the Department."

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

THE
BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1869.

THE NEW VICEROY.

ON Tuesday evening last the Guns from Fort William announced the arrival in Calcutta of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo. Early Tuesday morning a deputation consisting of the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary to the Governor General, and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp proceeded down the River in the *Sir William Peel*, to wait upon Lord Mayo. The *Feroze* with the noble Earl on Board, arrived off Garden Reach at 4 P. M. when a deputation of the Secretaries of the Government waited upon His Lordship. The new Viceroy landed at Chandpal Ghat at 5 P. M. and was received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, the Master Attendant, and the Sheriff of Calcutta. A salute of 21 guns was fired on his landing. Lord Mayo then drove to Government House, where a large number of members of the Civil and Military Services and representatives of every section of the community had assembled to welcome His Lordship. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal led him up the red cloth, and the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Members of the Supreme Council received him. The party then proceeded to the Council Room. Mr. Bayley, the Home Secretary, having read the Commission granted by Her Majesty to the noble Earl, His Lordship took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council. When the oaths were administered, a further salute of 21 guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William. The following Proclamation was published on Tuesday evening:—

"Whereas the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K. P., has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in His Excellency's Council.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India."

Lord Mayo comes to India heralded by a fame which affords the promise of successful administration. May Her Majesty's Indian subjects be more prosperous and more happy under his Lordship's government!

METEOROLOGICAL DISASTERS AND FAMINES.

NEVER has India suffered from so many meteorological disasters as during the last eight years. In 1861 a drought caused a famine in the North-West Provinces. In 1866 another drought caused that terrible calamity in Orissa from the effects of which she is not likely to recover within this century. Last year's drought has already caused in the North-West Provinces a great dearth which is likely to turn into a famine. Our old books, especially the *Ramayun* and the *Mahabharat*, prove that such visitations were by no means uncommon in ancient India; but the occurrence of three famines in the course of a decade is something hitherto unheard of. A few more such disasters and "the gorgeous wealth of Ind" will become a poetic dream.

Throughout the Bengal Presidency, the rain-fall has for some years past been unsteady and irregular. The following statement taken from a Government publication shews that in the Punjab the annual rainfall has been steadily decreasing in amount.

Divisions	Average fall of rain.			
	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67
1. Delhi	41 inches	24 inches	28 inches	27 in.
2. Hissar	27 ,,	14 ,,	22 ,,	13 ,,
3. Umballa	62 ,,	51 ,,	48 ,,	36 ,,
4. Jullunder	74 ,,	55 ,,	53 ,,	51 ,,
5. Umritsur	42 ,,	32 ,,	21 ,,	26 ,,
6. Lahore	27 ,,	27 ,,	29 ,,	24 ,,
7. RawulPindi	34	36 ,,	25 ,,	22 ,,
8. Multan	15 ,,	8 ,,	5 ,,	3 ,,
9. Dejarat	16 ,,	8 ,,	7 ,,	5 ,,
10. Peshwar	27 ,,	29 ,,	21 ,,	17 ,,

Taking the general average, we have the rain fall of the above four years represented by 36, 28, 26, and 22 inches respectively. The North-West Provinces have fared no better than the Punjab. In Bengal we have been alternately deluged with untimely rain and parched with drought.

When the great cyclone of October 1864 took place, people recalled to mind that a cyclone equally terrific had taken place 30 years before, and that storms of less magnitude recurred almost regularly at intervals of 10 years. It was confidently predicted that a cyclone of such terrific intensity would not occur again within the next thirty years. The cyclone of November 1867 belied all these predictions.

These meteorological changes have been accompanied by climatic changes scarcely less remarkable. Places formerly noted for their healthiness are now remarkably unhealthy. Titaghur and Baraset were in the time of Warren Hastings the sanataria nearest to Calcutta (Vide Dr. Martin on the Reoccupation of the Negrais). They are now anything but healthy. Sir William Jones visited Chittagong for the sake of his health; people now fly from Chittagong for that purpose. An epidemic fever with short intermissions is still ravaging some of the fairest portions of Bengal.

It is all very well to congratulate ourselves on the progress of education, railways and commerce. It is not at all pleasant to indulge in gloomy forebodings;

but it would be well in the midst of our hollow prosperity to take note of the handwriting in the wall.

Our Medical men have been unable to ascertain the causes of the epidemics. Our meteorologists are unable to account for the meteorological disturbances. All the talk about jungle and bad drainage causing the epidemic is pure moonshine; for jungle and bad drainage are the perennial features of every Bengal village. The alleged causes having always existed, the alleged effect should always have existed likewise; but we never heard of an epidemic till lately. All that can be said is that where an epidemic is raging, jungle and bad drainage are likely to aggravate its ravages. As to cyclones, the scientific jargon about electrical agency, revolving masses of air and the centre of the hurricane have not helped our cause a bit. We are as far as ever from ascertaining why in the course of three years the Southwest portion of the Delta of the Ganges was swept by two storms equal in intensity to a West India hurricane or a typhoon of the China seas.

Geologists speak of wonderful climatic changes in various parts of the globe—of the fossil remains of tropical animals being found imbedded within the arctic circle. Astronomers say that in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the polar regions may become tropical and *vice versâ.* But the changes due to geological and astronomical causes are extremely slow. The climatic changes we are speaking of are due to causes of which Mr. Blandford knows as much as the most ignorant peasant.

In our present state of knowledge preventive measures are out of the question; palliative measures are all that we can adopt. A permanent famine fund, extensive works of irrigation, and dykes for the protection of the Delta against storm waves are all that we can suggest. Sunderbunds grantees whose estates are subject to incursions by storm-waves should be compelled by law to erect dykes for the protection of their tenants. It is far better that the grants should be abandoned to tigers than that they should be cultivated at such enormous risk.

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SANITATION IN SCHOOLS.

THE article on this subject published in our impression of 23rd May last, seems to have produced no effect. As the matter is however of the very gravest moment, we make no hesitation in giving prominent insertion to a portion of an excellent paper headed "The introduction of Sanitary teaching into primary education as an indispensable condition of efficient Sanitary Reform." By J. H. Bridges, M. B., published in the *British Medical Journal* of the 7th November last. When it was read before the Public Medicine Section at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the British Medical Association, Oxford, in August 1868, eminent doctors like Dr. Gibbon, Dr. Ramsay, and Dr. A. P. Stewart supported the statements contained in it.

Dr. Bridges observes:—"But I pass, without further comment, to the remedy—a remedy slow in its operation, but which goes down deep to the root of the disease —a remedy so soon as its use is general, will quadruple the efficiency of all sanitary legislation, and which it may be, is destined, in the future, to supersede it altogether. The remedy I speak of is the compulsory and official introduction of sanitary teaching into our primary schools.

"That physiological truth should be one way or other incorporated into our educational system, is a conviction which is rapidly becoming general. It has even penetrated into the venerable seat of learning in which we are now assembled. (Oxford) * * * I am recommending merely that a list of certain very elementary sanitary truths should be inculcated by all certified government teachers on children &c. &c."

"It has been argued forcibly and successfully at least, if not rightly, that matters of opinion form no proper subject for governmental intervention; that the state is not bound to afford any but those elementary rudiments of education about which no question can be raised, and the absence of which is dangerous to social well-being. Religious teaching, and all teaching whatsoever beyond reading, writing and arithmetic, should be left to voluntary agency. Such is the principle of the New Code; and though there are many signs of a reaction against it, I, for my part, am willing to accept the principle on which that code is based. But I claim for the teaching of these elementary rules of health a very distinct priority over grammar, geography, English history, and all the other subjects which, until recently, have come under the supervision of the inspectors of our national schools. I claim for it precisely that degree of support which is accorded by common consent to instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. It rests upon a basis unquestionably stronger. If ignorance of the alphabet and of the laws of number is dangerous to the state, ignorance of the laws of health is unquestionably far more dangerous. A man may be a very useful citizen who cannot read; but the man who, in his ignorance, turns his house into a fever-nest is as destructive as a bandit."

* * * "It is quite true that anything like systematical physiological teaching would be absurd to attempt. This is not what I advocate. What I would wish is simply dogmatic inoculation of a few very simple sanitary precepts. Wise men of every age have seen very clearly that there are many things which may be usefully taught, and which, indeed, must be taught, before they can be thoroughly understood. No religionists whether Catholic, Anglican, or Presbyterian, suppose it necessary to confine the teaching of their respective catechisms to students of theology. &c. &c."

It will be seen from the above that the views we expressed in May last are not Utopian, and that they are supported by the best medical association in England. Sanitary teaching can easily be introduced into our schools. It will not cost government anything, nor will it entail any expense on the people except the trifling one for the purchase of elementary tracts on health. The present staff of teachers and inspectors can impart this instruction without any inconvenience. They will rather find it more agreeable and comfortable to teach or examine classes composed of clean and healthy students. The latter if they follow the laws of sanitation will be able to prosecute their studies with greater attention and zeal.

If sanitary teaching is indispensably necessary in enlightened England, it is beyond doubt equally so in India, especially in Bengal which is notoriously damp and malarious; in which the towns are traversed by unwholesome ravines or *nallahs*, badly cleansed, and full of nuisances; in which houses are put up without the least regard to order, regularity, ventilation, and overcrowding and are permanent fever-nests and cholera-dens; in which abominations abound everywhere for want of public latrines and urinals; in which the people use the water of dirty and shallow wells and tanks—tanks which are nothing but wash-tubs; in which the extreme heat of the climate produces rapid and frightful decomposition of all organic and excrementitious substances; where the inhabitants are born weak and sickly; and where human life is shortened into a very narrow span by the pernicious system of early marriage. Our countrymen are well aware of the existence of these evils. Knowing this and that the sources of disease and premature death, are removeable, is it proper that we should turn a deaf ear to the calls for sanitary reform? The subject is more important than reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is highly apathetic and unpatriotic on the part of the educated, not to try to improve the sanitary condition of their country and save the ignorant masses from untimely death.

Our sanitary commissioners and legislators may now and then pass laws about sanitation but who will obey them as long as the evils consequent upon their violation are not known. And persons infringing sanitary laws can very seldom be punished, for how can the inner apartments of their houses, which are over-crowded and full of abominations, be inspected? Is not the air of towns and villages affected or polluted by these houses? Is it surprising that the municipalities, composed as they are of 99 per cent. laymen totally ignorant of the simple laws of health, commit sanitary blunders every day?

To conclude we should say with Dr. Bridges: "What is essential is to touch the unthinking mass; and this can only be done by penetrating them from childhood with an organic instinctive dislike of poisoned air and water, of dirty skins and overcrowded rooms. Thus and thus only will you create a public to whom the application of such sanitary measures as may perhaps always be necessary in our complicated civilisation will not be distasteful, will be met halfway, and will be tenfold more effectual."

INDIA IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE report of Baron Dowleans on the results of the Indian Department of the Paris Universal Exhibition, shews the achievement of great success. The value of the collection displayed, has been represented at Rupees 5,00,000 nearly, and Baron Dowleans considers it to be in every respect "the most perfect ever exhibited in Europe, and eclipsing all its predecessors." It is to be regretted however that the opinions of the French on the Indian Department have not been quoted in the report under notice. We believe this would have considerably enhanced its value, and given us an opportunity to know the French view of Indian Arts. There is one peculiarity of the Indian works of Art and Industry. They are more for show than use, and compared to works of European Arts they are very costly. Hence among the rich and costly fabrics, very few met with purchasers, thus shewing that even among the French people the utilitarian principle is gaining ground very fast. So had it not been for the proposal of Baron Dowleans to the several Foreign Commissioners at the Exhibition, "to make a selection of such fabrics and cutting them up into samples sufficient to shew the nature and richness of the fabric, and dividing them among the various Museums of Europe, each paying its share of the actual cost," most of these articles would have remained unsold to the considerable loss of the Indian Government.

There was one circumstance connected with the Exhibition which must be pronounced to be very hopeful. The Native States contributed greatly to the grandeur of the Indian Department, and the Maharajah of Gwalior, the Begum of Bhopal, Sir Salar Jung, and some others not only sent very valuable articles for exhibition on the occasion, but they requested them to be presented to the French Emperor after exhibition. We would like to know with what feeling Napoleon received these articles.

The demand for jewellery, kuftgoorie work, and Cashmere Papier Mache Articles, was very great, so much so that Baron Dowleans thinks that had they been three times as large as they were, almost every thing would have sold at high prices. In conclusion we think that India might well rejoice at the name it has acquired in France, and our only wish is it had received a larger number of Medals, of which we are sorry to learn there was such a paucity that only general medal was given for Carpets, one for Cotton, &c. This circumstance shows a spirit of disgraceful economy on the part of the French Government, for which we hope it will make ample amends on a future occasion.

———ooo———

FAMINE IN THE N. W. P.

FROM the latest information received from the North Western Provinces, it does not appear that the famine has at all abated. On Monday, the 4th Instant, after the adjournment of the Governor General's Legislative Council, Sir John Lawrence requested the members to remain, for the purpose of discussing the question whether the Government should convene a public meeting, and ask for subscriptions for the relief of the distressed, or whether, in reply to a communication received from the Chamber of Commerce, the Government should freely admit the necessity of private charity, and express their cordial approval of the course suggested by the Chamber, and offer an equivalent of all local subscriptions so raised. His Excellency wished emphatically to declare the intention of the Government to be, *to spare suffering and to save life, without any limit or stint of money, in the aged, the infirm, and in those unable to work, and in those to whom work would be more degrading than death.* For those who can work the Government will provide work, and will pay for it at such a rate as to enable the laborers to purchase food sufficient for their support. It was unanimously resolved that recourse should be had to private charity, and that the most satisfactory way of doing this was not to convene a public meeting, but to promise the cordial co-operation of the Government to the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Central Committee of Relief at Allahabad are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed. The humane orders which have been recently published by the Government of India in the Imperial Gazette do not call for any special remarks on the present occasion. They are fully expected from a civilized Government, under whose immediate charge, only a few years ago, a whole province was almost depopulated, owing to an economic theory and an imperfect knowledge of the country by the district officers. The efforts of Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces are most marked in the present instance. He is devoting his whole energies for suffering humanity. Towards the close of last month, reports reached him from various districts to the effect that emigrants, singly or in small parties, were proceeding from the west, across the Doab, and through Rohilcund, with the view of obtaining the necessary sustenance. Sir William immediately passed orders to provide them with work wherever they might go. Finding however that some of these gangs are in the habit of refusing work, he has published a general notification calling upon all the District officers to look after these famished people, and has further made them responsible for every life that may be lost from starvation owing to their neglect. He has provided the officials of every place with ample funds for the support of the needy population. On the whole, the conduct of Sir William Muir shows him to be a worthy successor of Sir Frederic Edmonstone, and stands in bold contrast to the heartless acts of Sir Cecil Beadon in reference to Orissa.

———ooo———

WE GIVE below the Address which will be presented to Sir John Lawrence before his departure from India and which now lies for signature at the Exchange and some other places.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

Your Excellency,—In the prospect of your early departure from amongst us, we, the undersigned British, Foreign, and other inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, are unwilling that you should leave the shores of India without some expression, on our part, of the sentiments with which we contemplate your long and honourable career in this country.

We do not presume to review those distinguished services to the State rendered by Your Excellency, the high appreciation of which by Her Majesty the Queen, and by the unanimous sense of your countrymen, was signalized in your elevation to the exalted office of Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India. These services have already passed into the history of the British nation.

But we have seen during the past five years, under Your Excellency's direction, numerous and varied measures of administrative reform, and peaceful progress, carried out in all branches of the public Service.

And we desire to place on record our admiration for the unswerving integrity, the sagacity, the firmness of purpose, and the unsparing devotion to duty, by which Your Excellency's course of 38 years, spent in the service of your country, has been distinguished throughout. In the consistent exercise of these qualities Your Excellency has been found, in times of war, equal to the gravest emergencies of the State: in times of peace worthy of the entire confidence of your country.

Nor would we fail to declare our respect for the scrupulous impartiality and love of justice which have characterized Your Excellency's sway as chief ruler over an Empire embracing so many nationalities, whose creeds so widely differ as those of British India. Unwearied in effort to legislate for the welfare of all, Your Excellency has proved jealous in endeavouring to protect the just rights of each, while conciliatory and sagacious in the task of reconciling their conflicting interests and prejudices.

Your Excellency's accessibility to men of every rank, active sympathy for suffering classes, and cordial support of every philanthropic and charitable object, evidenced by your unostentatious liberality, will long be missed by us after you have sailed from our shores.

In returning to your native land Your Excellency will carry the reputation of a wise, conscientious, and upright ruler, whose public services have been worthy of the great nation which sent him forth to represent it in this country, and whose private worth adds lustre to the name of English gentleman.

Cordially desiring that your Excellency may be spared for many years to enjoy the honours which you have won, or may yet win in your native country, and your public services may be prolonged in various spheres of usefulness, we unite, with the utmost respect, in bidding Your Excellency God-speed and farewell!

———ooo———

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement elsewhere calling for appeals from Taxpayers within the Howrah Municipal Union against the revised valuations of the Municipal Assessor for 1869-70. All persons interested should submit their objections in proper time to ensure justice being done to them.

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HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General in Council directs that all distinctions and honors which were paid to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, Baronet, G. C. S. I., G. C. B., when holding the office of Governor-General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in this Presidency.

———ooo———

AT A CONVERSAZIONE held at the residence of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple on Wednesday evening last, a large number of European and Native gentlemen were present.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council has been pleased to declare that the limits of weight, prescribed by Section 8 of "the Indian Post Office Act, 1866" for the several rates of letter postage shall be doubled in respect of letters posted on or after the 1st April next. The old scale and the new scale are given below :—

Scale prescribed in Section 8 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.	Scale now prescribed in respect of Letters posted on or after the 1st April, 1869.
On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tolah in weight .. six pie.	On every letter not exceeding half a tolah in weight . six pie.
On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tolah and not exceeding half a tolah in weight .. one anna.	On every letter exceeding half a tolah and not exceeding one tolah in weight .. one anna.
One every letter exceeding half a tolah and not exceeding one tolah in weight .. two annas.	
And for every half tolah in weight above one tolah, one additional anna, and every fraction of half a tolah above one tolah shall be charged as one additional half tolah.	And for every tolah in weight above one tolah one additional anna, and every fraction of a tolah above one tolah shall be charged as one additional tolah."

——ooo——

MR. N. MORRISON, Secretary, Howrah Municipality, notifies that the following additional Bye-Law has been passed by the Municipal Commissioners :—"That all wheeled vehicles plying between dusk and dawn shall carry a conspicuous light, except on bright moonlight nights, under a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees."

——ooo——

MR. TOTTENHAM having taken one month's leave of absence, Mr. W. S. Wells will act for him as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

——ooo——

AT THE conclusion of the business of the meeting of the Governor General's Legislative Council held on Monday last, Sir William Mansfield, addressing His Excellency the President, is reported to have said :—

"Before the Council rose, he felt it his duty to express the deep respect for the character of His Excellency, which was entertained by every member of the Council, and for the kindness and courtesy which His Excellency had always bestowed upon them. He had not had an opportunity of consulting with his colleagues before the meeting of the Council, but he was sure that they would all agree with him in what he had stated. His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the consideration and courtesy which had suggested His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's remarks. He (His Excellency) left India with much regret, but he felt that breaking health and long services were beginning to tell upon him, and that it was time that he was relieved of the cares of State."

CORRESPONDENCE.

HINDU DAUGHTERS.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I shall esteem it a favor by your kindly inserting the following in a corner of your widely circulated journal.

Sometime ago a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* taxed the natives for want of love and affection towards their daughters and cited, in support of his assertion, the instance of his Baboo an intelligent and educated man who said that at the birth of each of his daughters "a fair couple pounds of his heart's blood were dried up." I could not at first make out that this charge against us had no foundation—but on the contrary I admitted its truth. I was under the impression that our countrymen did not love their daughters as they should, or in other words they loved their sons more than their daughters. I wondered how could a father make such distinction between his male and female children; females, whom nature has made the tender sex and has given charms to soften the hearts of man, have better claims upon our tender feelings and kind affection than males. A person that injures an innocent man is cruel, but one that meditates mischief to an innocent woman is a most hard-hearted villain. The world scarcely takes any offence when a conqueror plunders cities and temples but it condemns him most bitterly when he raises his impious hands on females.

Thoughts like these arose in my mind—I was really ashamed of our unnatural indifference to our daughters and I was at a loss to decipher this mystery. But experience which is a great discoverer of truth, has now enlightened me to some extent. What seems to be the neglect of a Hindu father towards his daughter does in reality show his love? A Hindu father shudders at the birth of his daughter not because he is destitute of love but because he is conscious that he does not deserve the blessing. He knows perfectly well that his daughter is the object of his most tender affection and kindest attention and he feels accordingly; but the consciousness of his inability to meet the claims of his darling drinks up his heart's blood. A mother shudders when her child falls sick lest it falls a victim to the disease, and who can blame her for this apprehension? A Hindu father knows that he is not in a postion to contribute to that comfort of her daughter which is due to her and is he to blame if the consciousness of this inability makes him say "would to God I had no daughter when I have not the means to make her happy." Of all the duties which we owe to our daughters the duty of marrying them is the most difficult and important—the greatest responsibility attaches to it; this is, in fact, the foundation stone of their comfort or misery in after-life. A daughter must be married at a fixed age—and married to a respectable and deserving person who shall also have the means to support and keep her in comfort. But this cannot be easily effected in the present state of our society. He who would marry his daughter must be prepared to give up almost all he has in this world to secure a good bridegroom. One who is tolerably educated, that is a *B. A.* cannot be had for less than Rs. 2,000 which very few can afford to spend. This sum however is the lowest value of a *B. A.*, the proper value being "a princess and half a kingdom"! A friend of mine has a daughter, but as he has not sufficient fund to buy a bridegroom who is a B. A., he tried for a L. A. After many fruitless endeavours he selected a lad who has passed the *Entrance Examination* and is preparing himself for the first examination in Arts. The circumstances of his guardians are straightened, but this matters not. The lad has passed the Entrance Examination. He must therefore be a good boy; my friend offered about Rs. 1000 in cash and in jewels, but this is a small sum which the guardian of this lad could by no means agree to. He must have at least 1500 Rs. if not "half an Earldom." I don't attach any personal blame to this gentleman, he cannot close the bargain for less than the current market value. It is to our discredit that holy marriage has been converted into a purely pecuniary speculation in the 19th century.

A NATIVE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee* :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India ..	10	0	0
Pundit Ajoodhia Nath, Secretary, Victoria College, Agra ..	13	4	0
Baboo Khetter Chunder Mitter ..	2	0	0
" Hurree Churn Ghose ..	17	12	0
" Peary Mohun Banerjee ..	5	0	0
" Nandishur Phookun ..	22	0	0
Moulvie Ameer Mirza ..	3	4	0
Babu Doorga Doss Mookerjee ..	3	4	0
" Gopal Chunder Ghosal ..	4	3	0
" Tarinee Churn Ghose ..	3	4	0

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The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

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Burns	Hands	Glandular	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Swellings	Sore heads
Bite of Mos-	Cancers	Lumbago	Tumours
quitoes and	Contracted	Piles	Ulcers
Sand Flies	and Stiff	Rheumatism	Wounds
Coco-bay	Joints	Scald Heads	Yaws
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Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.*

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four-horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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THE

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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

Mofussil *Subscription 13 Rs. 4 Annas yearly in advance, and 15 Rs. 4 Annas, in arrears.*

NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.

— In August last, a Suttee occurred in the pergunnah of Koomulgurh in Meywar territory. The woman who sacrificed herself was the widow of a Bramin, and was about 60 years old. All the parties concerned in the perpetration of this heinous crime have been severely punished by the Maharana; the leading men of the village being sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Governor General in Council, while holding that the heavier punishments should be reserved for the prominent actors, and that some of the sentences might be reduced, has expressed his gratification at the energy and promptitude displayed by the Maharana in dealing with the case.

— The *Bombay Gazette* has translated the following from the *Rast Goftar* :—"The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, and the Hon'ble Abdoola D. Sassoon, were refused admittance to the Broach Exhibition Ball on the ground that they were natives. We are told that Government have taken up this subject, and a good deal of discussion is going on on the matter. Now, our countrymen when they attend English balls cannot dance, and the native Setts going there simply look at the *tumasha* of European ladies dancing, and, therefore, many Europeans object to see them at a ball. Among the gentlemen refused admittance at the Broach Ball, if Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy was rejected because he is one of those who would never bring with him the ladies of his family to such parties, and who would wish to go all by himself to a ball-room where English ladies and gentlemen meet together, the English gentlemen opposing his admission were perfectly justified in doing so. But, on the other hand, the case of Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee is quite different. Both these gentlemen have set the example, and are in the habit of sharing all their pleasures in society accompanied by their families. To refuse admittance to such persons was an unbecoming act on the part of the Broach authorities, for which we have no doubt that they will be blamed by Government in the way they richly deserve."

— The *Delhi Gazette* is indebted to a friend at Peshawur for the following news from Affghanistan, dated Cabul, 25 December:—"The ex-Ameer Azim Khan and Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan are before Ghuzni with a large force. Sirdar Yacoob Khan holds Ghuzni with about 30,000 men.

Sirdar Uslam Khan has been sent by Ameer Shere Ali to join the forces of Yacoob Khan.

Two thousand of Azim Khan's troops came over to those of the Ameer, and great disaffection exists amongst Azim Khan's troops.

The assistance rendered to the Ameer by the English Government has already done much towards giving the troops confidence in the cause of Ameer Shere Ali."

— The same journal states on the authority of the *New York Times* that an American gentleman of high literary genius has written a tragedy on "Bonaparte—" one of the most magnificent themes in history for grand dramatic treatment. Bonaparte himself with Talleyrand, Fouche, and others, with his two wives, with his great officers, and his royal brothers and relatives, with the splendid procession of great and gathering characters associated with his times, pass across the stage of the imagination during the progress of the drama. The language, philosophy, and moral of the tragedy are majestic and impressive.

— Our contemporary learns that Professor Halford of Melbourne, who has lately devoted much time to the search after an antidote for snake-bite, advocates a most simple remedy which has been successfully tried in two or three cases. The remedy consists in injecting liquid ammonia into the veins of the person bitten. The *Argus* of the 7th December says,—"Three or four weeks ago a man named Seymour Smith, in the neighbourhood of Beechworth, was bitten by a snake, and although the usual remedies were resorted to, he appeared to be sinking and likely to die. Dr. Dempster, under these circumstances, ventured to try the injection of ammonia into a vein, and the man rallied immediately; and although his system has sustained a severe shock, he is now in a fair way to complete recovery. Last week the remedy was again adopted, under the eye of Professor Halford, in the case of John Brown, the station-master of Elsternwick railway station, who was poisoned by a snake-bite in the hand. The ordinary means, and even the application of galvanism, failed in effect, and symptoms of an alarming nature appeared. It was determined to inject ammonia into a vein of the wrist. The effect was marvellous. In a very short time the patient became sensible, and continued gradually to improve, all symptoms of coma disappearing. The manner in which the operation was performed was as follows:—An incision was made through the skin, exposing the superficial radial vein, and the point of the syringe being introduced into the vein the injection was completed. It really would appear that a very valuable and easy remedy against the fatal effects of snake-bite has been discovered. A third report of an equally successful application of the remedy is contained in a Newcastle (N. S. W.) paper."

— The Chiefs and nobles of the Punjab are getting up a memorial for presentation to the Secretary of State against the Tenant Right Bill.

— The Government of India, we learn from the *Englishman*, has sanctioned the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions to local troops, as well as to all permanent public military establishments, drawing less than Rs 10 per month.

— According to the above authority the rumour in Lahore is that Sir Donald McLeod has visited Calcutta to take farewell of Sir John Lawrence and to confer with Lord Mayo on the terms of the alliance to be made with Ameer Shere Ali.

— The Legal Remembrancer has been asked to state whether, in his opinion, the documents mentioned in the first clause of the Schedule of Act 27 of 1868 (an Act to exempt certain instruments from the operation of the Indian Registration Act) was intended to include deeds of sale and leases of waste lands. The Lieutenant Governor leans to the opinion that as arrangements for disposal of waste lands are in no sense a settlement as defined in Regulation VII. of 1822; the documents relating to waste lands are not exempted from Registration.

— Hurroh Pooriah, Rustom Churn and Hurroh Bhooyah were found guilty of murder and robbery at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court and sentenced by Mr. Justice Macpherson to capital punishment.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

— The *Madras Mail* takes the following pen and ink-sketch of the new Viceroy from the *Poona Observer* :—"Earl Mayo is rather tall, and somewhat portly in figure; with a face strongly reminding one of Prince Napoleon—*i. e.* of Prince Napoleon, before the hereditary corpulence of his family had begun to afflict him. Those ladies to whom this description is no guide may possibly be interested to know that the Viceroy elect is a handsome man; and Indian politicians may be glad to learn that his face seems to express two or three characteristics very clearly, for it tells one that its owner is a man of conviction; of entire self-possession; and of a kindly heart. At least, if faces go for anything at all, this one certainly tells one so. Furthermore, His Excellency 'takes well' as the photographers say, and is admirably represented in the best of the photographs which are now being published of him." And as regards Lord Napier of Magdala the same writer says that his Lordship "looks the very picture of cheery good health."

— The *Western Star* states that an intended marriage was broken off rather abruptly at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Cochin. The usual preliminary question whether they were willing to be married was put to the couple, and the young lady took upon herself the task of replying. Yes, by all means,—provided the old gentleman whom she was about to honor with her hand, would execute a deed transferring to her one half of his property. She had somewhat over-estimated her influence with him, for he flatly refused to commit any such absurdity, asked indignantly who the woman was that demanded such a large slice of his fortune, asserted that he did not know her, registered a vow in heaven that he had not the smallest intention of marrying her, and then walked home in single blessedness leaving the covetous fair one to ponder the old proverb touching the "cup" and the "lip."

— At the quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta held in the Town Hall on Friday last the following resolutions were carried:—(1) That the salary of Dr. Woodford, Superintendent of the Municipal Pauper Hospital, be increased to Rs. 300. (2) That the Justices should engage an Engineer in England in accordance with the recommendation of the Drainage Committee which was that the Justices shoud have an Engineer from England to assist Mr. Clark and to carry on the drainage works in the event of that gentleman being compelled to leave India from ill-health. (3) That the Road and Conservancy

Departments be separated at an additional expenditure of Rs. 500 per month. These departments were amalgamated about a year ago in the hope that work would be performed efficiently. As this has not been the case, the separation has been effected because the Chairman expects additional advantage from it. Time will shew whether any advantage would be actually gained from the present arrangement. (4) That an address from the corporation of Calcutta be prepared for submission to His Excellency the Earl of Mayo for the purpose of giving expression to the satisfaction felt at the appointment of His Excellency as Governor General of India. A Committee was then formed for drawing up the address and submitting it for the acceptance of His Excellency. (5) That Mr. Clark be permitted to act as a Member of the Floating Bridge Commission. The 6th Resolution prohibited the removal of the furniture of the Town Hall upon any consideration.

— The *Englishman* states that the Government have sanctioned the erection of a new Jail at Bootan in the North-Western Provinces, at a cost of Rs. 79,000. The Jail is to accommodate 230 prisoners.

— The same paper gives the following extract from *Bell's Life in London* of the 12th December:—

"On Saturday, December 5th, Sir Mordaunt Wells while out with the Fitzwilliam Hounds, met with an alarming accident. Sir Mordaunt's horse stumbled, and fell into a blind ditch; the animal's back was broken, and Sir Mordaunt received a severe cut upon the head. He was conveyed home, and attended by Mr. Wright, surgeon."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

— Adverting to the feast which Dr. Norman Chevers gave his pupils on New Year's Day the *Reflector* says: "This is just the way how to get up a band of young admirers. It reminds us of the good old times of the Calcutta Medical College when the alumni of the said institution were similarly entertained on repeated occasions in the Botanical garden, by their most beloved and much respected Professor of Botany Dr. Nathanial Wallick."

— In noticing the death of Sir Herbert Edwardes the *Bombay Gazette* remarks:—"Though old in glory he was comparatively young in years. Having been born in November, 1819, he was at his death only just entering his fiftieth year. Herbert Edwardes was one of the Soldier-Politicals who have added so much to the renown of the Empire. The son of a country clergyman, he was educated at King's College, London, and received his Cadetship in 1840, only twenty-nine years ago. In India he attracted attention and obtained employment at an early age, and being lucky enough to become an Aide-de-Camp of Lord Gough, he had a share in Moodkee and Sobraon. Subsequently he was selected for employment under the Punjab Government, and speedily became conspicuous among the able young men gathered around Sir Henry Lawrence. His more brilliant services must be fresh in everybody's mind—especially his promptitude in marching on Moultan, and his able management of affairs at Peshawur from 1853 to the close of the Mutiny War. He has left behind a bright example to all who serve the Queen in her mighty Indian dominions."

— According to the *Delhi Gazette* the Nagpore paper states on the authority of a gentleman just returned from England and who had seen and spoken to Mr. George Campbell, that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had announced his intention of returning to India on the expiration of his leave, which terminates on the 15th July next.

— A correspondent writing from Dakhin Shabazpore in the district of Noacolly states that a severe shock of earthquake was felt there on Sunday, the 10th Instant. It lasted for nearly 3 minutes. Its direction was at first from North to South and then from East to West.

— The Judges of the High Court have passed the following rule:—"It is ordered that the following Rule be passed as a Rule of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1869.

If on taxation of an Attorney's bill of costs a sixth part be taxed off, the attorney shall pay the costs of taxation. Provided that the Taxing Officer shall in all cases be at liberty to certify specially any circumstances relating to such bill or taxation, and the Court or a Judge shall therefore be at liberty to make any such order as such Court or Judge may think right respecting the payment of the costs of such taxation."

— On Wednesday last, Mr. Beeby, on behalf of Mr. J. G. H. Wilson, applied for a summons against Mr. Hogg, Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Leslie and another European Constable, for assaulting him on the previous afternoon at Chandpal Ghat, at the time of the landing of Lord Mayo. His Worship intimated that he would not grant a summons before he had taken the evidence of witnesses upon oath as to what actually had occurred, and appointed Saturday for that purpose. Upon the case being called on, Mr. Hogg came into Court, and addressing his Worship stated that he had heard that an application was about to be made for a summons against him, and if the Court would allow him, he would like to make a few remarks. He might say in order to simplify matters, that whatever had been done by the Police had been done by his (Mr. Hogg's) sanction and approval. The Police had not exceeded their orders, and he was willing to take the whole responsibility of what had occurred upon himself. The Magistrate refused the application after hearing the evidence. His Worship stated that in his opinion he had never heard of so paltry a charge. This decision of Mr. Roberts' has taken the public by surprise. Mr. Wilson will take the matter up to the High Court in the form of an application for a writ of *Mandamus*.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

— By desire of Sir Walter Morgan another meeting of the Agra community, at which he presided, was, we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, convened on the 13th, to resolve upon further proceedings with reference to local distress. There was but one Resolution submitted, which was carried unanimously. It was to the effect that, although the Commissioner of the Division had ignored the already existing organization by instructing the Collector a week after proceedings had been taken by an assembly unusually large under the circumstances, and quite "respectable," to call a meeting of the "respectable people" of the place to consider and adopt measures of relief, the existing Committee should continue its labors, retain possession of the funds subscribed here, and at the same time, to ensure uniformity of action, address the Central Committee at Allahabad and, if necessary, the Government.

— A London paper says that public notice is given that the Government mean annually to appoint and send out to India a number of young men, between 17 and 25 years of age, for employment in the management of the forests in India. They will be chosen by competition, in English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, plan drawing, and a practical knowledge of some one modern language, besides surveying, geology, botany, chemistry, and mechanical and natural philosophy. The salaries will rise from £300 to £1300 a year; and as active habits and a good constitution are more important than mere book-learning, the candidates will have to undergo a somewhat strict medical examination in the first instance.

— The Governor General in Council has resolved to arrange with the Railway companies for the lowering of the rates of transport for all food grains, flour, and meal, within the districts affected by the late drought, the difference between the reduced rates and the rates now charged by the companies being made good by the Govt. to the companies.

— The *Pioneer* hears that Colonel Seymour Blane, the late Military Secretary to the Viceroy, though he goes home in February, will return to meet the Duke of Edinburgh and accompany His Royal Highness on his travels through India.

— The same paper says that the Government, N. W. P., has, through the Board of Revenue, presented Lala Man Raf, late Government Pleader in the Agra High Court, with a splendid gold watch as a momento of its sense of the faithful and efficient services rendered by the Lala during his twelve years of office.

— The *Poona Observer* understands that on the return of Lord Napier to Bombay, from his tour of Inspection which will be at the beginning of next month, he will invest His Excellency Seymour Fitzgerald with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

— Of the 50 appeals entered for the present sittings of the Privy Council, no less than 30 are appeals from India, and of these 30 no less than 27 are from the Presidency of Bengal. It is understood that a large majority of these appeals must be decided on the facts of the case, and involve no dispute upon points of law. According to the *Law Journal* the only explanation of this extraordinary state of things is that the native mind has lost what confidence it ever had in the tribunals at Fort William, and insists on justice from "the Queen" herself.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

— *Indian Public Opinion* learns that the Maharajah of Cashmere has readily acceded to the invitation of the British Authorities to defray half the cost of an iron suspension bridge at the Kohallah ferry over the Jhelum. Captain H. Blair, of the Engneers, who passed through Amritsur a short time back, has been entrusted with the work. It is said that Captain Blair has brought out with him some of the more intricate part of the necessary iron work.

— The *Athenæum* states that "Cambridge shows a laudable readiness in giving encouragement to the prosecution of other studies than those included in the usual course of mathematics and classics. We have on several occasions had the satisfaction of announcing the establishment and award of college scholarships and exhibitions for proficiency in physical science, and we are now happy to state that a Sanskrit scholarship has been founded at Trinity College. This is the only way to make the Sanskrit professorship recently instituted really effectual in promoting the study of that difficult but valuable language. If other colleges followed the good example thus set, the agitation for the introduction of comparative philology into the Classical Tripos may be soon crowned with success."

— According to the same journal a certain literary interest connects itself with the recent death in the hunting field of the 18th Baron Somerville. The family came in with the Conqueror. The elder branch got lands in England, the younger lands and title in Scotland. In the last century, Somerville, the poet of 'The Chase,' represented the elder branch. His love of sport and of drinking brought his estate, however, to the brink of ruin. He was a bachelor, and in consideration of the burthens on his property being paid off by his kinsman of the younger branch, the 13th Lord Somerville, the poet, settled the reversionary of his estates upon that Scottish baron. On a part of the land thus acquired the 18th lord has met an early death.

— Our London contemporary says "To provide for the well-being of the children of affluent parents, some of our social reformers urge that the mothers of our upper ten thousand, should put their nurseries under the control of a superior class of nurses who, from having been born and reared in the gentle ranks of life would, it is presumed, be gentler and more intelligent rulers of the nursery and play-room than the servant ordinarily employed to minister to the wants of prosperous infancy. In commercial England, where families are continually dropping from

wealth to poverty, there are hundreds of gentlewomen who, lacking the qualifications to be governesses and teachers in the higher ranks of the scholastic calling, would gladly accept employment in the nurseries of rich people, if they could do so on terms compatible with their self-respect. Apart from certain sentimental whimsicalities from which it would be advantageously relieved, the proposal appears judicious and practicable; but since the new nurse, on getting into her official harness, would be in no respect different from a superior nursery governess, we do not see what good is likely to result from giving her the more dignified title of 'Lady Superintendent of the Nursery.' It is absurd to suppose that this magnificent title would secure for its bearer the homage of the servants' hall, or the respect of the drawing-room. Labour of a merely humble kind cannot, any more than labour of a despised kind, be rendered honourable in the opinion of ordinary mortals by giving it a pleasant designation. The Southern planters did not change the nature and repute of slavery by persistently calling their slaves 'servants.' So far as it had any effect, the verbal trick tended to render free service as odious and despicable as compulsory labour. No feminine title can be more honourable than governess—the lady who governs; but it has failed to secure for ordinary governesses the measure of respect which our correspondent solicits for the ladies who are about to superintend. The recommendation of gently-nurtured and highly educated nurses may, however, result in beneficial action."

—The above authority reports that a second suspension bridge over the river Niagara will shortly be open to the public. It spans the river just below the American Fall and Clifton House, the distance being 1,264 feet 4 in. The two cables, each consisting of seven wire-ropes, are 1,900 ft. in length, and 2¼ in. in diameter. This new bridge exceeds in length that three miles below the Falls by 464 ft.

—At the Manchester Assizes on the 12th ultimo, an action was brought on behalf of the three children of a merchant of Blackburn, named Lund, who lost his life through the lamentable railway accident at Abergele, and whose profits were estimated at the rate of £1200 a year. The jury returned a verdict for £4350.

—Mr. Cannan, the official liquidator of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, claimed £25,000 as remuneration for his services. The directors had suggested £7,000 as a proper sum for his remuneration; but the shareholders declined to offer more than £5,000. In delivering judgment as to the amount to be paid to Mr. Cannan, Vice-Chancellor Giffard said, "this, (£9,000) under the circumstances, together with the costs and expenses, is a fair—I may add, a liberal sum to allow, and more, probably, than will be allowed in cases happening subsequently to the order I have referred to."

—The *Indian Daily News* hears that it is definitely settled that Lord Mayo and the Council will pass the hot season at Simla.

—We learn from the same paper that on Saturday morning Earl Mayo paid an *incog.* visit on horseback to Chitpore with a view of inspecting the native quarter of the town. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Burne only.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

—*Indian Public Opinion* states that Baboo Nilumber, a pleader in the Chief Court of the Punjab, was recently invited to Jummo by the Maharajah, and introduced to His Highness by Dewan Kirpa Ram. The Maharajah has employed the Baboo on Rs. 800 per month; with His Highness's permission the Baboo has returned to Lahore to tender, as he said, his resignation to the Chief Court.

—The *Dacca News* states that a public meeting was held at the splendid residence of the Hon'ble Khajeh Abdool Gunny, on Monday evening last, for considering the advisability of presenting His Excellency Sir John Lawrence with a farewell address before his departure from India. The meeting was attended by a goodly number of the wealthiest Natives of Dacca, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, whilst other classes were well represented. An address was unanimously adopted and the chairman desired to forward it to the retiring Viceroy for acceptance.

—Mr. Foster who was charged with criminally misappropriating two sums of Rs. 3,000 each, the property of Government, has been found guilty, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Macpherson to 4 years' penal servitude.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE
BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY 1869.

DURBAR FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE NEPAL EMBASSY.

ON Saturday last at 4 P. M. His Excellency Lord Mayo held a Durbar at Government House for the reception of the members of the Nepaul mission. These gentlemen were conducted from their residence to Government House by Mr. Girdlestone, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and Captain Fortesue, A. D. C. Mr. Seton-Karr, the Foreign Secretary, and Colonel Lawrence, the Resident at Nepaul, met the mission at the foot of the grand stair-case, led General Dher Shumshere, the Envoy, into the Durbar Hall, and introduced him and the members of his suite, to the number of sixteen, to the Governor General. The personal staff of His Excellency, as well as Lady Mayo, Sir James Fergusson, the Revd. Mr. Wilbraham and Colonel Blane were present on the occasion. Lord Mayo, in the course of conversation, referred to the visit of Sir Jung Bahadoor and the Envoy to England, touched upon the cordial relations existing between Nepaul and the Government of India, and spoke in high terms of the discipline and efficiency of the Nepaulese army. The members of the mission then presented their gifts to the Viceroy and received *Khilluts* in return. *Utter* and *pân* were distributed and the Durbar then broke up. A salute of 15 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the mission.

BABOO B. L. CHUNDRA AND THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

OUR East Bengal contemporary the *Dacca News* is very angry with Baboo B. L. Chundra for writing a pamphlet against the missionaries. We have not read the pamphlet, but we have seen some extracts from it which certainly show very bad taste if not something worse. Baboo Chundra does not seem to understand that it is possible to tell plain truths against any man or a body of men without being scurrilous.

Baboo Chundra's charges against the Missionaries are that they are not free from the prejudices of race and colour, and that they are worldly and scarcely self-denying. These charges may be too sweeping, but the question is—Are they groundless? We know some Missionaries who are an honour to human nature—men who are not only self-denying and free from the prejudices of race, but who have actually suffered grievous wrongs and hardships on behalf of the Native population. The Reverend James Long of Calcutta is a fair representative of this class. There are other Missionaries whose unostentatious philanthropy and deep sympathy with the Natives are such that they are not only respected but beloved wherever they are. The Reverend Mr. Hill of Berhampore is a very good representative of this class of Missionaries. It is impossible to overestimate what Bengal owes to the Missionaries. The Protestant Missionaries of Serampore established the first vernacular press. The educational labours of Dr. Duff are equalled only by those of David Hare. Throughout Bengal the Missionary has stood as an intervener between the oppressor and the oppressed, between the oppressive planter and zemindar and the down-trodden ryot. Men who can boast of these things deserve to have their weaknesses spoken of with tenderness. But the question recurs—Are they altogether free from certain weaknesses such as are dwelt on in Baboo B. L. Chandra's pamphlet? Truth compels us to say that they are not.

The Missionaries are certainly freer from the antipathy of race than other classes of Europeans; but they are not altogether free. We learn from very respectable sources that native converts of even high education and character are very rarely treated by their European brethren of the Mission as their equals, that in dealing with these men the prejudices of race and colour not unfrequently betray themselves.

The *Dacca News* proposes the Reverend Lal Bihari De as a model for imitation by Baboo B. L. Chandra. Yet what is the testimony of this Reverend gentleman? In 1859 he preached a sermon the gist of which was that the fact of the majority of the Missionaries belonging to a dominant race was in itself a disadvantage. He asked his European brethren whether they were not conscious of harbouring to a certain extent the prejudices of race. When Mr. Meredith Townshend assailed him for this in the columns of the *Friend of India*, he stoutly defended himself. We are told but we are not quite sure that one of the reasons for

his leaving the Mission was that the Protestant Missionaries looked down on him because of the crime of his colour.

It should be remembered that it is quite possible to do good to people without loving them. Lord Macaulay's labours as a jurist and educationist have greatly benefited the Bengalees, yet it is well-known that he heartily despised our race and that what he did was done from motives of contemptuous pity. None has done so much for the emancipation of the Negro slaves of America as General Sherman; yet what Sherman's feeling towards the negro is will be apparent from the following saying of his—"Iron is iron, and steel is steel, and all the psalm singing in the world will not make the negro a white man." Dr. Duff's beneficent career in India was directed by his sense of duty as a Christian. We believe he despised the heathens too much as children of perdition to be able to love them in the same sense as St. Xavier loved the Hindus of the Malabar Coast.

Protestant Missionaries have done a great deal of good from motives of pity not unmixed with contempt. If they could really love our people, their success as propagandists would be greater.

As a rule, it may safely be stated that German Missionaries are better liked than British Missionaries. The reason is, one of the traits of the British character is a haughty exclusiveness from which many of the British Missionaries are not altogether free.

The alleged worldliness of the Missionaries is a subject, too long to be discussed in this issue of our journal. We propose taking it up in our next.

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MALATI MADHAVA.

WE congratulate the amateurs of the Pathooriaghatta Theatrical Company upon the success of their performance of *Malati Madhava*. It was really refreshing to see one of the best and classical Hindu dramas so well adapted to the stage by Bengalee performers. The scenes were generally unexceptionable, but that which created quite a sensation in the mind of the audience was the representation of the mountain, *Sreeparbut*, from the summit of which the female devotee Soudamini was chanting her morning prayers. The scene was equal, if not superior to any thing we have yet witnessed on an English stage, and if scenic representation ever produced in our mind an illusion it was when the curtain rose in the fifth Act of the play with one of the most grand and awe-inspiring scenes revealed before our eyes. We have seen a good deal of scene painting both on English and native stages of late, but those brought forward in the performance of *Malati Madhava* gave evidence of the superior skill and judgment bestowed upon their preparation. The artist who executed them must, if we mistake not, have been aided by one to whose taste and perception of beauty we have always given the highest credit. As to the acting of their parts by the several performers, we can only say that it was as good as the play admitted of its being, and if nothing very sensational, impressive or enduring was arrived at by any performer it was not so much owing to any deficiency on his part as to the absence of any high literary effort in the play itself. Unrelieved by the *Sunan* and the mountain scenes, the play would have told flat upon the audience. Malati sustained her part well throughout the performance, but she acquitted herself most creditably when she woke from her sleep, and found herself bound hand and foot for the purpose of being offered as a human sacrifice. Her cries for help, her appeals to mercy, her bewilderment at the idea of being murdered, her recollection of Madhava to whom she was all but married, were quite womanly, and the acting was therefore so far a success. *Madhub* and *Makarand* were good in their way, they most excelled in the heroic parts but succeeded less in moving the sympathy of the audience at the critical moment. In the height of danger and distress they could not reach that sublimity of action, tone and voice which would make the existence of the danger and the distress real and lead the audience along with them. To do however justice to these actors, we must say that as a first attempt in bringing on the stage an English style of acting it was all that could be desired. *Kamunducky* was really the best conceived and most successful performance of the evening. Her anxiety to bring about the marriage of Malati and Madhava, her assiduous labors in preserving them from harm, her womanly but firm judgment and determination of purpose were imitated almost to perfection. Our opinion of the performance as a whole is this—nothing better has yet been produced on a native stage. There is indeed yet room for improvement, but amateur performances must, as a matter of course, take time for the full development of the histrionic talent of the actors. The acting was greatly enlivened by the Orchestra which played many new airs and told sweet upon the ears of the audience. The concert was really an improvement upon what we heard on previous occasions the monotony of which was altogether avoided by the introduction of new and varied airs in the present.

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THE NEW STAMP BILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell has introduced into the Council of the Governor-General a new bill on the subject of the stamp law. According to Mr. Cockerell, the existing law (Act X of 1862) has been found to be insufficient and defective for various reasons. These have been mentioned in the "Statement of objects and Reasons," appended to the Bill. Without re-stating these objects and reasons, we will simply remark that the intention of the legislature in framing the Bill has been in almost all cases secured so far as it can be said to be secured judging simply from the probable effects of the provisions contained in the Bill. We cannot, however, fully endorse the view that has been taken by its Hon'ble Mover as well as by Sir Richard Temple in regard to the changes that have been made by the Bill in the scale of stamp duties on Bonds and conveyances. These duties, so far as they relate to transactions involving comparatively small sums of money, have graduated more minutely than they are under the existing law, and the effects of this change must be presumed to be favorable to the people in general. But the duties on most of the higher transactions have been considerably increased and this increase must be in many cases, for instance in the case of a ruined zemindar or a quasi insolvent, felt more severely than is that little excess of the duties which are attached to smaller transactions under the existing law. But whatever be the opinion entertained on these points, the public will, we think, contradict with one voice the financial view taken of this twofold change both by Mr. Cockerell and by Sir Richard Temple. Mr. Cockerell says:—

"The effect of these modifications is a reduction of the rates now chargeable, on bonds for a less amount than Rs 10,000, and on conveyances, when the amount involved does not exceed Rs 15,000, and a considerable enhancement of the rates on bonds and conveyances for any higher amount; But as the vast majority of bonds and conveyances executed in this country involve an amount less than the sums above-mentioned the net result of the change is presumably in favor of the tax-payer."

In the discussion that was held on the merits of the Bill, Sir Richard Temple remarked that

"while the duties on some of the higher transactions were increased, those on the lower, that is, the great mass of transactions, were lessened: and on the whole, the change was in favor of the people rather than of the State."

Now let us see how far these statements are likely to be borne out, or what amount of plausibility they can contain. In doing this, we think it proper to observe, in the first place, that the landed properties which form the subject of sale in the Mofussil are, very generally, small properties, not more than 8 or 10 beegahs in extent and valuing between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400. Under the existing stamp law, the sales of all properties between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 are subject to a stamp duty of Rs. 4; whilst under the proposed law, all properties between Rs. 200 and 300 are liable to a duty of Rs. 3 and all properties above Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 400 have to pay a stamp duty of Rs. 4. If then, two properties worth Rs. 300 and 400 respectively were sold under the existing law, the Government would receive Rs. 8 in the shape of stamp duty, whilst if the same properties were sold under the proposed law, the Government would get in the shape of stamp duty Rs. 7 or one rupee less than it got in the former case. This instance shows that if 500 properties worth Rs. 300 each and 500 properties worth Rs. 400 each be sold under the proposed law, the revenue derived by Government will be Rs. 500 less than if these 1,000 properties had been sold under the existing law. Now, under the existing law, all properties between the

values of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 40,000 are subject to a stamp duty of Rs. 200, whilst under the proposed law, all properties between these values are subject to a scale of duties commencing with Rs. 200 and increasing by Rs. 50 for every increase of Rs. 5,000 in the value of the property to Rs. 400. If, therefore, four properties worth Rs. 25,000, 30,000, 35,000 and 40,000 respectively are sold under the existing law, they will yield to the Government a revenue of Rs. 800, but if they were sold under the proposed law they would yield a revenue of Rs. 1,300 or a revenue exceeding by Rs. 500 the revenue derived under the existing law. It is now, we hope, pretty clearly demonstrated that for every four properties of the value of Rs. 25,000, 30,000, 35,000 and 40,000 respectively sold under the proposed law, there must be 500 properties worth Rs. 300 each and 500 properties worth Rs. 400 each sold under the same law in order to equalise the gains and losses of Government arising out of the change proposed in the scale of stamp duties on conveyances. Now, it is a well-known fact that in Bengal minute properties are very rarely sold. The Bengalees are an essentially agricultural people; they are fond of their homes; they look upon their land just as if it were their life-blood. On the other hand, large properties in the Mofussil are constantly changing hands. The present system of land tenure in Bengal is adverse to the creation of a wealthy landed class—it is, rather, calculated to render the ownership of large landed properties extremely unstable. The very law which governs the tenure and enjoyment of land is often vexatious in the highest degree. From these and other causes combined it so happens that, considering the infrequency of the sale of minute properties, the sales of large landed properties are very great in number. Under circumstances like these, it cannot be doubted for a moment that the change which has been made in the scale of duties on conveyances has been decidedly in favor of the State. This view will appear more clearly by supposing the sale of two zemindaries or putnee talooks each of the value of Rs. 1,00,000; for such a sale under the proposed law would give to the government Rs. 1000 more than a similar sale under the existing law—an excess of gain which to be counteracted would require 2000 small conveyances none of them exceeding Rs 400 in value—an event which is by no means possible.

It has been declared by the proposed law (Section 6) that " in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the necessary stamp (4th) in the case of a mortgage deed shall be borne (4th) by the mortgagee." We cannot understand why this expense should be borne by the mortgagee. The legislature may have contemplated, by enacting this provision, to put obstacles in the way of improvident or imprudent mortgages. But it is of the highest importance to bear in mind that defects of character, like improvidence and recklessness, are very seldom amenable to the influence of legislation. Besides, mortgages, it must be remembered, are not only indispensable but often very useful in a civilized and complicated state of society. By throwing the expense of "providing the necessary stamp in the case of a mortgage" on the mortgagee, the legislature will either prevent men from becoming mortgagees, or encourage a usurious spirit in them inasmuch as they will invariably recover the expense of providing stamps by charging a higher rate of interest than they would have done if they had not to pay for these stamps, or, lastly, cause them to state the stamp fees as a part of the money lent on mortgage—which is no other than telling them directly to speak a lie. It may be said that the mortgagor, inasmuch as he is already an insolvent, cannot be in a position to pay the stamp duty; but it behoves the legislature to consider that the expense of providing stamps on sales has been thrown on the seller although sales may be, and are, in fact often made under pecuniary difficulties far greater than those of a mortgagor. The mortgagor ought in our opinion to pay the stamp duties on mortgages.

The sixteenth Section of the new Bill provides that

"no instrument chargeable with stamp duty shall be received in any court of justice &c. as evidence in any civil proceeding unless such instrument bears a stamp of a value not less than the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable under this Act."

* *

Such instruments, however, are not prevented from being received in evidence in criminal proceedings. And why not? It seems to us that a stamp duty means nothing more than a *nuzzur* paid to the sovereign in consideration of some interest accruing to the subject in one of the divers ways of sale, mortgage, loan, exchange, gift &c. This is we conceive the entire philosophy of the stamp law, and this view seems to be confirmed by the fact of unstamped documents being rendered admissible in criminal proceedings where no personal interest is in any way concerned and also by the fact of their being excluded in criminal proceedings like those described in Chapter 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure where personal interests are under dispute. Now, if it be so, which we think to be indisputable, why should an unstamped instrument be prevented from being used in a civil proceeding otherwise than as creating, modifying, transferring, or extinguishing, or as purporting to create, modify, transfer, or extinguish, any right or obligation? We can well understand that when a stamp duty is necessary to create, modify, transfer, or existinguish any right or obligation, no such right or obligation can be sought to be created, modified, transferred or extinguished by means of an unstamped document. But when a document is sought to be used for neither of these purposes, when it is intended to prove, as in a criminal proceeding, the history of a property, a relationship, a death, a marriage or a birth, we cannot explain to ourselves why a document which bears the *bona fide* signature of its executant and the *bona fide* signatures of respectable or trustworthy witnesses should be excluded from a civil proceeding by the mere fact of its being unstamped—of its being deficient in a quality which does not confer upon it greater truthfulness, greater genuineness, greater authenticity than it possesses when unstamped, but which it must possess solely to be able to create, modify, transfer or extinguish any right or obligation. This provision of the Bill seems to be most unphilosophical—nay more—it seems to be a juridical contradiction or absurdity. Want of space compels us to stop here this weeek.

——ooo——

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE left Calcutta on Tuesday last at 7½ A. M. A large number of European and Native gentlemen assembled at Government House to take farewell of Sir John.

——ooo——

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Levee on Wednesday, the 27th Instant.

——ooo——

ON WEDNESDAY last the Chamber of Commerce presented an Address to Lord Mayo congratulating his Lordship on his appointment as Viceroy, welcoming him on his arrival in the Capital of British India, and bringing to His Excellency's notice certain matters which are of material interest to the mercantile community. We extract the following from His Excellency's reply:—

"I can assure you that no man entered upon the office of Governor-General under a deeper sense of responsibility, or a fuller appreciation of the magnitude of the interest which, by the favor of my Sovereign, have been committed to my care.

Under the able rule of the distinguished man who yesterday left our shores, India has enjoyed a long period of almost unbroken tranquillity. While it will be my duty firmly to maintain in every part of the counry, the complete supremacy of the Queen, I shall spare no effort to secure to the Empire the continuance of the inestimable blessings of peace."

* * * * *

"The wide-spread scarcity occasioned by the long continued drought has incessantly occupied the attention of the Government. Every means within our reach will be taken for the mitigation of the sufferings of the poorer classes; and we hope we shall be able considerably to alleviate the distress which it may be impossible altogether to remove. To the other important matters referred to in your address, the care of the Government will be constantly directed, and I pray God that such success may attend our efforts that the prosperity of this mighty Empire may be steadily advanced, and that the highest object of good Government may be obtained by the daily increase of the happiness, comfort, and enlightenment of our fellow subjects in Hindoostan."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. G.——*In our next.*

SPECTATOR.—*Ditto.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE OPPRESSION.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—How shamefully is power abused when placed in undeserving hands! How when thus entrusted it is made subservient to the whims of tyranny, the selfish interests of wickedness, and the demands of sinful passions. The case which has lately occurred at our village Nabadwipa, is one that fully proves the truth of what I mean. The conduct of the Head Constable of this village has created a great sensation here. A few days back a man named Dwarika Pundit went with his brother Hurry Pundit to the Cotowali of this village, the Head Constable spoken of, to see whether they can have any redress for a theft committed in theirs. As theft is of frequent occurrence in this place, and as the one that has taken place in broad day light goes very much against the local Police Officers, the Head Constable was unwilling to take notice of a thing which would involve him in great trouble. Accordingly he tried every art to turn out the complainants and endeavored to frighten the Pundits with loud words

and cries. But these were men of bold spirits. They had some sense of honor in them. They could ill-brook the indecent and abusive language which was used by the Head Constable. They asked him to stop and to be silent rather than run to danger by maltreating any gentleman. The Head Constable considered this an insult. He is not of a temper to suffer others to comment upon his acts. He immediately felt himself inflamed with anger and the result was that the Commentator Hurry Pundit was beaten with shoe from tip to toe. A strange illustration of the way in which peace is preserved by the officers of the Police! We hear that proper steps are being taken for punishing the guilty. But we sincerely hope that the innocent will not be dragged to the dungeon. Such things are not of unfrequent occurrence with the modern Police.

Yours obediently,
A NATIVE.

NABADWIPA,
16th January 1869.

EARTHQUAKE AT MYMENSING.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

MY DEAR SIR,—We had a terrible Earthquake at Mymensing, yesterday at about five in the afternoon. The shock came from the north, and continued for nearly 5 minutes. Houses and trees shook tremendously, and were left oscillating for some minutes. There was a pond close by us, and we saw its water thrown from side to side, and the ruffling lasted for upwards of half an hour. While the Earthquake continued we were deafenned with the superstitious invocations of the gods by the Hindus and the Mohamedans. It was indeed a terrible time. Every face looked anxious and uneasy. No damage of any kind has been done to the houses in the station.

MYMENSING, Yours faithfully,
11th January 1869. A READER.

MONGHYR.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—Yesterday at about 4½ P. M. there was an Earthquake here. At first the earth gently shook several times. Three or four seconds after it began to shake again more violently and for a longer time. The shock apparently came from the east, and the direction of the force was horizontal. We had another Earthquake about two months ago, though a slight one.

The prices of the articles of food, I am sorry to say, are very high. Rice of middle quality is selling at 13 seers per Rupee and wheat at 14. And other articles are proportionally dear. The prospects of the Rubee crop are not favourable.

Yours truly,
11th January 1869. INFORMER.

SELECTION.

MR. PEABODY'S ADDITIONAL GIFT TO THE POOR OF LONDON.

(Morning Post.)

THE munificence of Mr. George Peabody is absolutely boundless. Again, for the third time, it has become our agreeable duty to publish an unpretending letter written by this gentleman inclosing a donation for the poor of London of a sum of money which, in possession of a single individual, would be considered a large fortune. Just six years ago he, an American citizen, handed over to trustees the princely gift of £150,000, to be applied in the manner they thought best for the benefit of the poor of London and its vicinity. An act of such unparalleled munificence naturally excited at the time the gratitude and admiration of every one, from the sovereign down to her meanest subject......It is not the inmate of the workhouse, or the mendicant who asks alms in the street, who alone stands in need of assistance, and the term "poor," as contained in Mr. Peabody's deed of gift, interpreted as including that large class of individuals in the metropolis whose earnings are too scanty to afford them the means of living with a due regard to comfort, cleanliness, and decency. Accordingly, the trustees decided on applying a considerable portion of the money placed in their hands to the construction of dwellings fitted for the habitation of the humbler classes, and affording to them the opportunity of obtaining house accommodation at a chief rate. Plots of building ground were secured in different parts of the metropolis; suitable houses were erected, which quickly found occupants, and the administrators of the charity were rewarded for the discretion they had exercised by the manifest proofs on every side of the benefits conferred on the needy, but at the same time the industrious and the deserving. Mr. Peabody, however, was so well pleased with the success of his truly charitable scheme, that not content with the donation he had already made, in the month of April, 1866, he made a second deed of gift, transferring to the same trustees a further sum of £100,000, to be applied to the same purposes as the previous grant, of £150,000, thus raising his donation to the poor of London to the extraordinary amount of a quarter of a million sterling. At this point it might not unreasonably have been supposed that the utmost limits of munificence, if not of means, had been reached by a gentleman who was the architect of his own fortune. It is, however, Mr. Peabody's mission apparently to upset all calculations based either on ordinary estimates of the bounds of human charity, or on the customary limits of the fortunes of merchant princes. On Saturday last he addressed to the trustees to whom his donations had been confided a letter, in which he quietly informed them of his intention to add another £100,000 to his former gifts, thus raising the amount of the sums appropriated by him for the service of the metropolitan poor alone, and exclusive of large donations made by him in his native country for charitable purposes, to the enormous sum of £350,000. We think we are right in saying that munificence such as this during the lifetime of an individual is unexampled in the history of the world.

In his last letter to the trustees Mr. Peabody explains the circumstances under which he purposes thus largely to increase the fund created by his second deed of gift in the year 1868. It is, he tells them, in pursuance of an intention formed at the time of the creation of that fund that he takes the present step. When he so generously devoted £100,000 little more than two years ago as a second contribution to the necessities of the London poor, he had actually resolved to superadd a sum of £100,000 as soon as the opportunity presented itself for so doing, and that opportunity he has now seized. Three years ago, in contemplation of his then intention, he purchased about fifteen acres of freehold building land at Brixton. The land has increased in value, and can now be let on building leases at rents producing 8 per cent, on the cost price, which was about £16,800. This property Mr. Peabody conveys to the trustees to use according to their discretion—either by leasing it, and appropriating the proceeds to the purposes of the charity, or by building on it suitable dwellings for the poor. Independently of this grant, Mr. Peabody proposes to place in the hands of the trustees a large number of Hudson's Bay shares; the value of the shares to be estimated by the Stock-Exchange price on the 17th of the present month, the difference in amount between their total value, in addition to the cost price of the land at Brixton, and £100,000 being paid by Mr. Peabody in cash. These shares were originally placed in the hands of the trustees in 1866 by Mr. Peabody, with the reservation of a power of redemption by him on payment of the sum of £100,000. This power was in effect exercised by him on the 1st of February last, when the shares once more passed into his possession, and his donation of April, 1866, consequently became one of £100,000 net, instead of a number of shares which necessarily fluctuated in value. On the present occasion he restores the shares to the trustees, but with no power of redemption. He gives them the most complete control over them, but in order to render his donation practically one of a specific sum, and that sum the enormous one of £100,000, he estimates their value according to their quoted value on the Stock Exchange in the middle of the present month, and then proposes to draw a cheque for the difference, so as to make his gift of the magnitude intended. Decidedly Mr. George Peabody dispenses his charity on a scale which most monarchs would envy, and but few would, even if they had the inclination, be in a position to imitate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the following is the basis of the compromise entered into respecting the suit of the Port Canning Company *versus* F. Schiller and others.

1. Mr. Schiller, possessing 500 shares out of which he has paid 2nd and 3rd calls on 400 and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th calls on 100, agrees to deliver up, to be cancelled, the same 500 shares, with all calls so paid thereon.

The Company agree, in consideration of the calls having been paid by him on the shares, to issue to him 100 shares with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th calls paid.

2. That the deed of the 13th February 1866, be cancelled, if required by the Company's Counsel; and any necessary deeds, consequent on such cancelment, to be executed.

3. That thereupon the suit against all the defendants to be withdrawn,—each party bearing his own cost from the commencement of these proceedings.

4. That all imputations be withdrawn.

— His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed the following Officers on His Lordship's Personal staff:—

Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Blane, to be Military Secretary; Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons to officiate as Military Secretary during Lieutenant Colonel Blane's leave of absence.

Cornet the Hon'ble Henry J. L. Wood, 10th Hussars; Captain E. F. B. Brooke, 41st Foot; Captain H. B. Lockwood, late 4th European Cavalry, and Captain C. C. Taylor, of the staff Corps, to be Aides-de-Camp.

— The *Englishman* reports that His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, in company with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and attended by His Excellency's Private Secretary and Captain Lockwood, paid a visit, on Thursday morning, to the Alipore Jail. His Lordship was received by Dr. Mouat, the Inspector General of Jails, and Dr. Fawcus, the Superintendent of the Jail, and in company with these gentlemen he minutely inspected the Dietary and other internal arrangements of the prison. After going through the prison, His Lordship examined the Alipore Jail Press, and the recently fitted Jute spinning machinery. This is the first visit of inspection paid by the Viceroy to any of the institutions or establishments of the metropolis.

— *Indian Public Opinion* says that "when the Secretary of State for India warmly recommends the erection of a statue in London to the memory of our illustrious Panjabi Sir Herbert Edwardes, we in the Panjab, should not remain behind in giving expression to our admiration for a man so truly representative of the noblest traditions of this province. We trust that a Committee will be formed for taking steps to collect subscriptions to raise a statue to his memory at Lahore, and we can only assure those who will promote the movement that never will money have been so cheerfully subscribed as it will be towards this popular object."

— We learn from the same journal that the distribution of bread to the starving poor of Lahore has commenced under the auspices of the Municipality. Whatever may be the wisdom of such a measure according to political economy, it has, says our contemporary, certainly the happiest effect in endearing our rule to the people of this province, whom it will take a century of Law and Education to forget the traditions of a Government of "Ma Bap."

— We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces having called for the services of a certain number of Officers and men to supervise drainage and other works in the Meerut district, should the necessity arise for giving employment to large numbers of the distressed population, the Major General Commanding the Division has invited Officers doing general duty to come forward to undertake the management of famine relief works under the advice and control of an experienced engineer staff. The qualifications required are "energy, tact and kindliness towards the natives and a very moderate knowledge of arithmetic." The Officers approved of will be temporarily appointed 3rd grade Assistant Engineers, with a Staff salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.

Officers commanding British Regiments in the Division, including the Royal Artillery, are invited to recommend their own Officers on the above terms, also picked soldiers, who have a sufficient knowledge of Hindustani, to form a certain proportion of the supervising establishment. Sergeants will receive a Staff salary of Rs. 50 per month, and Corporals and Privates Rs. 30, and be provided with tents.

— A correspondent at Peshwur writing to the same paper on the 12th instant says,—"Two kossids have arrived here lately, one came on the 9th the other on the 10th with letters for merchants. The news is to the effect that intelligence was received in Cabool on the 5th January from Ameer Shere Ally Khan, stating that Auzim Khan and Abdoolrahman Khan had been defeated and had fled towards Turkistan. Their army is said to have been dispersed. Another account states that Abdoolrahman Khan had been taken prisoner by Shere Ally Khan's troops, but this requires confirmation."

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

— A telegram has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, announcing that Azim Khan, ExAmeer of Cabul, and Abdool Rahman Khan have reached Dour, three stages from Bunnoo with about 200 Sowars, and they have asked to be allowed an asylum in British territory. The Viceroy has intimated his willingness that they should be courteously received and supported by the British Government on condition of their residing at some distance from the frontier, and abstaining from political intrigues.

— The *Indu. Prakash* reports that the 8th Convocation of the Bombay University took place on Tuesday, the 19th Instant. The ever increasing progress of the University is looked upon with pride and satisfaction by the whole of the Presidency, and the best index of the heartfelt interest and sympathy of the people in its prosperity is afforded by the rich endowments and benefactions which it is receiving every year. A glance at the several endowments and benefactions with the large sum they amount to will be both interesting and instructive:—

	Name and form of endowment or benefaction.	Yearly value. Rs.	Funded amount Rs.
1.	The Mangaldas Nathubhai Travelling Fellowship. ..	960	20,000
2.	The Manockji Limji Gold Medal	200	5,000
3.	The Bhagwandas Purshotamdas Sanskrit Scholarship..	400	10,000
4.	The Homeji Cursetji Prize..	200	5,000
5.	Six Jagannath Sankorsett Sanskrit Scholarships.. ..	1,620	
6.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship..	180	4,500
7.	Cavasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship..	200	5,000
8.	The Kinloch Forbes Medal..	250	5,000
9.	The David Sasoon Hebrew Scholarship	250	5,000
10.	University Hall, by Cavasji Jehangir Readymoney Esq..		100,000
	Government contribution .. to the same..		100,000
11.	University Arms and Common Seal..		1,200
12.	University Library, by Premchand Roychand Esq..		200,000
13.	The Rajabai Tower, by Premchand Roychand, Esq. ..		200,000
14.	Mace for the University, by the Honourable Mangaldas Nathubhai..		1,200
		Rs...4,260	Rs...6,61,900

The address of the Chancellor was, says our contemporary, able, earnest and affecting. His Excellency very ably touched upon the noticeable points in the report read by the Registrar. He forcibly pointed out that the University Entrance Examination was attracting candidates not only from every corner of the Presidency but even from His Highness the Holkar's capital and the Central Provinces. The number of candidates multiplied fifty per cent, he said, this year over that of the last.

— The *Nusseem Jounpoor* (we quote the *Delhi Gazette*) eulogises the Judge of Saharunpore for releasing a Munshi employed in the Choongee Department, who had been punished for having embezzled six pie! The "real state" of the case is said to have been, that the Joint Magistrate who sentenced the man, declared he was not deserving of the punishment, "still it was given as an example to others." "The Judge was however of opinion that if the Munshi was not deserving of such severe punishment, it should not have been passed

upon him, as it is not right to punish one man on account of others." A unique commentary on British justice.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

— A London Telegram, dated the 19th Instant contains the following:—The papers of today eulogise France and the peaceful character of the Emperor Napoleon's speech.

The latest advices from Spain state that the elections for the Cortes have terminated in a large monarchial majority.

Sir H. Strachey, member for Norwich, has been unseated for bribery.

— On Friday, December 18, a deputation from the East India Association waited on her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Argyll, K. T., on the subject of irrigation. The deputation was introduced by Lord Lyveden, the president of the association. After some introductory observations by Lord Lyveden, urging upon the Government the importance of irrigation in India, Mr. P. Taylor read the memorial which had been presented to the Earl of Mayo, and the subsequent memorial to the Duke of Argyll. The prayer of the memorial was also supported by Mr. Fitzwilliam, Sir A. Cotton, Colonel Sykes, M. P., Mr. Liddell, M. P., Mr. Gordon, and Dr. Duff. The Duke of Argyll stated that he did not understand the deputation to wish to extract from him any expression of opinion upon the details of the measure, but he could assure them it was impossible for any one to have a stronger feeling upon the advantage of the object than himself. As he had only been in office for a week he was sure the deputation would not wish him to enter into the difficulties of the subject; but he agreed in the general principle which had been laid down by the late Lord Dalhousie—that it was hopeless to expect that works of this nature should be defrayed out of the current revenues of the empire. On the other hand the principle had been laid down—which he thought was a sound one—that as far as possible the revenues of India should be made to assist the ordinary public works of the country, so long as those works did not increase the public debt of India. Under these circumstances, he thought schemes of this nature might be met by a loan, in so far as they could be made of a remunerative character. Lord Lyveden, on behalf of the deputation, expressed their satisfaction with the courtesy with which his grace had received them, and with his desire to promote the interests of India, and stated that they were quite satisfied with the expression of opinion which he had given.

— According to the *Athenæum* Count Bismark, who only a short time since was about the best-abused man in Germany, appears recently to have become the popular idol, of North Germany at least. A biography of the statesman, illustrated by some of their best artists, has run quickly through several editions.

— A correspondent has sent the following to the above paper:—"Thinking a few more wrong notions may be interesting to some of your readers, I send the following, lately picked up in Herefordshire and Shropshire. Drawing a dead man's hand across a wen cures it, but the subject of the treatment must die of consumption. The crowing of a cock near an outer door is the sign that some one is about soon to pay a visit to the house. The crawling of a black snail over warts cures them; the peacock's cry is a sign of wet weather; a raven hovering over a house is a sign that one of the inmates is about to die. If a gooseberry tree die there will be a death in the family in the same year—

A Friday night's dream,
And Saturday's told,
Is sure to come true
If ever so old.

It is unlucky to stir the contents of a pot in the direction opposite to that of the sun's course; also that the contents of the pot will not be palatable. In order to ensure good fortune you must catch and pocket every guinea-spider you meet with. In conclusion, the two following notions are current in Cambridgeshire: A dead man floats in water with his face up, a woman *vice versâ*. Swallowing a spider is a cure for ague."

— We see that Assistant Surgeon G. M Nell, in Civil Medical charge of Beawur, and in Medical charge of the Mhairwarra Battalion, has been removed from his appointment.

— The *Darjeeling Advertiser* has heard complaints of the exactions of the Police at the Canal bridge over the Rungeet River. It appears that the Deputy Commissioner gave an order (a thing a policeman loves,) that no more than two people were to be allowed on the bridge at once, out of this little inch, the police will be able to make a very long ell, and reap a very good harvest. Among an ignorant and docile people like the one that frequents this route, any thing may be done—and the order simply means that the road and river and bridge have been given to the police to make what they can out of it; and yet how angry we get at the exactions on traders in Cashmere and other native states—the origin of which is probably some order given to venial subordinates. Some people are fond of giving orders, but a little consideration shows, that they should be eschewed as much as possible, especially to police-posts on small trade routes."

— The *Pioneer* is informed that there is no ground for the positive assertion made by a contemporary that Lord Mayo and the members of Council are to summer at Simla. Indeed the programme of the Governor-General's future movements is not yet even sketched. It is, however, probable that Simla will be the head quarters of Government during the hot months, because it is reasonable. In this case it is conjectured that His Excellency will visit Peshawur before proceeding to the Hills.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that Mr. Paul Whalley, C. S., Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is to be appointed an Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

— The *Englishman* is glad to learn that the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in his latest report on the state of the crops in that province, states that an average harvest may be anticipated. The Government, however, are determined not to be caught unawares, and, therefore, with a just appreciation of Indian statistics, have given instructions for an enquiry and report to be made every month, whether in any particular locality the out-turn is less than the average. In Oudh the returns recently called for by the Government for submission to the Board at Allahabad are to be compiled by the Deputy Commissioners themselves, or their assistants. They will not be entrusted to any subordinates.

— The quarterly Session of the Social Science Association was brought to a close on Friday Evening by a most agreeable *conversazione* at the residence of the President of the Association, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear. About a hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. An able and interesting address was delivered by Dr. Mouat on *Civil, Criminal and Prison Discipline in Bengal*. It was followed by a brief discussion, in which Sir Richard Temple, Messrs Roberts and Woodrow, the President and others took part. The company afterwards adjourned to the drawing room, where refreshments were prepared, and where the amiable hostess presided with a grace and cordiality of manner, which added no little to the enjoyment of the evening. The Meeting separated at about 11 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

— The *Pioneer* states that the last *Oudh Government Gazette* contains two circulars from the pen of Mr. St. George Tucker, which should not be allowed to pass without comment. One would have thought it scarcely necessary, even in a non-regulation province, to warn all Magistrates, that when a charge of murder is preferred, the evidence should be carefully recorded, and that on such (recorded) evidence, and not on mere police notes, a sentence should be given. But we are assured by the Judicial Commissioner that a Magistrate of a district in Oudh refused to hear, or record evidence in a case where a woman was charged with an attempt to commit murder by poisoning. In the second circular, Mr. Tucker requests that all Deputy Commissioners will satisfy themselves that no one is imprisoned in the Hawalats of their districts, without legal warrant. This request appears to have been by no means unnecessary, for in the Lukheepore jail a man was confined for forty-six days after orders for his release had been issued. "It is impossible to say," remarks Mr. Tucker "how long he (the prisoner) might have remained in confinement had he been without friends." We should be sorry to think that either of these cases was other than exceptional, but they are sufficient to shew that Mr. Tucker's circulars were not uncalled for.

— The Government of India have resolved to establish an alternate day post between Debrooghur and Suddya, a frontier station of Assam. The new post will be carried by land instead of by boat, and will involve an increase of Rs. 153 per mensem on the cost of the existing establishment.

— The Government of Madras having shown the necessity that exists for the services of a professional architect in that Presidency, the Viceroy has recommended to the Secretary of State the creation of the appointment of Consulting Architect to that Government on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

— The Government of Bombay recently asked the Government of India to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 towards the construction of a new Native General Hospital, which it was estimated would cost Rs. 2,38,341, and would accommodate 72 patients. The Government of India, however, have returned the proposition for further consideration, with the suggestion that so large a sum as Rs 238,341 ought to provide accommodation for a larger number of patients. The average cost per patient according to the design will be Rs. 3,310, a sum far in excess of the cost of hospitals for native troops in the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the and Central Provinces. In the opinion of the Viceroy a sum of Rs. 2,000 per patient should suffice.

— The *Pioneer* has been told that on one day last week, 5,000 maunds of grain were despatched by railway from Oudh to Agra, *en route* to Ajmere. Five thousand maunds of grain (measured by *weight*) will fill twenty-five wagons—a full train. Five thousand maunds of grain will feed 200,000 people at 2lbs. of food each for one day. These simple figures remind us of the great value of railways at the same time of how great a work the feeding of a population is.

— The Nepalese Envoy and suite left Calcutta by special train on Monday evening last. On Sunday afternoon they paid a return visit to Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

— We take the following from the *Delhi Gazette*:—"A few days ago Mr. Seton-Karr was refused admittance into the Eden Gardens at Calcutta on the ground that he was not a subscriber. Thinking his exclusion unjustifiable Mr. Seton-Karr, it is said, threatened to bring an action against Mr. Stuart Hogg. The threat seems to have had a most salutary effect on the gallant Commissioner of Police, for we observe that a Police Office notification has been issued stating that as a considerable number of persons are opposed to the rules regarding admission to the Eden gardens they are again thrown open to the public; and informing subscribers that their subscriptions will be refunded on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Police. It is evident that Mr. Stuart Hogg does not put implicit faith in the power of his disinterested and [illegible] friend Mr. John Blessington Roberts to [illegible] him at all times and against everybody. There is a wide difference between a Foreign Secretary and a Commissariat clerk."

— Our contemporary hears that Colonel Keatinge has induced the Maharajah of Joudhpoor to appoint

a council of sirdars, five in number, to aid in the administration of that province. It is also said that arrangements will be made for the liquidation of all debts owing by the Maharajah and Durbar to the state servants. Negotiations are also in progress with the view of reconciling the chief with the discontented Thakoors. Colonels Keatinge and Brooke, the political officers concerned, are entitled to great credit for the diplomatic manner in which this delicate business has been as yet conducted.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

— The *Mofussilite* is glad to observe that the price of grain has fallen. "This piece of good news is not due to the few drops of rain we have had, or to the likelihood of more, but to the reduction in the cost of carriage by railway, and to the removal of tolls on grain."

— On Monday afternoon a deputation of the Justices of the Peace waited on Lord Mayo and presented an address to His Lordship. The following is his Excellency's reply:—

"I return you my most sincere thanks for the kind expression of satisfaction at my appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, which is contained in your address.

I can assure you that any projects which will advance the interests of the capital of India, promote its commerce, or contribute to the health and comforts of its inhabitants, will receive from me the most earnest and attentive consideration.

I have observed with satisfaction the many useful undertakings that have lately been completed under your auspices, and the great improvemen ts which have evidently been effected thereby.

I rejoice to learn that extensive works are in course of construction for providing the Town with an ample supply of pure and wholesome water, and for establishing a general system of drainage.

I have been sufficiently long in Calcutta to appreciate the imperative necessity that exists for these works. I sincerely trust that they may fully realise all the expectations of their projectors, and that by effectually removing the great evils that exist they will promote, as far as possible, health, cleanliness, and decency among the many thousands that inhabit this great city."

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY 1869.

THE BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

IT has seldom fallen to our lot to listen to a discourse including so many topics of supreme importance handled with a skill and ability so rare as that which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear delivered at the Social Science Association on the 7th Instant. Mr. Phear opened his address with an exposition of the manner in which laws and regulations are made for India. Assuming the position that "accurate definitions, logical arrangement and precision of language should be the essential features of the written law," Mr. Phear went on to say that it was no wonder that in England, "where the statutes were the creation of an unwieldy representative body and where vested interests had so loud a voice" the Acts of Parliament were "often somewhat rude productions." But in India, where laws and regulations are made by a limited number of men, the case, according to Mr. Phear, ought to be otherwise. We entirely agree with Mr. Phear in thinking that the business of legislation ought never to be entrusted to a large assembly like the English House of Commons, and we have great pleasure in saying that we have the authority of the great John Stuart Mill in our favor in expressing ourselves to be of this opinion. "But it is equally true," says Mr. Mill, "though only of late and slowly beginning to be acknowledged, that a numerous assembly is as little fitted for the direct business of legislation as for that of administration. There is hardly any kind of intellectual work which so much needs to be done not only by experienced and exercised minds, but by minds trained to the task through long and laborious study, as the business of making laws. This is a sufficient reason, were there no other, why they can never be well made but by a committee of very few persons" (see Considerations on Representative Government—People's edition, p. 39-ch. V.) Now it appears to us that in India laws are made by a Committee whose physical structure, so to say, is exactly of that character which alone, as Mr. Mill seems to think, can fit a body of men to do the work of legislation. But it is a patent fact that the laws which are made by our legislature possess little of that excellence which we might expect to find in them considering the nature of the assembly which is entrusted with the task of framing them. There is hardly a statute which does not require an alteration, either total or partial, every two or three years. Our Court reports prove very clearly that our statutes are drawn up with little regard for "logical arrangement and precision of language." And wherefore all these defects? Our laws are framed by a body of men composed in the manner in which, according to the foremost thinker of the age, all legislative bodies should be composed. It would seem then that the intellectual composition of our legislature is imperfect—that we have not in our legislature "experienced and exercised men—men trained to the task through long and laborious study." If you admit that the numerical composition of our legislature is just or very nearly what it should be and if you further admit that the laws framed by our legislature are often defective in the highest degree—you cannot help admitting that our legislators do not possess, at least to the requisite degree, those intellectual qualifications without which they cannot efficiently perform their work. Mr. Phear has also noticed with some severity the practice which has hitherto obtained of appointing Commissions in London for framing laws for India. Now, if what Mr. Phear says regarding the position and situation of the Indian Law Commissioners be true, one will hardly be justified in blaming him for the strictures which he has passed on the principle of the Law Commission and on the quality of the laws which the Commissioners prepare. The *Friend of India* has spoken very disparagingly of Mr. Phear for the views he has expressed with regard to the machinery which exists for making laws for this vast empire. But we would ask our *Friend* to bear in mind that Mr. Phear has not hazarded mere opinions, but that he has based his views upon incontestable facts and principles and based them in a manner to which no exception can be taken by the most rigorous and scrupulous logic.

The topic which Mr. Phear has next discussed is the administration of justice, and we are bound to say that we entirely agree with him in the statements he has made on this point. We regret, however, that Mr. Phear has not said anything with regard to the Mookhtears of the Mofussil Courts, the sheristadars, and other persons who have done much to induce people to think that the British Government does not administer justice but sells it. In several Courts presided over by English Judges, Sheristadars, who know just so much of English as enables them to articulate a few noun-substantives without the connecting verbs, adverbs and other particles, are seen to render in English the oral statements of litigants and the depositions of witnesses. Now, it must be obvious to every body that, with an explanatory medium so imperfect as this, the administration of justice can never be fair or innocuous. The extent to which bribery prevails in the lower Courts is also well-known. Now justice which is *thought* to be received by means of a bribe is regarded more in the light of a personal favor than of an impartial verdict of the law, and it, therefore, happens that defeated native litigants carry litigation to an extent to which they would not have carried it, had they been satisfied that strict and impartial justice was done to them in the Court of first instance. The same result flows from the entertainment of ignorant and unprincipled Mooktears in the Lower Courts. These men are not merely cruel extortioners but many of them are in the habit of taking fees from the adverse party and whether they make foul play at the time of pleading or not, it cannot be wondered that the parties themselves should suspect them of foul play and apprehending a failure of justice from this cause, should be anxious to have their cases tried by a Superior Court. A great deal of unnecessary litigation is owing to these and other causes which we heartily wish Mr. Phear had noticed, for we are sure his remarks would have carried great weight

with them. We reserve further comments for our next issue.

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THE WORSHIP OF RANK.

WHEN Sir John Lawrence was appointed our Viceroy, one of our contemporaries objected to the appointment on the ground that the Viceroy of India should always be a peer. When Lord Mayo landed at the Chandpal Ghat, the same contemporary observed that there was "an all-pervading sense of relief on the change about to take place;" for, added our contemporary, "rank easily captivates oriental imagination." It is true that we Hindus are fond of rank, and Sir John Lawrence might perhaps have been better appreciated if he had been a peer. But do we so absurdly worship rank as to feel a sense of relief on the departure of a Governor whose misfortune was that he did not belong to the hereditary aristocracy of Britain? We are afraid our contemporary has libelled his countrymen by imputing to them a feeling which could have been felt only by a small knot of politicians.

We are far from disparaging the advantages of birth and rank. We know very well that our Jails are chiefly filled with lowtcaste men, and that though Brahmans and Kayests are by no means an insignificant fraction of our population, our prisons have very few inmates of these classes. A high social position engenders self-respect which is often as strong a preventive of crime as moral principle. While admitting that homage is due to rank and that Lord Mayo with his Irish antecedents and his Famine policy has already shown himself to be a promising ruler, we protest against one of the articles of our contemporary's political creed, enunciated by him in 1864 and re-iterated now, that our Governor-General should always be a peer. Why should it be so? Is gubernatorial ability confined to the aristocracy? England has produced very few peers who could rival in administrative capacity Walpole, the younger Pitt, Canning and Peel. The late Premier was a commoner and a parvenu. The great-grandson of a converted Jew, the scion of a race despised and hated for centuries throughout Europe, he rose by the sheer force of his genius to the leadership of the most aristocratic section of the British aristocracy and finally to the highest post in the realm. The present Premier too is a commoner and a parvenu without aristocratic connexions of any kind. To borrow the language of our contemporary, English imagination is as much captivated by rank as oriental imagination. If commoners are capable of governing the most aristocratic society in Europe, why should they be deemed incapable of governing India? Let rank receive the homage due to it; but let not this homage degenerate into a worship little better than fetishism.

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THE NEW POLICE.

WHAT is usually called the new system of Police, has been already in existence in almost every part of this country for more than six years. The time has therefore come for taking an impartial view of its working. Guided by the light furnished to us by the various local administration reports, (and at present we have no other source for obtaining equally trustworthy statistics on the subject), we cannot resist the conclusion that the Police is gaining in efficiency. We do not deny that there still exist sufficient causes of grievances in particular localities—grievances which are traceable not to defects in the system, but to want of ability in particular individuals: and this shortcoming will soon be remedied, if the local authorities throughout India follow in the footsteps of the Hon'ble Mr. Grey, and nominate worthy natives to responsible offices in the Department. Already the difference between the Police and the Magistracy has subsided, and the officers of the Detective Police organized in almost every part of the country, are discharging a not inconsiderable portion of their legitimate duties. The more heinous crimes are decreasing every where. Improper exercise of power by the Police is gradually coming to light, and measures are being taken for putting a stop to the same. The bad characters are being every where watched at least with some degree of attention. The proportions of apprehensions to convictions do not as yet shew a satisfactory result. But we observe traces of improvement even here. With such facts as these before them, the heads of administrations are invariably speaking well of the Police. The Bengal Administration reports do not unfrequently point to instances of efficiency on the part of the Police. The Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces states that "the Police force is generally well-behaved and popular in the districts. Their knowledge of criminal procedure has greatly increased; and the entire Force seems to be advancing in general efficiency." In Oudh a similar state of things exists, and the Chief Commissioner is not slow in speaking of improvements in the Police. The Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces is of opinion that "the organization and discipline of the present Police Constabulary is good, and their efficiency in guarding the Government Treasuries, Jails, and other public buildings, and in patrolling, keeping order, and preserving the peace is generally admitted: their weak point is in their comparative failure as a detective body." But above all, Sir Donald Macleod, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, is lavish in his encomiums upon the New Police. He says "Under the new system organized crime is far better kept in check, offences are more accurately recorded, the people are less oppressed, illegal and unauthorized arrests are rarer, while reliable information of what is going on is promptly furnished to the Government." Madras and Bombay speak in similar terms of the doings of the Police.

Besides the above testimonials, a very decisive proof of the efficiency of the Police was furnished by the Hurdwar Fair of 1867; and the authority which we mean to quote on this point is a most impartial one. The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, while tracing the progress of cholera from the Hardwar Fair, thus speaks of the police arrangements of the place:—"The pilgrims were loud in their expressions of admiration of the systematic arrangements which afforded them so much comfort and security, and admitted of every one of them, no matter how feeble and helpless, having a bath in the holy Ganges on the great festival, a privilege for which thousands have travelled from the remotest parts of the province, and was only to be obtained in former years at great risk of life from being trampled under foot of the vast crowds pressing on in disorder to the sacred ghat."

The secret of this success is the separation of the Police from the magistracy. The latter being no longer responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the former, is now in a better position to notice the shortcomings of the other Department, and hence the room for improvement. The disagreement which existed in the beginning between these two Departments is now happily on the wane. The defect now most noticeable in the Police is to be found in its Detective Department. It ought to be strengthened by the appointment of qualified natives to high and responsible posts. In an ill-judged moment, the Police Commission of 1860 recommended the exclusion of natives from the higher posts in the Police, to the detriment of their otherwise judicious scheme. The impolicy of this recommendation has been perceived in many quarters. In Bengal it was first set at naught by the appointment of two or three natives as Assistant Superintendents of Police, and the success of the experiment has been such as to induce the Hon'ble Mr. Grey to promote one of them to the post of District Superintendent. This officer has been placed in charge of a District and has been allowed Native Assistants only. The success of these appointments, we hear, is already great. These Police Officers have acquired the confidence of their district, and the Administration report of the current year will shew whether this confidence has been rightly placed.

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II.

THE NEW STAMP BILL.

SECTION 18 of the proposed Bill prescribes the method in which instruments that are insufficiently stamped, but not with a view to evade payment of the proper duty payable thereon, are to be rendered valid when produced in a Civil Court. The Section provides that any such instrument shall pay the sum required to make up the full amount chargeable on it together with ten times the deficient portion of the duty if the instrument is produced within one year from the date of its execution, or twenty times the same if produced after that period. Under the existing law, the penalties are (1) double (2) treble or (3) twenty times the deficient portion according as the instrument is produced (1) within six weeks from the date of its execution (2) after 6 weeks but within 4 months from that date, or (3) after 4 months from that date. Now, it is manifest that the scale of penalties is much higher under the proposed than it is under the existing law. We are willing to see fraud and dishonesty punished in the severest manner possible, but we are at a loss to understand what motive our legislature could possibly have in increasing the penalties when the case is one in which, as

the Bill itself declares, no intention to evade payment of the proper duty can be detected and which Mr. Cockerell himself has referred to "unavoidable causes." But, perhaps, we had better examine the reasons which Mr. Cockerell has given of the changes described above. "The Civil penalty leviable under Act X of 1862," says Mr. Cockerell,

"for the validation of an instrument executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, varies greatly according to the time which may have elapsed from the execution of such instrument until it is brought to the Collector; whilst the period within which the penalty may be remitted on the ground of unavoidable accident, is practically unlimited. Such distinctions are purely arbitrary, and not recognised by the English Law."

Mr. Cockerell then goes on to say that he has thought it proper to change the periods and penalties in accordance with the provisions of the English law on these points. Now, we ask—are the distinctions contained in the English law one whit less arbitrary than the distinctions of Act X of 1862? Will Mr. Cockerell venture to say that the distinctions of the English law have their basis in natural or revealed law—that the *periods* and *penalties* of the English Stamp law can be deduced from any axiom of natural, or conventional or scriptural morality? If not, why then say that the distinctions of the Indian law are arbitrary as if those of the English law were not so. Or, can it be that Mr. Cockerell means to say that when the provisions of an Indian Act are made to accord with the provisions of a corresponding English statute, they come to acquire a natural basis? Neither of these suppositions is, in our opinion, fair to a gentleman of Mr. Cockerell's learning and ability. We are, therefore, right in saying that the distinctions above noticed of the Indian stamp law, as opposed to the corresponding distinctions of the English law, have been, by a serious misconception of the nature of positive law, characterised as "arbitrary." Both sets of distinctions are arbitrary and as there are no degrees of arbitrariness, we are compelled to say that the distinctions of the English law have been introduced into the present Bill only with the view of increasing the Imperial revenue.

Section 22, clause *a* lays down the procedure which Collectors are to follow in dealing with unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents sent to them by registering or other public officers. In such cases Collectors are required to proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 which we have noticed; but by clause *b* they are invested with the power of remitting the penalties prescribed by the eighteenth Section in those cases where the insufficiency of the stamp shall appear to them to have been owing to "urgent necessity or unavoidable accident" and where the instruments have been brought to them within one year from the date of their execution. Now Section 23 enacts that

"when the Collector elects to proceed under Section eighteen, he shall, after endorsing on the instrument the certificate thereby directed, return such instrument to the registering or other public officer by whom it was sent &c."

We confess we cannot reconcile the words "elects to proceed under Section 18" with the provisions of Section 22 Clause *b* above adverted to. That clause has reference to unstamped and insufficiently stamped instruments to which, however, no suspicion of any intention to evade the payment of the proper duty can be attached and which have been produced within one year from the date of their execution. Now the instruments sent to the Collector under Clause *a* Section 22 are of three kinds. First—insufficiently stamped instruments produced within one year from the date of their execution to which no suspicion of fraud can be attached; 2ndly, insufficiently stamped instruments to which no suspicion can attach but which have been produced after the date mentioned above; 3rdly, insufficiently stamped instruments, produced whether within or after one year from the date of their execution, to which a suspicion of fraud *does* attach. Now the second portion of Clause *a* Section 22 points out the procedure to be observed with reference to the third class of instruments and Clause *b* Section 22 directs the Collector in dealing with the first class of instruments. We cannot, therefore, understand what the legislature means by inserting the word "elects" in Section 23. *Election* presupposes the existence of two lines of conduct of which one may be adopted in preference to the other. Now, we conceive that the second portion of clause *a* Section 22 leaves but one course for the Collector to follow with regard to instruments of the third class and that clause *b* Section 22 similarly restricts the Collector in dealing with the first class instruments; whilst the second portion of clause *a* Section 22 and clause *b* Section 22 taken together leave but one course to be adopted with reference to the second class instruments. The word "elects" therefore seems to us to be entirely a mistake. It may be said that the alternative is meant to apply to the first class instruments, inasmuch as the permission given to Collectors to remit penalties is stated in the words—"he may remit the penalty &c"—and the word *may* is intended to imply *choice* or *discretion*. But, without insisting on the doctrine that the word *may* in the language of statutes is equivalent to "shall," we think it proper to observe that if the word *may* really leaves it to the option of the Collector either to remit the penalty or to impose it, the provisions of clause *b* Section 22 will be practically useless. For it must be borne in mind that Collectors and other judicial or revenue officers who are so fond of power will hardly be inclined to remit a penalty where a penalty can be levied. So much for the word "*elects*" and the various questions to which it gives rise.

Section 32 clause *b* is an imitation of a certain provision of the English law. We are, however, sorry to have to say that we have not understood the first part of the clause quite clearly, though from what we have been able to guess about it we cannot be too sure that we could speak a good deal against it. But we do not like to commit ourselves before the legislature expresses itself more precisely or accurately than it seems to have done here. We cannot also understand what the third part of the same clause means. It runs thus:—"Notwithstanding the purchaser does not agree to pay the same or to indemnify the purchaser against the same." *The purchaser indemnifying the purchaser!!*

We reserve further comments for another issue.

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THE LEVEE which Earl Mayo held on Wednesday last was very numerously attended. A Drawing Room will be held by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess Mayo on Tuesday next, at 9 P. M.

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WE SEE FROM the Bombay *Government Gazette* that Mr. Khandass Muncharam has become Executive Engineer of the 2nd Grade. The appointment does not seem to have created any sensation in that Presidency. In Bengal however, such is the jealousy of the higher officers of the Department of Public Works against their native juniors in the Service, such a promotion is not only impossible but any officer happening even to think of promotion to the grade would be sure to meet with opposition from all sides. Those who may be surprised at this opinion need only witness the proceedings of 1860-61.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

Note on Jails and Jail discipline in India by A. P. Howell, Esqre. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

A Lecture on Primary Education in Bengal by the Reverend Lal Bahari Dey.

The Calcutta Review. No. XCV.

The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. No. XI.

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THE BRITISH Indian Association presented an Address to Lord Mayo on Thursday last. Both the Address and His Lordship's reply will appear in our next.

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THE FOLLOWING ITEMS have been furnished by the Financial Department:—

The Government of India has sanctioned the disbursement from the Mysore State revenues of a sum of Rs. 1,55,256 yearly for the payment of stipends to the members of the late Maharajah's family and other dependents.

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His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed has invested Rs. 1,65,000 in Government Promissory Notes which are to be endorsed over in the name of the Commissioner of Mysore, and to form a charitable fund, the interest accruing on which will be paid to the Commissioner for distribution among the poor of Mysore. The Notes are deposited in the Government Treasury.

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Under rule the families of Policemen killed in the execution of duty are allowed a pension by Government. But an exception has been made in favour of a peon in the Bombay county jail, who died from injuries inflicted on him by a European prisoner, whose escape with that of two other European prisoners he tried to prevent. The widow has been allowed Rs. 3 during widowhood, and the father and mother of the deceased Rs. 3-8 a month, to be continued to the survivor until both are dead. The grant has been made, however, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State.

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The following decision has been arrived at by the Government on the subject of the liability of a Joint Stock Company to the Certificate Tax when it carries on business in India solely through paid Agents:

The Governor General in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue that there is nothing in the Notification of this Department, No. 922, dated the 9th July last, which exempts or was intended to exempt a Joint Stock Company from assessment under Act IX of 1868, when it carries on business in India, solely through paid agents "who while carrying on business on their own accounts or a general agency * * * are not servants of such Company."

Under Section 22 of the Act, every Joint Stock Company is liable to assessment if it carries on business in India, whether directly or through an agent, and whether that agent be of the kind above described, or a servant of the Company. It is not correct to say that this ruling would make the notification superfluous. It would do so only in the case of a Company which had one such agent only in British India. When a Company employs several agencies none of which would be assessable as such under the notification, all such agencies except one would be relieved from assessment. Under Section 33 of the Act the Government could in this case declare which particular agent should be deemed for the purpose of the Act to be the principal agent, and would assess the Company through him. When a Company employs

only one agent of whatever kind, that agent must *ex necessitate rei* be the principal agent, and he must under Section 22 take out a certificate in behalf of the Company.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
The Board of Revenue	.. 10	0	0
A. Smith, Esq.,	.. 3	0	0
G. H. Cable, Esq.,	.. 10	0	0
Baboo Anund Laul Roy	.. 13	4	0
" Gour Sham Chund	.. 10	0	0
Moulvie Ali Hossein	.. 4	3	0
Babu Hurry Doss Sircar	.. 3	4	0
" Radhabullav Bose	.. 3	5	0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A RESIDENT——*In our next.*
AMICUS——*Declined.*
A SOJOURNER——*Under consideration.*
TRUTH————*Ditto.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROY BAREILLY.—OUDE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—A heavy domestic misfortune prevented me from writing to you so long for which I am extremely sorry. Some people are marked for misfortune, and your unfortunate Correspondent is one of them. He is destined to be gloomy when everything is gay and sunshiny around him. If Death chose to have a little sport his shafts were never busier than when he made your humble servant's hearth the target of his aim. If any of the mighty epidemics—the scourgers of society—took it into his head to visit these quarters he would make it a point to pay his courtship to the *marked* man first. If any of the evil Angels felt inclined to sow dissensions where there were none he would be sure to commence his operations from your correspondent's door. But why oppress you and your readers at least such of them as deign to waste their eyes over "Alpha's" insignificant letters—with a narration of my own private sufferings?

We are towards the fag end of a winter which has not been very mild, since for several days the Thermometer was so low as 50°. There is not the least sign—if at all—of the much-wished-for rain, and what is worse our *Urhur* and gram have been much nipped and blighted by the frost. The prospect of the cultivators who have had a meagre *Khureef* indeed darkens.

Colonel Barrow, the Financial Commissioner and Mrs. Davies the Chief Commissioner's wife, visited the station a short while ago. The former inspected the Deputy Commissioner's Office, and seemed to have been pleased with what he saw there. The old Colonel appears to have a very good opinion of the Bengalees, whom he called in public the first nation in India in point of intelligence and ambitious energies. He was treated with a *Burra Khana* in the evening by Mr. Commissioner Capper to which all the Officers of the Commission were invited and moved off his Camp the next morning towards Oonao. Mrs. Davies accompanied by the Deputy Inspector of Jails and 2 or 3 other ladies moved towards Purtabghur where the Camp would wait, it was said, for the Chief to join.

A double execution took place in front of the Jail on Thursday last. Of the wretches hanged one was male, who had killed a barber boy with the latter's razor after the shaving operation was nicely got through; and the other a female who had killed a Muhajun's daughter in the adjoining District of Sultanpoor solely for the sake of her Jewels. In the absence of the regular hangman from Lucknow, who for some reason or other was late in making his august advent, a kind-hearted Christian volunteered to perform the operation and did it right well to the satisfaction of all concerned. There were about 3000 Sightseers on the occasion.

The District and Settlement Officers have all gone into the interior for the purpose of collecting materials for the Census which will be taken on the night of 1st February 1869. A full powered Extra Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the Sudder. European Troops are again expected to be here very shortly.

Yours faithfully,
ALPHA.

EPIDEMIC FEVER.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged by your kindly inserting the following lines in a corner of your valuable paper.

The second leader of your issue of the 16th Instant appears to me objectionable in several points. First the principal cause of the epidemic fever in Bengal has been long ascertained by learned physicians and intelligent men—principally zemindars—to be stoppage of drainage caused by the railways, and sometime ago you advocated the same. But how does it now appear to you to be a 'pure moonshine' I do not understand. Has our worthy government removed this giant cause, or has any attempt been made for it? Are the innumerable stagnant pools running by the sides of the railways been filled up and cleared? Certainly not a stone has yet been turned in this direction. Doctors and wise men have discovered the cause. But this discovery alone cannot remove the epidemic. Perhaps our wise government is waiting the result of this discovery like the doctors who say that "diognosis is half the cure."

It is said in the above mentioned article that "jungle and bad drainage are the perennial features of every Bengal village. Bengal has, no doubt, long been known for its luxuriant vegetation but never for bad drainage and sickness. Where were the railroads, and the innumerable other roads that are of late appearing everywhere without the least regard to water-courses and surface drainage? There can be no possible doubt that this extensive obstruction of drainage and the receding of the sea causing narrowing of rivers, have increased the dampness of the low alluvial soil of Bengal to an alarming extent. Formerly we had no good roads, and no railways obstructing the natural drainage and our rivers were broad and majestic streams serving the purpose of artificial canals and drains, and we had no epidemics like the present. Sir Thomas Watson, a medical authority, says "Of all these regions, malaria, showing itself always by its effects alone, infects certain parts only; which parts are, most generally, remarkable for their humid and swampy character. Thus, in this island (England), intermittents are produced chiefly, I may say almost exclusively, along the eastern coast, in parts of Kent, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire; and in each of these counties there are marshes, or fens, or low grounds, and lands that are occasionally overflowed with water. Many of the spots have, within the last fifty years, been drained and brought under cultivation; and agues are consequently much more rare in England, than they formerly were. In Sydenham's time they were very frequent. James 1, and Oliver Cromwell both died of ague contracted in London."

Edinburg was about the same time, uninhabitable for epidemic fevers. Now improved Sanitation (specially drainage and sewerage) has made it as healthy as any other town in Great Britain.

If meteorologic and sanitary sciences have done so much to remove epidemic fevers of Great Britain, I do not see why should they be useless in Bengal. As the sciences are just brought to action here, so we should wait sufficiently long before we condemn them or say "preventive measures are out of the question."

Dykes would not prevent the storm waves about 50 feet high, to rush in the delta of the Ganges surrounded by the branches of the river; for dykes can never be strong enough, when erected on a sandy plain bordering the sea, to withstand the force of a powerful Cyclone like that of 1864. And by obstructing the drainage the dykes will make the enclosed soil exceedingly damp and unhealthy. The raised banks of the newly cut canals in the North West Provinces have in this way made the adjacent lands unhealthy.

I remain your's faithfully,
D. G.

CALCUTTA,
20*th January* 1869.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AS SORE HEADS AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT AND QUINSEY.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skindiseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
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Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

— On Thursday last Mr. Piffard applied to Mr. Justice Phear for a writ of *mandamus* to be directed against Mr. J. B. Roberts, to compel him to issue a summons against Mr. Stuart Hogg and others for committing an assault on Mr. W. H. G. Wilson on the 3rd Instant, and to proceed to the trial of the same. After some argument His Lordship observed that the Police had no more right than other persons to commit an assault, and if a person transgressed the law by interfering with their duties, they were bound to use reasonable force in maintaining order. If the evidence which Mr. Wilson's affidavit disclosed to be that which was laid before the Magistrate be correct, it seemed to his Lordship that the facts stated did constitute an assault, and if the Magistrate accepted the testimony of Mr. Wilson, he was in duty bound to call on Mr. Hogg to answer the charge which had been preferred against him. The Magistrate might have had, in the exercise of his judicial discretion, reason to doubt the story of Mr. Wilson. He did not think the Court could interfere with his discretion, and order him to proceed with this case when he had arrived at the conclusion that the complainant had not established a proper foundation of further proceedings in the matter. His Lordship had some difficulty in making his way as to what was in fact the determination of Mr. Roberts as expressed by him in the affidavit of Mr. Wilson. Upon hearing it read a second time his Lordship was inclined to think, he (the Magistrate) did take the evidence as trustworthy, but that he was of opinion, assuming the facts to have occurred as stated, that the matter did not constitute the offence complained of. If that were so, the Magistrate was entirely in the wrong. In order to give him an opportunity of explaining himself, the suggestion his Lordship had made, ought to be adopted. He would order a *certiorari* to be issued, calling upon the Magistrate to send up all the proceedings that had taken place, and to that might be added a rule *nisi* calling upon him to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued, directing him to call the persons complained against to answer the charge.

— The *Indian Daily News* states that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has suspended the Octroi duties on grain in Moradabad, Chundowsee, Dhunowra, Bijnour, Nugeena, Nujeebabad, Dhampoor, Shaharunpore, and Deobund. He has also intimated that other Municipalities, in which the price of grain may rise high, may also apply for exemption from duty.

— A Bombay telegram, dated the 26th Instant, says that "a frightful accident occurred on the Bhore Ghaut incline this morning. The train dashed into the embankment on the safety siding, smashing one first-class, one second-class and three third-class carriages. Fifteen persons were killed and thirty-six wounded. No Europeans were killed. Apparently no blame is attachable to the driver."

— There was an accident on the Delhi railway on Saturday, the 23rd ultimo. The *Mofussilite* publishes the following particulars .—"The down passenger train from Umballa when approaching Begumabad Station ran off the line, owing, it is supposed, to the carelessness of the pointsman, in having turned wagons and carriages on to the main line after the engine had passed into the siding. The road, engine, and wagons that ran off the line have suffered considerably, but we are happy to add that there was no loss of life or injury to any human being, with the exception of White, the engine-driver, who sustained a few injuries."

— *Indian Public Opinion* reports that the case of Harrison v. *Mofussilite* has been appealed to the Chief Court. Mr. Rattigan has been retained by the Appellant Hursukh Roy, the principal Proprietor of that paper.

— In the case of the Delhi Bank *versus* General P. Innes, Sir Donald Macleod and Major Innes, the undisputed portions of the claim, says the *Delhi Gazette*, have been decreed, and the rest of the claim dismissed.

The main issue related to the *laches* of the Bank in respect of a sum of about one lac of rupees as to which sum Major Innes claimed to be discharged. Sir Donald Macleod with characteristic chivalry thought that as he, as Lieutenant Governor, might perhaps have prevented the misappropriation of the money, it would be ungenerous for him to raise the plea on his own behalf, and accordingly Mr. Jardine, defendant's Counsel, pleaded it on behalf of Major Innes only. The Court held that Major Innes is as much discharged as if he had paid the sum in question to the plaintiffs.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

— We have received the following items from the Financial Department :—With a view to increase the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Punjab, the Punjab Government recommended that an additional sum of Rs. 165 per mensem be allowed for scholarships in the Lahore Medical School. The sum hitherto allowed for scholarships has been Rs. 275 per mensem, or Rs. 3,300 per annum, which has proved sufficient to retain about 25 students of the English class of the Institution. The result of the working of the Institution since it was opened is thus described by Dr. Scriven, the Principal. "The greatest number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons that 25 students can supply per annum is five—the curriculum being five years. Now, the school was first opened in 1860 ; of course the earliest date at which it was possible to furnish any passed men was the year 1865, and the average has been four per annum for the four years 1865 to 1868."

This result being considered satisfactory, and it being desirable to offer inducements to the students to persevere in their studies at the school, the Government of India has complied with the recommendation of the Local Government, and sanctioned a further outlay for scholarships of Rs. 165 per mensem, which, at the rate of Rs. 11 per student, will raise the number of scholarship-holders to 40.

— A Police Force, at a cost not exceeding Rs 500 per mensem, has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the protection of that portion of the Jubbulpore Branch of the East India Railway which passes through Native States in Bundlecund.

— The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Boys' Schools, and an Inspectress of Female Normal Schools and Schools of Primary Education in the Punjab, on a salary of Rs. 250 each per mensem, on the understanding that half of the total cost will be debited to Imperial revenues, and the other half to the educational cess.

— Philosophical instruments not being specifically mentioned in the Schedules attached to Act XVII of 1867 have been exempted from Customs duty.

— According to the *Bombay Gazette* it is a fact worthy of notice that not a single candidate has presented himself for examination for the Gilchrist scholarship, which enables the successful candidate to proceed to England, there to prosecute his studies. The result, says our contemporary, gives but little encouragement to philanthropic gentlemen to offer such boons to the young men of the city.

— The *Poona Observer* says :—"A number of stories are going about, tending to show what is called the 'independence' of the late head of the French House of Rothschild. As a rule, these displays of 'independence' are, it is to be hoped, inventions, for they are mostly nothing more nor less than specimens of coarse vulgarity. The English branch of the family are, it is understood, quite the reverse in point of disposition of that ascribed to the deceased Baron. But why any one should find any pleasure in recounting how the great old aristocrat forgot his manners, before hereditary aristocrats—(supposing that he did) we cannot imagine. It is well known that the late Baron was himself one of the proudest of men ; and it has been lately averred that he was ice itself to *his* own social inferiors ; so that, if habitually being rude to a lord were one of his merits, he must really have been very poorly gifted in the way of merits.

"There is an old classical story of an ill conditioned philosopher, (if that be not a contradiction of terms) to whom a neighbouring potentate, rather weakly, sent an officer of his court, with some splendid presents, by whom they were laid at the sage's feet. The sage however got up, and in common place language, walked about upon them .—"Thus," said he, "I trample on the pride of Kings!" "Yes," said the envoy, "and with *greater* pride."

— A convention has been entered into by the Governments of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland by which the coins of one country will become current in the others, on condition of their containing one uniform quantity of silver, viz. 835 parts in every 1000.

— The *Times of India* says that official routine in Rajpootana causes unnecessary delay in the administration of relief to the famine-stricken population. In Marwar, it is said that several have already been "found dead from cold and starvation." Private charity has come to the relief at Ajmere ; one Sett feeds a thousand daily , but State aid is sorely needed, notwithstanding.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Post Master General of the N. W. Provinces has made arrangements under which a special mail cart can be supplied to any one applying for it at any Post Office on the line from Agra to Khundwa.

—The *Times of India* says that a pleasing opportunity will be given a few days hence, in the Bombay Town Hall, under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor, "for bringing the native community and our own together at an entertainment which they will be able to appreciate and enjoy in common. The choir of the Cathedral, of St. John's, Colaba, St. Andrew's Kirk, and the Free Church, will give a sacred concert in the Town Hall in a week or two. The Committee regard the occasion as a happy opportunity of inviting the Native community to share in their entertainment. We trust the Town Hall will be full on the occasion. The choir will consist entirely of amateurs: the orchestra of Herr Schmuck's band. It is impossible for Native ladies or gentlemen to find any pleasure in a European ball room, but we cannot but think that such opportunities as the present might be multiplied to very great advantage. Perhaps no other entertainment is the source of so much pure enjoyment as a concert of sacred music, and the community will owe very much to the ladies and gentlemen who have combined to please them on this occasion."

—In a minute recorded by Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, His Lordship remarks: "No person who has not been in India can conceive the pitiable state into which the beautiful arts of this country are falling. Designs which form the delight and study of the most cultivated minds of Europe are being rapidly forgotten or debased. Poverty, conquest, innovation, imitation, fashion, free trade have almost done their destructive work. The native craftsman has nearly lost his cunning. Surely it would beseem the English Government, which confers such substantial benefits on the Indian people by scientific, social, and political education, to arrest this degradation. Art is not a capital interest, but it is an interest. A civilized Government cannot in the present time neglect any branch of human thought or culture with impunity. Even in a commercial point of view, beauty is becoming every day a larger element in value."

—We learn from the Bombay papers that Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, has apologised to the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for the hasty terms in which he addressed that gentleman at the Broach Exhibition.

—*Native Opinion* learns from the *Rast Goftar* that a poor native who got admission to the Broach Exhibition on one of the last days of the show was challenged for his ticket when he was leaving the building. The man was "fresh" at the time, and not being able to satisfy the challenge, he was hauled up before the Police Court and the native Magistrate reconciled it with his duty to give the man a month's imprisonment with hard labour. Now, if this is meet punishment for gaining admission to the Exhibition without a ticket,—can any one tell us what ought to be the penalty for issuing tickets without giving admission. Altogether, this has been a most wretched business of the Broach Exhibition—and the projectors may be congratulated that they have thrown back the cause for fully quarter of century.

—The *Indian Daily News* observes:—"With the open streets of Chowringhee and the neighbourhood, the first duty of the Municipality should have been to have made similar lines of open streets in the North. The *worst* abominations of the city should have been first removed. For it is from them that the unhealthiness of Calcutta proceeds. As it is, we are at the high pressure of taxation, with the rates mortgaged for years to come, and the larger portion of the city practically untouched. To complete the preposterous scheme now in progress, and to work it up to the inevitable failure that awaits it, will cost more than has been already spent; and where is the money to come from? The Imperial Treasury cannot justly find it, and Sir John Lawrence properly refused to hold out any hope of help from such a source; and we trust his successor will be equally firm on the same subject. There has been as much money spent already as would, if capitalised, have kept Calcutta clean as long as Calcutta may stand, and possibly, with a good water supply, have rendered the capital of India as healthy as the capitals of Europe. It may even have to come to that yet. But in the meantime we may as well go on with our taxes to effect doubtful improvements, and inflict fines for offences which we all but compel people to commit."

—Following the lead set by the chiefs of Rajpootana and Central India, the Maharajah of Cashmere has removed all transit duties on grain. In a *purwanah* to the vakeel in attendance on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Highness, the *Pioneer* says, gives the following reason for his new faith:—"To prevent the exportation of grain, from localities where it is abundant to localities where it is scarce, would not only be an act of selfishness, but would expose the corn-dealers of our own country to loss, who would thus be deprived of a legitimate source of gain."

—The same journal is assured that Sir Dinkur Rao has never accepted service under the Maharajah of Rewah, and that consequently he could not be dismissed from it.

—The *Friend of India* stated the other day that agrarian disturbance had taken place in Oudh and that worse things would happen in April next. The *Englishman* learns on the highest authority that not only had the responsible officers heard nothing about the matter, but that the Chief Commissioner has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that, so far as he has been able to learn, there is no foundation for the story.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

—The *Indu Prokash* states on the authority of the *Poona Observer* that Mr. Nareyan Gunesh Sathay, Mamlutdar of Kheir, was to be invested with the title of 'Rao Saheb' and rewarded with a pair of shawls for his reporting, when Mamlutdar of Kurjut, the dangerous state of the Mowlee Viaduct of the G. I. P. Railway before it gave way, though his report was of course disbelieved at the time. The Government of India, our contemporary understands, moved the Bombay Government to reward the Mamlutdar for his diligence.

—The attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council having been attracted to statements which from time to time appeared in the public Press; and which had been made to him from other sources, regarding the alleged severity of the treatment to which His Highness Mulharrow, the brother of His Highness the Gaekwar, was subjected at Padra, where His Highness is confined, and which treatment was said to be acting prejudicially on His Highness' health, His Excellency in Council, with the full concurrence of His Highness the Gaekwar, deputed Dr. Hunter, an officer of experience and wholly unconnected with Baroda, for the purpose of visiting His Highness Mulharrow, and reporting on the state of his health. A copy of Dr. Hunter's report which has now been received, should be forwarded to the Resident at Baroda, with the request that he will communicate to His Highness the Gaekwar the satisfaction with which Government learns that the reports that the health of His Highness Mulharrow was seriously affected are not well founded. What will the enemies of His Highness the Gaekwar say now? They ought to be tonguetied in guiltiness.

—The *Delhi Gazette* of Saturday last says:—Rain at last; and not too late even now to do much good. Grain has fallen in price, and will fall still lower should the clouds continue as promising as they are at the moment of writing. The fall of rain has been heavier in neighbouring districts, and will doubtless have a sensible effect upon the market. There is some hope that fodder at least will be had. Lately the veriest rubbish approaching grass in appearance, could not be had under half a maund for rupee.

—The *Indian Daily News* says that a paragraph in a Lahore contemporary confirms certain reports, that have reached it, of the discovery of further irregularities in the Punjab Railway, to be traced to the laxity of the administration before General About assumed charge as Agent. The *Indian Public Opinion* says:—"Mr. Von Hafen, late Assistant Agent of the Punjab Railway under Colonel Elphinstone, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

—The *Dacca Prakash* stated that the Hon'ble Khajeh Abdool Gunny's convention for the purpose of presenting an address to Sir John Lawrence was attended chiefly by a few hangers-on of the Khajeh. The *Dacca News* can scarcely believe this to be a fact. The Commissioner of Dacca who cannot be a *hanger-on* was present on the occasion.

—Our Contemporary understands that Mr. J. M. Lowis is to be succeeded as Officiating Judge of Dacca by Mr. W. J. Herschel.

—The Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana submitted an application from the Tonk Durbar for permission to raise a loan of a lakh of Rupees on the guarantee of the British Government for the purpose of constructing certain works of irrigation for the relief of sufferers during the present season of scarcity. The Government of India, considering it a wiser course to advance the money out of the Imperial Treasury, on the security of the revenues of the State of Tonk, the Financial Department has authorized the Comptroller General of Accounts to issue the necessary instructions for the payment of a lakh of Rupees to the Tonk Durbar. The loan to carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

—The Government of India has sanctioned the temporary employment for eight months at Jeysulmere of an Agent to facilitate the importation of grain into Rajpootana from Sinde on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, with an office allowance of Rs. 50.

—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf has reported that the Shah has withdrawn the interdict upon the exportation of silver coin from Persia.

—His Excellency the Viceroy, we learn from the *Englishman*, paid a visit to Fort William on Monday morning, and inspected the Arsenal, Barracks &c. The inspection occupied about two hours. His Excellency was received by Major General Fordyce, Brigadier General Buchanan, and the heads of Departments, and, on entering and leaving the Fort received the customary salute.

—The *Mofussilite* is glad to learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan has, with his accustomed liberality, placed at the disposal of the Delhi Museum a stuffed Lion, one of which animals lately died in His Highness's Menagerie. The Rajah rightly supposes that a lion will be a curiosity to the people in Upper India; he has, therefore, offered it to the Deputy Commissioner, for the Museum; and our contemporay shortly expects the distinguished visitor to arrive from Burdwan by Railway.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

—We learn from the *Education Gazette* that a female Normal School will shortly be established in Calcutta. It will for the present occupy the Bethune Female School premises at Cornwallis Square.

—The *Mofussilite* learns from a letter from Boolundshur, dated the 29th Ultimo, that heavy rain has fallen there for the last two days, day and night, so that the roads and country are completely soaked. The above is good news, as it proves that the recent rain has been general. The welcome showers we were blest with on Wednesday night have completed the good commenced by the gentle rain of Sunday and Monday. The country is already looking fresh and green, and the trees are washed so clean that they seem to have put forth their leaves afresh instead of being about to drop the old ones. The change is quite delightful, and

most beneficial. We are rejoiced to learn that the recent rain has been general, and that it has saved the country from actual famine. The pressure will now only be felt in those villages where the soil was too hard to admit of any *barani* crops being sown. Where there are "well crops" the high prices will make one beegah equal to two and the famished cattle will find no difficulty in getting plenty of grazing ground.

—The *Darjeeling Advertiser* says:—"There has been a difficulty about the Railway to Darjeeling and it is not yet finally settled. In a few weeks time differences of opinion at Home will be arranged; and the Eastern Bengal Railway will undertake the work."

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY 1869.

THE REVEREND LAL BIHARI DE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

THERE are few natives who can write English like a well-educated Englishman and the Reverend Lal Bibari De is one of those few. The diction of his lecture is simple and chaste, and like the lecturer's other productions it is characterised in some passages by epigrammatic terseness. We do not of course mean to say that his style is entirely faultless. In one passage he speaks of "the bowels of the Government of India being moved to compassion at the sight of the debasing ignorance under which the forty millions of the people of Bengal are groaning." The English is good and idiomatic; but the question is whether the trope is not too low to be suited to the occasion. There is this difference between "language" and "style" that the former has reference to the manner only, and the latter has reference to the matter as well as the manner. We are of opinion that "the bowels being moved to compassion" is a trope too low to be used in a grave disquisition on primary education. We are however bound to say that leaving out one or two expressions of this kind, the style is decidedly superior to that of the great body of our educated countrymen and is such as no highly educated Englishman need be ashamed of. Bengalee society must be thoroughly Anglicised before we can expect a single Bengalee to write English like Mr. Sumner Maine.

The matter of the lecture is as good as its manner though we cannot say that we entirely agree with the lecturer.

We have to thank the Reverend lecturer for his spirited attack on Mr. Howell's Note on the State of Education in India in 1866-67. Mr. Howell talks of the educational institutions of India as "State Charities" established "to put a subject race on a level with the dominant races." In reply to this unseemly twaddle the lecturer observes:—"It would not have been surprising, gentlemen, if these words had appeared in a newspaper article written by a member of a certain class of what is called 'the dominant race,' but it is truly astonishing that they should find a place in a document 'published by authority.' The Colleges and Schools of India are it seems 'State Charities' with a view 'to put a subject race on a level with the dominant race.' 'State Charities' forsooth! as if we the people of India, were a set of paupers and paid no taxes. I should like to ask Mr. Howell —Who paid the Revenue from which the State is giving the 'charity'? Is it the people of England or the people of India? A strange sort of charity truly to receive in return an infinitesimal fraction of the millions of pounds sterling which we pay every year in hard cash! As for the rubbish of a subject race and a dominant race, I deny that there is any such distinction; for we all, whether Englishmen or Indians are alike subjects of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. This distinction, this odious distinction is not recognized by the law of the land, which you my Lord, dispense in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in this city. It is not recognized by Her Majesty herself in the gracious proclamation which she was pleased to make at the time she took the direct management of this magnificent empire; and it is ignored by every right-minded Englishman. For myself, Sir, I feel from the sense of loyalty gushing within me that I am as good as faithful, as leal-hearted a subject of Her Majesty, our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria as Mr. Secretary Howell himself, or any Briton from Land's End to John O'Groat's House; and I therefore repudiate the distinction not to my race only, but to my Sovereign."

We are not fond of verbal criticism; so we will not stoop to discuss here whether Mr. De is right in using "dispense law" as a proper abbreviation of "dispense justice according to law." The passage does credit to the lecturer's head and heart, and proves that it is only the half educated who get denationalised on becoming converts to Christianity.

Those who believe the Reverend lecturer to be a terrible propagandist resolved to Christianise the youthful students of the Berhampore College by hook and by crook, will be surprised to hear him observe, "In the national Schools of Bengal, I need scarcely say, no religious instruction should be given, and that for the best of reasons, the religion of the governing class being different from that of the governed. Any deviation from strict neutrality on the part of Government would be sure to end in disaffection and the overthrow of the good work of national education. When the national mind will be delivered from the thraldom of ignorance, ample scope will be afforded to parties disposed to take advantage of the opportunity for appliances of a religious and spiritual character. But the Government circumstanced as it is in this country must satisfy itself with giving a purely secular education."

The lecturer is quite right in finding fault with those who apply the laissez-faire principle to popular education. Perhaps the best chapter in Mill's Political Economy is that in which the limits of the laissez-faire principle are discussed and it is proved that the law of demand and supply should not regulate popular education.

We have more than once stated our views on the proposed Education Cess. We do not think that such a cess would be an interference with the Permanent Settlement; but we are of opinion that such a cess is now unnecessary. Since the introduction of the Grants-in-Aid system, schools have been multiplying in every part of Bengal at a rate which would not have been dreamed of twenty years ago. It is wrong to say that the lower classes have not been benefited by the schools which have been established within the last fourteen years. It would be equally unjust to deny that the landholders have done their duty in the great cause of education. The best Aided schools in the country are supported by them. We are far from asserting that education is so well diffused as it should be, but we think that a more liberal system of Grants-in-Aid and the extension of the Guru Training system are all that we need at present. The imposition of a cess will entail the maintenance of an expensive establishment; it will give the authorities an opportunity of jobbing away some appointments, and as in the case of Municipalities and the Chowkeedary Tax establishments, we shall have a maximum of oppression with a minimum of good results.

The lecturer is an advocate of compulsory education. He says, "There is no hope for Bengal unless there be a compulsory system of education. The Government should issue a law commanding every parent in the country to send his male children to school ordaining fines to be inflicted on every recusant party." We dissent from the lecturer. The only country where the compulsory system of education has been tried on an extensive scale is Prussia, where it has not been so successful as to warrant our enforcing it in this country. Our readers are aware of Archibald Alison's paradoxical assertion that crime is in direct proportion to mass education. The paradox has been exploded, but it had a specious basis in the statistics of Prussian crime.

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THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

WE had for a long time and earnestly contended for the principle that native

gentlemen of approved intelligence and respectability should be employed on an extended scale in the superior offices of the Police. The authorities at last conceded it and gave responsible posts to several qualified natives. The result of this movement is that the criminal statistics of the districts where the Native Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents have been stationed wear a new aspect altogether, and a greater sense of security in the possession of their lives and property is felt by the people.

In the face of such satisfactory results it was natural to expect that the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, would encourage educated natives to join his Department. We regret however to learn that Mr. Hogg is anxious to see them excluded from the higher posts in the Calcutta Police. It is the object of all good governments to establish security of life, but it is notorious that life has not of late been at all secure in Calcutta. Several murders have been committed in the town during the last 2 or 3 years, the perpetrators of which have not been brought to justice owing to the carelessness, incompetence or something worse of Mr. Hogg's subordinates. In the Government Resolution on the last Police Report, the Lieutenant Governor remarked: "Enough has been adduced to show that the working of the Calcutta Police in connection with heinous crime should attract the serious attention of the Commissioner. It may be that there is not a sufficient use of a trained native element in the superior ranks. It may be that the absence of a special detective branch is detrimental to efficiency in this respect. The Government is at present not in a position to say wherein the defect lies, but the duty of investigating the cause of the failure and of suggesting a remedy should be at once undertaken by the heads of the Department." Further on, His Honor observed that he "would be glad to see the detective powers of the force strengthened by the admission of a few well qualified natives to positions of trust in it. It may be as before suggested, that it is the want of this which prevents the attainment of that measure of success in dealing with heinous crimes which it is desirable to obtain."

To carry out the wishes of the Lieutenant Governor Mr. Hogg appointed two or three Bengalee Baboos as Assistant Inspectors. One of them, we are informed, worked hard and to the satisfaction of all for nearly a month when he personally applied to the Commissioner for permission either to take his food in the lodging of an acquaintance which was contiguous to the Police Section, or to erect a cooking and eating room in the Thannah compound. In reply Mr. Hogg is reported to have told the Assistant Inspector that he must get his food cooked in the place where the *Paharawallahs* prepared theirs. The Baboo explained that a Hindu gentleman must have at least a cook and a servant, and that it was impossible for him to eat with the *Paharawallahs*. The Commissioner did not consider the explanation satisfactory and bade the applicant to resign if the arrangement did not suit him. It is said that he even handed over to the Baboo paper and pen to write a letter of resignation then and there, in which he was however not allowed to state any grounds! How Mr. Hogg could refuse a reasonable request like the Assistant Inspector's, especially as the European and East Indian Inspectors are allowed to occupy all the best rooms in the Police Section premises, we cannot really understand?

Another native officer who had distinguished himself by his energy and activity in the Railway Police, was appointed Court Inspector of the Sealdah Magistrate's Cutcherry. In this post he continued for a month or two and maintained his reputation for honesty and activity. He also has been compelled to resign because he was suddenly ordered by the Commissioner to live in the Calcutta Police compound perhaps with the *Paharawallahs*. What connection there could be between the duties of the Court Inspector of a Suburban Cutcherry and his living in the Calcutta Police compound, we have vainly tried to make out. We shall soon lay before our readers several other instances of the way in which Mr. Hogg gratifies his crotchets. But the two we have cited are sufficient to shew how Mr. Hogg contrived to turn out of his Department two intelligent natives. They were certainly not unfit to take up the responsibilities of the posts given them. We shall be very sorry to see Mr. Hogg and his friends at last laying at the door of our countrymen the blame that they are physically incapable of performing the duties required of the officers of the Town Police. If Mr. Hogg be of this opinion, we fancy none will be able to come up to his standard of an efficient Police officer who is not devoid of every sense of honor. If he really means to appoint qualified natives to superior offices of the Police, he must treat them like gentlemen and not as he treats his *Khansamahs* and peons. We beg the Hon'ble Mr. Grey will order an enquiry to be made into the cause of the resignation of the two officers above alluded to. It does not redound to the credit of His Honor's Government that his subordinates ostensibly act according to his instructions while in reality they disobey them.

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THE LAST NO. OF THE *CALCUTTA REVIEW*.

It is highly gratifying to state that five out of the seven articles contained in the last number of the *Calcutta Review* possess a practical interest of no ordinary character. The paper on Major Chesney's Indian polity seems to bear the impress of a well-read and experienced mind. The views it contains are remarkably sober and somewhere betray a disposition which may at times be distasteful if not positively offensive from its very candour. Speaking of the admissibility of natives to the Covenanted Service, the Reviewer says:—

"Either English gentlemen are required to conduct civil duties in India, or they are not. If they are, they will not come forward if liable to service under a native. The prejudice may be unreasonable and ungenerous, but it exists; and no amount of argument will suffice to remove it. Setting aside the national pride of conquerors, the Anglo-Saxon races both in England and its colonies, and America, have an inveterate dislike to the dark skin, which is shared by no other European race, certainly not by French or Spanish, though possibly Dutch or Danes feel it to a slighter degree. Thus, Native Civilians, however appointed, could not be employed in district duty along with Europeans, but must be restricted to such posts as Customs, Accounts Department, and such like. But it is not these posts that the native gentry covet."

This is truth but made offensive by the manner in which it is expressed. The style of the paper is not always unexceptionable.

The next article, on Abercrombie as a text-book in the Calcutta University, is very thoughtfully written and deserves special consideration at the hands of the Syndicate. The style is more vigorous than that of the paper on Major Chesney's work. The essay on the Bhootan Dwars is a very able production. It is as much as could be wished in one point of view, namely, as a description of the political and politico-economical value of the Western Dwars. The paper, however, is highly incomplete in its account of the social life of the people who inhabit the Dwars. The opinion of the Reviewer on the nature of the land tenure existing in the Dwars seems to us to be very erroneous, but we reserve our comments on this point for a separate article. We do not think too highly of the paper on Indian Prisons. It is more an assemblage of notes than an elaborate essay. The last article, on the Mogul Empire, is written in an awkward and no very chaste style. The writer's estimate of the influence of Mahommedan law and social life on Hinduism is rather extravagant and seems to us to have been intended to square with his Providential theory of history. The paper on Hindu female celebrities is no doubt a very interesting one, but, unfortunately, it is by far the worst paper in the present number of the *Review*, considered merely as a piece of literary composition. Speaking of Ravana, the famous king of Ceylon, the Reviewer says:—

"The large seraglio of many thousand females which that prince is represented to have possessed is purely an interpolation of a later age, introduced to magnify the greatness with which oriental potentates invested a sensualist who indulged in a plurality of wives" (p. 65).

All that we will say of this sentence is that it is wholly meaningless.

In page 61 the Reviewer says:—

"The next woman is *Sacontala* whose adventures form the theme of the exquisite drama of Kalidasa, or the Indian Shakspeare."

This is the first time we hear of the *adventures* of Sacontala. The word is neither elegant nor correct. Perhaps the Reviewer thought that Sacontala was a Gulliver or Gil Blas in female guise.

In page [illegible] the Reviewer says:—

"The Swayamvara of the Sita and the Swayamvara of Draupadi &c."

Horror of horrors! who is *the* Sita?

In the same page we find the following:—

"That in the Swayamvaras of a later age, the fate of maidens did not depend upon vows and

chance-shots; rather, they exercised their own free choice, and moved round a circle of young men, accompanied by a nurse, or a father, or a brother to assist them in the delicate task."

The article *a* prefixed to the word "father" can only be justified by a vicious usage or a constrained application of the rhetorical figure called Metonymy. If it be said that the figure justifies the usage and that *a father* means *a person who is father*, we will only remark that the application of the figure is as vicious as the usage, if any such exists, which we question.

In page 81 the Reviewer says:—

"The *virat-purva* of the Mahabharut presents the vivid picture of an India that has long passed away."

The indefinite article *a* ought to have been placed before the word "vivid" and not the definite article "the." As it is, it would seem as if *vividness* was one of the characteristics of that state of India, which has long passed away.

In page 82, we find the following sentence:—

"His name was Brishobhano, generally transmitted, out of courtesy, with the adjunct of Raja."

The preposition *of* after the word *adjunct* is a mistake.

In page 84, the Reviewer says:—

"The utmost privations were now suffered by Nala and Damayanti as they journeyed on through lonely woods and jungles, and were wearied with toil and faint with thirst and hunger."

The construction of this sentence is irregular in the highest degree.

In page 85 the writer says:—

"Having failed in the divers attempts he at length despatched Chandrahasa upon a certain occasion, with a letter to his son, strongly urging the latter to remove his rival by means of poison."

The definite article *the* before the word "divers" ought not to have been there. The context forbids its presence.

In page 89 the Reviewer says:—

"The astrologer still waited in anxious expectation of the promised hour."

The word *promised* shows that the writer did not understand what he was writing. Either of the two words "settled" and "fixed" should have been used.

In page 90 the Reviewer says:—

"Of this Khona are those well known *buchuns*, or sayings, which are generally quoted in the native almanac, and are familiar almost to every Hindoo."

No Englishman, we are sure, could write in this way.

We have said enough to prove that the article on Hindoo Female Celebrities contains faults of style heinous enough to exclude it from a journal like the *Calcutta Review.* But the faults of style we have noticed do not strike us so much as the faults of criticism which the Reviewer has made. These latter faults are of a character which cannot fail to induce the reader to suppose that the person who has committed them is a very careless and superficial thinker. We will notice only two or three of these.

The Reviewer's version of the story of Sacuntala as given by Kalidasa is a slavish imitation of that which has been presented to us by Mr. Wheeler. Now, with very little reflection the reviewer could have perceived that the story of Saquntala, in the form which it has received in Mr. Wheeler's history, very forcibly contradicts Mr. Wheeler's theory that caste did not exist during the Vedic period, or at the time when the heroes of the *Mahabharut* lived. Mr. Wheeler says that when Sacuntala went to the palace of Dushyanta, the latter, unwilling to unite himself in lawful wedlock with the daughter of a Brahminee, pretended to forget the scene in the hermitage. The cause of this unwillingness is sufficiently indicated in the following words of the Reviewer:—"Then came a time when the fighters and conquerors did not care to act also as worshippers, and made over the duties of the latter to the Brahmins. The haughty kshatriyas now looked down with disdain upon the mendicant Brahmins who lived upon their bounty." Mr. Wheeler states substantially the same thing and thereby asserts, in spite of himself, that *caste* existed at the time of the *Mahabharut* war, for the above extract describes it as existing when Dushyanta lived —which was about two hundred years before the age of the heroes of the *Mahabharut.* Further, the Reviewer has adopted in its integrity Mr. Wheeler's version of the Dramatic story of *Sacuntala.* The object of this version is to divest the story of its supernatural incidents—the curse of the sage Dúrvasas and the effects which followed from it. The "lost ring" is, therefore, dispensed with in one part of the story, namely, when the king refuses to acknowledge *Sacuntala* as his wife. But the marvellous and almost supernatural account given by Kalidasa of the infant prowess of *Bharata* has been adopted and retained in the new version—thus defeating the very object of the version itself. But what is still more strange than this is that the "lost ring" is introduced when the king hears of the extraordinary might of his infant son—a proceeding which necessarily implies the adoption of the story of the 'curse' and its attendant effects!

To account for the fact of Draupadi having been the wife of the five Pandavas, the Reviewer says:—

"In those early ages, polyandry was as much the disgrace of human society, either from a want of delicacy or penurious circumstances, as polygamy is now from a moral laxity and want of justice to the female sex."

Now this supposition or rather dogmatic assertion about the prevalence of polyandry in ancient India cannot, considering the account which is given in the Mahabharut of the fact under notice, be justified by the ordinary principles of historic evidence. It is well-known at least to our native readers that the author of the Mahabharut has given an account of the union of Draupadi with the five Pandavas which may be regarded either as the statement of a fact or as a poetical shift or stratagem. If viewed in the light of a statement of fact, polyandry cannot be said to have existed at all in ancient India, and if in the light of a shift or stratagem polyandry must be supposed to have had a very exceptional and disreputable prevalence. But the assumption even of an *exceptional and disreputable* prevalence of polyandry does not by any means encourage us in thinking that so obnoxious an institution could have been availed of by Yudhisthir and his four brothers who were members of the royal house of Hindoostan. In other words, the fact of the five Pandavas having been of royal descent makes it impossible for us to regard the account given in the Mahabharut of their marriage with Draupadi even as a poetical shift or stratagem. That account must therefore be viewed in the light either of a statement of fact or of the poet's ideal of filial obedience illustrated in a highly distasteful manner. At all events the Reviewer's opinion is wholly untenable.

Speaking of the wonderful power which king Rituparnah possessed of being able to tell at sight the exact number of leaves and fruits upon a tree, the Reviewer says:—

"To the unmathematical portion of the community this may appear wholly incredulous, but to the initiated it is known very well to depend upon the solution of equations often given in school exercises."

We have passed through all the stages of school education but we do not remember having solved any such equations and we will be bold enough to deny that any such equations can be found in the best English algebras. Perhaps the Reviewer's knowledge of such equations was gained in some school or college in the sphere of the moon, and we will feel ourselves highly obliged if he will kindly supply us with a formula by which these equations can be worked.

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THE LIEUTENANT Governor has approved of a scheme proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for the combination of the Normal and Bethune Schools in one institution under a single Superintendent, subject to the direct control of the Education Department. As under this arrangement the services of the Bethune School Committee will no longer be required, His Honor has desired Mr. Atkinson to convey to the Members of that Committee and their Secretary the thanks of Government for their past services.

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WE HAVE received by the last Mail Mr. W. N. Green's Annual Report on Indian Tea. We learn from this document that the import of Indian Teas during the past year was about 1,000,000 lbs. beyond that of the previous year, and in excess of the consumption; so that the stock is now, both absolutely and relatively, beyond that of twelve months since. The consumption has shown a satisfactory increase, having been for 1868, 7,320,000 lbs. against 6,300,000 lbs. for 1867, and 4,300,000 lbs. for 1866.

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MAJOR GRAHAM, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been appointed officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hill tracts of Chittagong. While we congratulate the Government on the very good selection it has made, we regret that the Calcutta Police has lost one of its best and most conscientious officers. We hope a really able man will be appointed to fill the good Major's place.

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WE ARE indebted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department for the following:—With a view to encourage the spread of education in the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner applied to the Government of India for the grant of donations for the maintenance of

public libraries in those provinces. He reported as follows: "The number of youths who are being educated in the various schools is very large, but there exists no literature, or to speak more plainly, there is no supply of books by means of which they can, either while still under tuition, or after leaving school, extend their mental and moral culture. Books are not within the reach of the people, while at the same time it is evident from the establishment of libraries at various places that the people themselves recognize the want that exists and are anxious to supply it. There exist libraries at Bhundara, Boorhanpore, Chanda, and Nagpore, but none of these can be said to be adequate to the wants of the community, and the subscribers have not the means of establishing them on a sufficiently large scale. More recently two new libraries have been opened, one at Chindwara and the other at Oomrair, the head quarters of a tehseel in the Nagpore District."

Accordingly the Chief Commissioner proposed that a donation of Rs. 1,000 be given to each of the libraries at Bhundura, Boorhanpore, Chanda, and Nagpore, and a donation of Rs. 300 and 500, respectively, to the libraries at Chindwara and Oomriar, on the following conditions: (1), that the library be suitably located and under proper management; (2), that each library shall be a public library open to all persons who are willing to pay the subscription; (3), that the libraries and their accounts be open to the inspection of the educational authorities; (4), that on any library ceasing to exist, all books, maps, instruments or other articles given by Government shall be returned.

In reply the Government of India, in the Financial Department, has sanctioned the donations applied for, on the understanding that in each case there must be an equivalent from native contributions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BURDWAN.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—Through the medium of your widely-circulated journal I beg to inform the public of the comparative results as ascertained by the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University of the three English Schools in the town of Burdwan, namely, the Moharaja's School, the Mission School, and Mooradpore Training Seminary. The numbers that have passed in all are 18,—8 from the Raja's, 5 from the Mission School, and 5 from the said Seminary. That the Maharaja's School should have been somewhat superior to the other two we had anticipated. Now, leaving that School out of view, let us institute a sort of comparison between the two aided Schools and show the unfairness on the part of Government in allowing a larger grant to one than to the other. Out of 15 candidates sent up from the Seminary, 5 have passed, and out of 11 from the Mission School, five have passed too. Now it is evident that proportionally the Mission School has stood first and the Seminary second. The former has existed for upwards of 35 years, and has prepared and sent into the world thousands of young men for future usefulness in life. The latter, though of yesterday's existence, has managed to obtain a much larger grant while the claims of the Mission School have been sadly overlooked though represented strongly and repeatedly to the Director of Public Instruction through the Divisional Inspector. We hope the worthy Director will take into his consideration the proportional results in the last Entrance Examination of the candidates from both the Schools, and place them on par, so far as grant in-aid is concerned, removing thereby the invidious distinction that has proved detrimental to the welfare of the Mission School.

We have to record in this a sad case of murder which happened lately in this district. The only son of a rich Baboo was murdered in cold blood, and then cast into a pit dug for the purpose by a menial servant of his in conjunction with two other fellows for the sake of gold and silver ornaments which the lad had on his person. This having been observed by a poor widow of the neighbourhood, the murderers were arrested and sent to the Magistrate here for trial. The case having gone into the sessions, the prisoners were found guilty of deliberate murder and three of them were hanged the other day. From this parents should take a lesson not to trust their menial servants indiscriminately and not to allow their children to be taken with gold and silver ornaments.

We are sorry to inform you that the peace of our small town has of late been much disturbed by an influx of European vagrants. These low poor and drunken beggars get into our houses by stealth and run away with whatever they find in the way. Yesterday a vagabond though of respectable appearance, managed to get into the female department of a respectable Baboo with what intention he knew best, and immediately he was arrested and made over to the Police. The Inspector, seeing the prisoner a European, let him go scot-free. Now, Mr. Editor, will you be good enough, to devote a leader to the evils of European vagrancy, calling the attention of Mr. Grey to adopt some stringent measures for the removal of these evils.

Yours truly,

25th January 1869. A RESIDENT.

ADDRESS TO LORD MAYO.

To the Right Hon'ble RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, Earl Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Mony-Crower, Baron NAAS, K. P., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MY LORD,—We, the members of the British Indian Association, meeting in this metropolis, representing various classes and interests of the native Indian community, crave leave to tender your Lordship our respectful and cordial welcome upon your arrival in this city, and to express the gratification we feel at your assumption of the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Her Majesty's Eastern Empire has been not inaptly called the brightest jewel in the British diadem. The vastness of the country, the boundless resources which it possesses, the teeming millions which inhabit it, the various creeds and nationalities, and the multitude of interests which they represent, and their remarkable docility and peaceful character, which considerably diminishes the difficulties of practical administration—all these open a sphere of usefulness, a field for philanthropy, and a prospect of administrative success, which will, we have no doubt, cheer the mind of a statesman like your Lordship, and call forth the highest energy in the interests of civilisation and humanity.

As Chief Secretary for Ireland your Lordship displayed a judgment, decision of character, even-handed justice, and conciliation, qualities of mind and heart, which, exercised on a far wider theatre of action, and under much better conditions and circumstances, cannot fail to lead to much more brilliant success.

Peace reigns through the length and breadth of the Indian Empire; the cause of progress has received an impetus which nothing can stay; the resources of the soil are developing rapidly; commerce expanding; and the revenues increasing. Although certain tracts of the country have been suffering from the effects of a wide-spread famine, for the mitigation of which timely and benevolent measures have already been adopted, still such is the elasticity of the resources of this land that, with the return of better seasons, the restoration of the springs of industry may be soon looked for, and it is the fervent prayer of the community we have the honor to represent, that these advantages may fructify the more gloriously under your Lordship's beneficent rule, resulting in the happiness and contentment of the people.—We have, &c.,

SUTTSHURN GHOSAL, President.
ROMANAUTH TAGORE, Vice-President.
JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Honorary Secy.

British Indian Association Rooms—No. 18, Raneemoody Gully, 28th January 1869.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—The kind congratulation and cordial welcome, to which you give expression in your address, are most gratifying to me, and I offer you in return my most sincere thanks.

I am perfectly sensible of the mighty interests which are entrusted to those who form the government of this country. It will ever be the object of my administration to secure to every class and creed of Her Majesty's subjects in India the most careful consideration of their wants and requirements, and actively to promote all measures which may tend to their improvement and their good.

I sincerely hope that the peaceful era through which under the administration of my predecessor, India has passed, may long continue, and that nothing may occur to arrest or retard the industrial, social, and moral advancement which is progressing so rapidly in every part of the Empire.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four-horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. B. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

—Mr. John Dickinson, Jun., has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

"Sir,—As a charge against me has been made for some years in India which your Calcutta correspondent has repeatedly alluded to as proved, and which perhaps most people believed to be proved, I hope you will allow me to answer it briefly in your columns. I am accused of having been feed to advocate the restoration of the Principality of Dhar, and of having received £10,000 from the Raja as the price of my success. The truth is that I was not feed to advocate the above restoration, but undertook the task from public motives, and that the Rajah has never, directly or indirectly, offered me a single rupee or the value of one. I feel bound to add that, if the Rajah had offered me a sum of £10,000 (which it has been so often and positively asserted that I have received), I should have accepted it without hesitation, feeling that never had barrister more fairly earned such a fee; for few barristers have the opportunity that I had of recovering for a prince his territory and his personal independence, with a surplus of £40,000 in his treasury. Happily for me, I am independent of professional emoluments, and can afford to render some gratuitous service to my clients in India, who are of all ranks, from princes to peasants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN DICKINSON, JUN."

—The local authorities in Mymensing have brought to the notice of Government the existence, in that district, of an organized system of cattle-poisoning by moochees for the sake of skins. These men were found by some villagers, whose suspicions had been aroused, feeding the cattle with plantain and other leaves smeared with a white substance, which the Civil Surgeon on examination ascertained to be arsenic.

The criminals had also, in addition to this plan, arranged with a Mahomedan butcher to give him four rupees for every score of cattle poisoned by him. This man, being unsuspected, was able to lay the poison about among the herds, giving notice to the moochees when it was consumed, who then went and skinned the dead cattle. The destruction of cattle in the neighbourhood of the villages concerned was very great, one man alone having lost all of a hundred head he possessed. Arsenic was found in the houses of the accused, and inquiry showed that considerable quantities of the poison had been sold in the bazaar. The names of the purchasers, however, did not appear in the shop-keepers' book, and the trade was, to a great extent, kept secret.

The question of regulating by law the possession and sale of poisons is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

—We learn from a London paper that during December last several very severe storms have visited nearly all parts of England and done much damage, and in several places lives have been lost. For three weeks in succession rain has fallen heavily, and many low-lying lands are flooded. Where the soil is absorbent it is saturated, where it is not it is deluged; and the rains were still falling on December 29. The winds were highest between December 24 and December 28. On the latter day a house was blown down at Lambeth, two were unroofed at Wandsworth, and one at Battersea. In the river much damage was done to shipping, and the mouths of the Thames and Medway were full of ships, which had run in for shelter.

—At Sheffield, on December 27, the roof of the steelmelting house and coke-shed at the Cyclops Works (Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co.), constructed of iron girders covered with slates, and supported on massive iron pillars, was blown down. The girders snapped asunder. Some workmen were just leaving; four had got out of the house, and two were going out, when they were crushed by the falling roof. One, Comer, was found with a mass of iron on his back and 12 cwt. of stone on his legs; the other, Leary, had had his skull fractured. At New Grimesthorpe a house fell down, and seven persons were precipitated, beds and all into a yard about 12ft. below. Strange to say, no one was hurt.

—At Rochdale a shocking calamity occurred. In a new street off Spotland-road a row of houses has just been completed, and two of them are so constructed as to answer the purposes of a Sunday school, although at any time it could be altered into two houses. On Sunday, December 27, the place was opened for service for the first time, and in the afternoon Mr. John Ashworth, author of "Strange Tales," preached a sermon in it to about 400 persons. The service began at half-past 2, and shortly afterwards one of the windows was blown out by a gust of wind. Little notice was taken of this, and the service proceeded until 5 minutes to 4, when another violent blast lifted up the roof. The gable and the two side walls then fell inwards, after which the roof gave way and fell. A distressing scene ensued. Some hundreds of the congregation managed to creep out from the rubbish, but a large number were buried under it, and they cried piteously for help. Those who had escaped and the neighbours set to work, pulled away the fallen timber and bricks, and gradually released them. The fire brigade and Captain Davies, with the police force, soon came to the spot and exerted themselves in removing the fallen building and liberating the injured persons. Miss Nuttall, Mary's gate, milliner, for an hour was imprisoned by a large beam on her feet, and she displayed great fortitude and patience until released. From the time the accident happened to the time when all were taken out about an hour and a half elapsed. So far as could be ascertained at the time, no person was killed, but numerous persons were seriously injured. The same day the gale blew over Liverpool from the north-west, and was succeeded on December 28 by heavy rain.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

—It affords the *Delhi Gazette* great satisfaction to learn from the letter of its local correspondent that rain has, at last, fallen in abundance, in the district of Umritsur, and that its effects are likely to be most encouraging. Later communications from that part of the Punjab lead our contemporary to infer that the fall has been very general, and that, so far, all fears of famine, though high prices may still prevail, may reasonably be considered as at an end, in that part of the British dominions in India at least.

—We have not been able to make out the meaning of the following which we find in a London paper:—"It is stated that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Marshman, who was a candidate successively in the Liberal interest for Harwich, Ipswich, and Great Yarmouth, to be the Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan of the Punjab."

—We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into the management of the G. I. P. Railway and the recent dreadful accident at Khandalla. It will probably consist of Mr. Bellasis or Mr. Havelock, Mr. Bayley, Colonel Trevor, and Captain Henry.

—The *Madras Times* contains the following:—"The *Indian Medical Gazette* understands that a great impetus is about to be given to the development of the native medicines of India. It is not, perhaps, generally known that a large proportion of those already in use in our European and native hospitals in Bengal are the products of this country. They are procured from the bazars, and afterwards prepared for use in the laboratories of the depot in Calcutta, the provincial depots being supplied from this source. It has been shown that these indigenous substitutes for their European congeners are quite equal in efficacy to, whilst they are much cheaper than, those costly importations."

—According to Reuter's Indian Express another agrarian crime in Ireland is reported. A large tenant farmer, Mr. Preece, holding land from Lord Darnley, has just had a narrow escape of his life from a shot fired at him while he was driving a gig near his own gate, five miles from Trim. This comes from Dublin. From Cork also the following telegram has been received:—"Three men with their faces blackened, visited the land steward at Cappa White, Limerick, and threatened him with death if he carried out some impending evictions."

—The London papers announce that Mr. Jefferson Davis and other Southerners have at last been pardoned by proclamation.

—The *Indian Daily News* notices a rumour to the effect that Mr. Bertram Ellis, of the Bombay Civil Service, will succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Noble Taylor in Council on the departure of the latter for England. This appointment, should it be made, will in all probability cause a very great deal of service heart-burning at this side of India. It has been felt here, ever since the establishment of the Legislative Council with additional members from Bombay and Madras, that the presence of Civilians from either of those Presidencies in the *Executive* Council is an unfair, and as unnecessary as unfair, inroad on the few prizes now remaining to the Civilians of this Presidency at large.

—The same journal has heard from Lahore of the conviction of Mr. Von Hafen, lately Assistant Traffic Manager and formerly Officiating Assistant

Agent on the Punjab Railway, on a charge of criminal misappropriation brought against him by the Railway Company. He has been sentenced by the Commissioner to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment. It is said that a prosecution of a similar character will soon follow in which another Railway official is concerned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

—The *Times of India* states that Professor De Morgan, of the London University, and author of the "Formal Logic" and "Differential Calculus," has become a believer in spiritrapping and table turning! The delusion, our contemporary says, is a laughable one in the great castigator of clerical credulity and religious follies. There is nothing, after all, so credulous as scepticism. De Morgan follows such eminent people as William Howitt, Robert Dale Owen, and other literary people in the same delusion.

—The *Delhi Gazette* is informed that rain has fallen heavily in the Punjab. It continued at Jhelum forty-eight hours. In Pindee also it was heavy. Altogether prospects are brightening. Grain is not scarce, the winter crop will be enhanced, and prices are falling.

—A correspondent thus writes to our contemporary:—"In the Southern Pergunnahs of Bijnour heavy rain has at last fallen, and which seems to have been pretty general all over the district, the prices of grain have fallen, and ploughing has already commenced which will enable the sugar-cane for next season's crop to be planted. As the cane is so long in the ground, nearly a whole year, this rain has saved the country, the prosperity of which is dependent on the sugar crops, and which it was feared could not have been planted had this rain not fallen. Prices have hitherto been high, causing distress amongst the poorer classes, but nothing like a famine has been witnessed by your correspondent. The sugar cane even now has not yet been cut, so the agricultural classes have had their usual employment. The sugar crops on account of the dryness of the season will be largely under the average and a remission of revenue has been made in many places."

—The *Bombay Gazette* understands that Lord Napier of Magdalla proceeds to England in April; that he will be succeeded by Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B.; and that Major-General Raines, C. B., will, as a matter of course, be appointed to the command of the Poona Division.

—The *Reflector* reports that Baboo Doorgo Pershad Mookerjee, an Overseer in the P. W. Department, was brutally assaulted on the 2nd Instant by a Mr. Male an Assistant Engineer. A complaint has been lodged in the Magistrate's Court, Allahabad.

—The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rupees 1,75,000 on account of relief works in the North-Western Provinces, to be set on foot by the Public Works Department, apart from the operations which will be carried out from ordinary Imperial and Local Funds.

Government has also authorized the expenditure, by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of Rupees 1,50,000 for the relief of the helpless, either of special grants or by supplementing private subscriptions.

—The Financial Department has furnished us with the following precis of intelligence:—

The Government has sanctioned the construction at the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore of two light vessels for the Hooghly and Multah rivers.

—The Pyx coins of the several Indian Mints for the year 1867, having been sent to the Secretary of State, and by him transmitted to the Royal Mint for examination, the following report has been received from the Master of the Royal Mint:—"The standard weight of the various pieces appears to be maintained with the usual exactness at all the mints and the composition of the rupees, as ascertained by assay, although indicating a slight excess of alloy may be deemed satisfactory in all cases, and close to standard."

—An assistant Inspector has been appointed for the management of the schools in the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, with the usual travelling allowance, and monthly allowance of Rs. 30 for office rent.

—In May last the Government of Madras requested the confirmation of the Government of India to their order sanctioning an establishment for the assessment and collection of the License Tax under Act IX of 1868 in the Town of Madras, at a cost of Rs. 1,242 per mensem. The Government of India in reply demurred to this establishment on the ground that the expense was excessive in comparison with the revenue, the cost of establishment in the town of Madras being over 34 per cent. of the tax while in Calcutta it was less than two per cent., and enquired whether it would not be possible to appoint at Madras as was done in Calcutta, some officer of Government to be Collector under the Act, with an additional allowance for the extra duty, instead of employing a special officer for the purpose.

The Madras Government then forwarded papers from which it appeared that the collections up to the end of March 1868, having been Rs. 74,106 and the charges Rs. 15,618, the percentage of charge was 21 and not 34 as was stated by the Financial Department; that the Board of Revenue anticipated that the income of the current year would not be less than Rs. 1,20,000, which would reduce the percentage to 13, and that by some further reductions of establishment it could be brought down to a minimum rate of 9 per cent., or about five times the rate prevailing in Calcutta.

With this information the Madras Government proposed to assign the duty to the Deputy Collector of Madras, in addition to his other duties, on an extra allowance of Rs. 250, and with the aid of a reduced establishment at a cost of Rs. 272 per mensem; but suggested that this arrangement should be carried into effect from the commencement of the ensuing official year, or from such earlier date as the present Collector of License Tax shall be provided with other employment.

In confirming the modified proposal of the Madras Government, the Government of India expressed a hope that the Madras Government will be able to carry the new arrangement into effect from 1st February, whether the present Collector be provided for or not.

—The Government of Bengal reported that the operations of the special Police Force at a cost of Rs. 309 per mensem, which was sanctioned for the purpose of checking the smuggling of opium by railway passengers, have resulted in the realization by Government of Rs. 60,083-4 from the sales of confiscated opium and fines, during the six months ending 31st July 1868.

The results being satisfactory, the Government of India in the Financial Department sanctioned the continuance of the establishment up to 30th September last.

—The proposal of the Resident at Hyderabad to allot Rs. 7½ lakhs for expenditure on public works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1869-70 has been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

—For the successful prosecution of irrigation works in Mysore the Government of India has on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Mysore sanctioned the appointment of a special officer for the supervision of irrigation in that province with the rank of Superintending Engineer.

—In consequence of the decision to transport malt liquor and opium wholly by rail, a reduction has been made in the number of Government Steamers and Flats; the following vessels only being retained in commission all the year round for service in Bengal viz:—

	Steamers.	Flats.
For Assam	2	1
,, Harbour service in Calcutta ..	1	1
,, False Point ..	1	0
,, Lieutenant Governor's tour ..	1	0

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

—According to the *Englishman* the rumour gains ground at Peshawur that Ameer Shere Ali will be granted an interview with the Earl of Mayo at that city. The Ameer has sent Shah Murdan Khan and his son from Ghuznee to Peshawur to inform the British authorities of his success. There were, therefore, two representatives of the Ameer at Peshawur, Shah Murdan Khan and Ahmed Khan, Meer Akho. The correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes that Sirdar Mahommed Surwur Khan, son of Azim Khan, has reached the neighbourhood of Peshawur from Tanko, where he had taken refuge after his defeat by Sirdar Aslum Khan. The Ameer himself has returned to Cabool, and on the representation of the Cabool merchants has written to the Turkestan Sirdars to expedite the passage of the caravans from Bokhara and other places detained at Heibuk on account of the attitude assumed by the Huzara tribes.

—The same paper reports that on Thursday last, at 4 P. M., the Countess Mayo accompanied by Miss Milman, visited "*Miss Milman's School for Hindu Young Ladies*," situated at Bhowanipore, in the southern suburbs of Calcutta. Several of the members of the school committee were in waiting to receive Lady Mayo among whom we recognized Baboo Joggodanand Mukerjee, Government Pleader; A. Smith. Esq., Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs; Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Secretary to the School; Baboo Kissen Kissore Ghose, High Court Pleader; Revd. C. E. Driberg, Senior Missionary S. P. G.; and several others. The school-rooms were neatly decorated with nosegays of flowers, and the passages and steps were filled with pots of flowerplants, and from the roadside in the school-rooms crimson cloth was laid down for visitors to walk on. The children were handsomely dressed, but seemed very nervous. They first read a portion each of the Nobonari. Her Ladyship seemed interested in the school and told the children she hoped to pay them another visit by and by. As she was leaving, six of the elder girls offered her Ladyship a bouquet each. This school was opened out in July last, and now has 84 children on the rolls. It is intended to be in the southern suburbs what the Bethune School is in the northern, a first-class school for the daughters of Hindu gentlemen. The monthly expenses of the school average 225 Rs., of which the native gentlemen pay 75 Rs.. and the remainder is made up by the Lord Bishop and Miss Milman.

—His Excellency the Governor of Madras thus notices the Administration Report of Travancore for 1867-68:—"The Governor in Council learns, with satisfaction, that the expenditure upon public works, during the year under report, has been on a liberal scale. The Governor in Council cordially concurs in the recognition by the Resident of the rapid progress that has been made by both these Native States in their administration, which is being steadily assimilated to that of the British Provinces, and he desires to congratulate the Maharajah of Travancore and the Rajah of Cochin on the success which has attended their enlightened efforts on the material prosperity of their territories, which is manifested in the reports now under review.

—The *Mofussilite* states that the pointsman, through whose carelessness the accident occurred at Begumabad on the Delhi Railway, a few days ago, was prosecuted at Meerut by Mr. Tavernor, Traffic Manager, Delhi Railway, and sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment.

—The *Bombay Gazette* reports that Government has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen a Commission for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the circumstances of the late accident at the Reversing Station, and the causes which led to it, and of reporting on the measures which should be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line:—The Honourable L. H. Bayley, Advocate General, President; A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Revenue and Police Commissioner N. D.; Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways;

Captain Henry, Superintendent P. & O. Company; A. W. Forde, Esq., C. E., Captain Hancock, R. E. Secretary. A short Act is about to be passed empowering the Commission to take evidence on oath.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

— The *Athenæum* states that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has undertaken the 'Life and Correspondence of Lord Palmerston,' which will be published by Mr. Bentley.

— It is worth record, says the above journal, that the Lifeboat Institution has 189 lifeboat stations round the coasts of the United Kingdom,—that in eleven months of the past year 697 lives were saved by their means, raising the grand total to 17,664,—and that the Turkish Government have ordered four lifeboats from a builder at Limehouse.

— According to a recently-published Parlimentary paper, there are in England and Wales 904 telegraph stations used only by the railways; the total length of wire under the control being 11,635 miles. In Scotland, there are 270 telegraph stations, with 2,898 miles of wire open to the public and the railways; and Ireland has 63 stations, of which 21 are for the railways exclusively. Besides these, there are 2,155 stations belonging to the several telegraph companies, with nearly 80,000 miles of wire and 4,688 of under-sea telegraph cable.

— It is painful to see men of sense getting themselves into trouble by setting their faces against the onward progress of the world. Prof. Ewald, the oriental scholar and bibilical critic, who lost his chair in the University of Gottingen because he declined to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia, has published a silly pamphlet, entitled 'Lob des Konings and des Volkes,' for which he is likely to be prosecuted. Prussia is, however, strong enough to let the thing pass; and our contemporary hopes she will do so.

— It is announced that the library of the late Archduke Maximilian will shortly be sold by auction, at Leipzig. It is stated to be rich in curious and rare MSS., and to contain a great number of valuable scientific works, a unique collection of books illustrating the history of Mexico, and the first six books printed in America.

— According to the *Englishman* His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal will be in Calcutta tomorrow. On Saturday he will pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy, and on Monday His Highness will embark on board the *Mongolia* en route for England.

— In consequence of the decision of the Governor General in Council that none but life convicts shall in future be transported to the Andamans, the Lieutenant Governor, we learn from the above journal, has it under consideration to convert some of the Assam Jails into places of transportation.

— The same paper has heard a rumour that during Sir Richard Temple's leave to England, the office of Financial Member of Council will remain vacant.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

— The connection between the Home and Legislative Departments has been severed from the 10th Instant. The Legislative Department which was a branch of the Home Office, shall in future be distinct, and the officer at the head of the Department shall be designated Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. In respect of Government measures the Legislative Department will not however be an originating or initiating Department. Its proper function in respect of such measures is to clothe with a technical shape projects of Law of which the policy has been affirmed elsewhere.

— The *Delhi Gazette* hears from Indore that Calonel Meade, C. S. I., had returned to the Residency from a lengthened tour in the districts, having last visited Rewah. It is rumoured that he shortly proceeds to England, Colonel Daly taking his place as Agent to Governor-General. His Highness Maharajah Holkar is out in the district, making enquiry into dacoities which have been frequent of late on the main roads leading from his capital. A large concourse of natives, chiefly Jains, are now assembled in Indore, to inaugurate a new temple just finished belonging to their caste. Some thousands of rupees have been spent on this building, and the rich bunniahs who have come from long distances are anxious to gives a grand feast to the Maharajah in honor of their *dewal*.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY 1869.

THE BHOOTAN DWARS.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains, as we said in our last issue, an interesting article on the Bhootan Dwars. We are sorry, however, that the Reviewer has said so little about the social habits and customs of the people who inhabit the Dwars. He has told enough to prove that the large tract of country denominated the Bhootan Dwars possesses advantages in respect of soil, climate and means of carriage and water-supply which might be turned to the most profitable account by capital and enterprise. The country, according to the Reviewer, consists mostly of "high grassy prairies on which the jungle never grows very luxuriantly in consequence of the soil being sandy and, in places, extremely poor." But these plains, he informs us, "are interspersed with lower lands of better quality, well-fitted for the production of all the ordinary crops of the country." In other places, "the soil is a rich clay covered with vegetable mould, formed from the decayed deposits which for years have enriched it." The country, we are told, is far better drained than Bengal in general. Streams, both large and small, intersect it throughout and the facilities which it presents for irrigation are numerous. There are four principal roads in the country connecting it with some of the most important routes of internal traffic, and the Berhampooter brings the steamer within some 60 or 70 miles of it. But promising as all these circumstances are, we must remember that soil, climate and means of carriage are of no avail when the people for whom they exist are too rude or ignorant to appreciate their importance, or turn them to their best uses. It appears from the article in the *Review* that the inhabitants of the Dwars lead almost a nomadic or pastoral life but it is a matter of great regret that very few or none of the details of that life have been described. Such a description—alone capable of giving us an idea of the social condition and intellectual capabilities of the people of the Bhootan Dwars—would seem to be of the very first importance, inasmuch as without it we cannot ascertain how far and in what way they can avail themselves of the advantages which Nature has bestowed on the country they inhabit. The Reviewer has restricted himself to a description of the Dwars which can be interesting only from a European point of view—from a point of view which concerns mostly the European planter and capitalist. The article is full of suggestions of divers kinds—but they are suggestions made in the interest rather of the wealthy European planter than of the poor grain-dealer of the Dwars. The Reviewer has said that every facility exists or might be made for carrying any number of coolies from Chota Nagpore, Rungpore, Dinagepore and Purneah to work on cotton plantations in the Dwars, but he has said almost nothing as to the manner in which the people of the Dwars themselves could be made better agriculturists or traders than they are at present. We do not mean to say that the employment of European capital in the Dwars would be unproductive of valuable results—but we are inclined to think that as improved methods of economical labour—employed whether in producing commodities or in distributing them—must be taught to a people who like the people inhabiting the Dwars lead an unsettled and nomadic life in order to bring them within the pale of civilization—the attention of every benevolent man and especially of the British Government ought to be, at least for some years to come, directed exclusively to the ascertainment of the wants which affect most immediately the inhabitants of the Dwars and to the adoption of the means by which those wants might be satisfied.

The tenure of land prevailing in the Dwars is of the form called *Jotedari*. The whole land of the country belongs to the State from which individuals receive leases of greater or less extent. The tenants-in-capite, as the persons holding direct from Government might be called, generally sublet portions of their tenure to Chookunedars or Moolundars, and Ryots or Purjas. "The first class of under-tenants," says the Reviewer, "cultivate on an agreement or pottah given them by the jote-dar, either for one or more years, and at a specified rent. The second belong to the poorest class of people, and being possessed of no property themselves, are obliged to take besun bhatta, *i. e.*, seed and food from the jote-dar, who also supplies them with the ploughs and oxen wherewith to till the land." The Reviewer then adds:—"That this kind of tenure is well-adapted to develop the agricultural re-

sources of the country, there can be but little doubt." We are, however, inclined to think that there is nothing in the nature of the tenure described above of which any signal good can come out. None of the holders of land from the jote-dar down to the poorest ryot, has any proprietary right to the subject of the tenure—all of them are mere lessees holding, some for a greater, some for a less number of years. Now, agricultural improvement of a permanent character are out of the question in a system of tenure which is entirely devoid of proprietary interest. The ryot of the Bhootan Dwars is too poor to be able to expend money on the improvement of his tenure and even if he had the power to do so, surely it would not be his interest,—no more than it would be of the Chookundar, or Moohurdar,—as a two or three years' lessee, to effect an improvement the advantages of which will be reaped by the jote-dar and the ryot or rather ryots who shall succeed him. Supposing the Government to ordain that an out-going ryot should receive compensation for any improvement effected by him on the tenure held by him, it would become a very serious question to ascertain, who shall pay the compensation. The jote-dar surely will not do it, for, as a lessee, liable to be turned out of his jote on the expiration of his lease however long, or living in hourly apprehension of an auction-sale of his jote on the non-payment of a single *kistee* due to Government, he has not that permanent interest in his tenure which alone can justify the exaction from him of a sort of perpetual indemnity on behalf of an outgoing ryot. The Government too will not pay such compensation, for the simple reason that it did not create the ryot.

These considerations make it clear that the system of land tenure existing in the Dwars is calculated rather to impede and retard than to promote the agricultural prosperity of that country. The system, moreover, seems to us to be worse than that which prevails, for instance, in the North-West, where the fact of the Zemindar having a proprietary right leaves some chance of permanent agricultural improvements being effected by his tenants. Speaking of the Dwars land tenure, the Reviewer says:—"The jote-dars will in time become substantial farmers, holding an intermediate place between the over-wealthy and often non-resident zemindar, and the indigenous squatter of the ryotware system." We cannot be sure in what sense the Reviewer has taken the word "farmer," but we will be bold enough to state that if the word has been taken in its English sense, the Reviewer has been guilty of a serious mistake. The English farmer cultivates his land with the aid of day-labourers and has no sub-tenant paying rent to him. It is absurd to say that the jote-dar of the Bhootan Dwars with the Chookunedar and the ryot beneath him can ever become a farmer of the English type. On the whole it seems to us that whilst there is but one cardinal defect, namely, minute sub-letting, connected with the system of land-tenure in Bengal, for instance, there are *two* cardinal defects, namely, sub-letting and the absence of proprietary right, singularly conspicuous in the system of land tenure prevailing in the Bhootan Dwars. We will express ourselves more fully on this subject on some future occasion.

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THE RULINGS OF THE HIGH COURT.

IT is said that though Lord Mansfield was Chief Justice of the King's Bench for upwards of thirty years, only two of his decisions were set aside on appeal and not a single bill of exceptions was ever tendered to his directions to the jury. If tried by this high standard, how would our High Court stand the test?

Taking Sutherland's reports of the decisions of the Privy Council for our guide, we find that two-thirds of the appeals from our High Court have been decreed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Lord Westbury in delivering the judgment of the Council in one of these cases remarked that no man's property would be safe if questions of real and ostensible proprietorship were disposed of according to the principle laid down by the High Court. This result is certainly not very creditable to our High Court.

We do not of course mean to say that the Privy Council is an infallible tribunal. It may have wrongly set aside some of the decisions of our High Court. In the case of Attorney Stewart for instance, we believe the High Court was right, and the Privy Council wrong.

In a later case (Rani Surnomoyee *versus* Sosi Mukhi Burmonia and others) of which the *Englishman* published a report last month, the Privy Council appears to have driven a coach and six through Section 32 of Act X of 1859.* The decision of the Privy Council is certainly equitable inasmuch as it redressed a real grievance; but the same may be said of all decisions by which well-grounded pleas of limitation are wrongly overruled, and the cases tried on their merits. If for instance our courts were to disregard the provisions of Act XIV of 1859, they would in many cases give very equitable decisions and give relief to many injured parties whose wrongs would otherwise remain unredressed. The question is —Would this be proper? If it be true that equity follows law, it must be admitted that the High Court's construction of Section 32 of Act X of 1859 was right, and the Privy Council's construction wrong.

We do not blame the High Court because many of its decisions have been reversed by the Privy Council. Our complaint against the High Court is that many of its decisions are inequitable and that it has become a *Kalpataru* of conflicting precedents. There is hardly a Section of Act X of 1859 for instance about the construction of which a number of contradictory rulings may not be cited. It is very true that several misrulings of the Divisional Benches have been set aside by Full Bench Decisions; but enough remains to make a hardly contested suit a matter of mere lottery.

It behoves the High Court and the Legislature to free the public from this "glorious uncertainty of the law" which has well nigh brought the administration of justice into discredit and serves only to fatten a few special pleaders at the expense of the public. A bad law of which the construction is certain is sometimes better than a good law about the construction of which there is a good deal of uncertainty.

* We feel bound to state here that the case was decided by the Privy Council on the 17th December last and reported by our contemporary on the 23rd Ultimo. Such promptitude in publishing law reports is very creditable to our contemporary.

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THE LICENSE TAX.

WE have often given Mr. Mackenzie, the able Collector of Calcutta, and Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee and other Deputy Collectors under him, credit for collecting the License tax from the inhabitants of the town and its suburbs without irritation and annoyance. Our regret is therefore the deeper that certain recent proceedings of these officers have created a large amount of discontent and heart-burning among the tax-payers. Section 13 of Act IX of 1868 directs the Collector to prepare a list of all persons liable to take out certificates under the Act, and gives him power to "alter and add to the said list" from time to time. Among other particulars the list is to state the class under which each person therein named is assessed, and the sum payable for his certificate. The Collector cannot do this, unless he can ascertain the profits of the assessees, and the difficulty of the task was admitted by several Members of the Governor General's Legislative Council in the course of the debate on the Bill, and must be admitted by all who remember that even the Income Tax Assessors with their extraordinay powers for obtaining returns and scrutinizing the private affairs of men had failed in arriving at the actual income of parties. In determining the class in which a person is to be assessed under the Certificate Act the Collector should, according to Government Resolution in the Financial Department dated the 20th April last, abstain from inquisitorial proceedings and interrogations of the person himself," and "avail himself of every proper means of arriving at a fair estimate of the truth. Besides his official subordinates," the Resolution adds, "some of the respectable inhabitants of the town, such as the heads of trades and professions, will generally be able and willing to assist the Collector in the process of classification." In the Mofussil Collectors may receive assistance of the kind alluded to in the above Resolution but in places like Calcutta where there are thousands and thousands of dealers this is not an easy matter. Besides the information required is possessed by very few persons though they might be the heads of trades and professions. The duties of a conscientious Collector in this respect being very difficult, Mr. Mackenzie had till lately acted in a manner which could be expected from an officer of his tact, talent and ex-

perience. He formed an estimate of the income of parties after making every possible enquiry and prepared the list required by law; and if the parties came forward within a reasonable time and satisfied him that the estimates formed of their income were exorbitant, he immediately transferred their names to the proper class and revised the list accordingly. Mr. Mackenzie has now however adopted a procedure which must be pronounced arbitrary. He refuses, on what grounds, we have failed to find out, to remove the name of any person from one class to another, even when convinced of the injustice done to him, until the sum assessed is paid and a petition bearing a stamp of eight Annas presented. This, as may be easily seen, is a source of extreme hardship to tax-payers whose incomes are over-estimated and particularly to such of them as are poor. It is true that the amount paid may be refunded when satisfactory proof is adduced. But men whose means are limited and who, because Mr. Mackenzie is not gifted with omniscience, are frequently assessed at heavy sums, are put to unnecessary inconvenience and trouble which it was the intention of the Legislature to avoid. Mr. Mackenzie had law and the orders of Government on his side in proceeding in the way he was doing before. Why he should adopt a different course which throws in the way of tax-payers difficulties and delays which it is the object of the words—"may from time to time alter and add to the said list"—in Section 13, to obviate, we cannot really understand. Can it be that pressure from the Board of Revenue or from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been applied to him now as we know it was applied to him in 1867 when the License Tax was collected from prostitutes. The Lieutenant Governor cannot in our opinion too soon put a stop to an obnoxious measure like the one we have noticed above? If necessary, the opinion of the Advocate General should be taken as to the legality or otherwise of the procedure previously adopted by Mr. Mackenzie. Amateur lawyers have already done considerable mischief and it is time that they should not be allowed to carry on their pranks to the inconvenience and trouble of myriads of taxpayers already groaning under heavy financial burdens.

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THE BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE bulk of Mr. Justice Phear's last address to the Social Science Association consisted of an exposition of the system of land tenure prevailing in Bengal. Mr. Phear has been eminently successful in analysing the system as a whole, in expounding its merits as an economical phenomenon considered in the abstract and in determining its effects relatively to the Zemindar, the ryot and the public in general. The whole question has been discussed in a masterly manner. The language is concise and clear, the views profound and comprehensive. The discourse bears upon it the impress of a manly mind—fearless in speaking truth, honest and impartial in its convictions, rigorously scientific in its method of examining facts. There may not be anything original in Mr. Phear's address, but there is an earnestness in it, a sincerity of purpose, a nobleness of aim which render it peculiarly interesting and attractive. There is, at all events, nothing stale in it and much that is almost new.

The principal defect, according to Mr. Phear, of the system of land tenure in Bengal—the defect which has defeated the object of the Permanent Settlement, which prevents all agricultural improvement and places peculiar difficulties in the way of promoting public objects of vital importance—is the existence of the practice, sanctioned and enforced by law, of sub-letting. It is this practice which prevents the Zemindar from dealing with his land in that free and unfettered mode which his proprietary right ought to enable him to adopt and which is one of the two main causes of that excellence which belongs to the English system of land tenure. It is this practice which justifies the Zemindar in abstaining from making those permanent agricultural improvements from the absence of which the poor ryots and the country in general suffer so severely. Mr. Phear says:—

"I do not join with those who blame, in strong words, the behaviour of the Zemindars towards the tillers of the soil. On the contrary I believe that body, as a whole, to be animated with a real desire to do their duty towards their dependents. It is too much the habit of us Englishmen to judge them from an English point of view. We expect them to act as if their position relative to the land and its occupants, corresponded with that of the English landlord. We forget, or are unaware, that the real character of the nexus is feudal not proprietary, and we overlook the amount of aid and support, which all retainers and dependents claim, as of right under the Zemindar's family roof. Indeed, if I am not mistaken in the views which I have expressed, it is unreasonable to suppose that the Bengalli Zominder should do materially more than he now does for the improvement of the land, and the benefit of the ryot's condition. By the nature of the case, the holders of the tenures which are the higher in the scale are the wealthy men, as compared with those who stand lower. Generally speaking, it is they, and not the small-men next the soil, who can be said to have command of capital disposable for promoting the advance of agriculture. But why should they devote it to such a purpose, when a host of middle-men will effectually intercept all resulting profits? Why should a Zemindar make roads, construct bunds, dig tanks, build homesteads, endow schools, &c., when a putneedar, at a rent which is fixed for ever, stands between him and the entire subject of his tenure?"

This is a scientific exposition of the relation which subsists between a Zemindar on the one hand and his Putneedars on the other and we are sorry that such a relation has at all come to exist. But we are at a loss to understand what could possibly induce a weekly contemporary to regard Mr. Phear's advocacy of the propriety of taxing the Zemindar for certain local objects as inconsistent with the doctrine explained in the preceding extract. Our contemporary does not perceive "the relevancy of the question of local taxation to the subject-matter in hand" and thinks that this question has been "gratuitously" introduced. We have not the slightest doubt that the writer is gravely mistaken in making this statement. If he had carefully borne in mind that Mr. Phear had proposed not only to analyse the system of land tenure in Bengal but also to examine the position of the Zemindar with reference to his sub-tenants on the one hand and the public in general on the other—that Mr. Phear had proposed to ascertain how far the rent of the land is devoted—"*firstly* to the enlargement of the husbandman's capacity to supply the consumer's demands and *secondly*, to public purposes,"—if, we say, the writer had borne this in mind he could not have questioned the relevancy of the question of local taxation. For he would in that case, have perceived the necessity of raising this question—inasmuch as without taxation the Zemindar cannot be made to contribute to the promotion of public objects. Further, the writer thinks Mr. Phear guilty of strange logical inconsistency in advocating local taxation after making the remarks contained in the extract we have given above. Now we would request our contemporary to understand that the duties of a landlord are two-fold, duties to his *land* and duties to the community to which he belongs. These two classes of duties are specifically different, the one from the other and have their origin in principles which are generically distinct from each other. In the preceding extract, we are sure, Mr. Phear, notwithstanding some inaccuracies of expression, has explained only the peculiarity of the Bengalee Zemindar's position with reference to his Zemindaree and we cannot understand how such an explanation could estop Mr. Phear from describing the Zemindar's duties towards the *public* and the means by which he might be made to discharge those duties in the best possible manner. Any body would be right in saying that the *metayer* landlord cannot in justice be called upon to expend capital on the improvement of his land when his tenant refrains from contributing any thing towards the accomplishment of that purpose; but such a statement would not, by any means, render it inconsistent for a man to say that a *metayer* landlord can in all fairness be forced to pay for the education of his tenant. It is one thing to regard a man as a ryot and a quite distinct thing to regard him in the light of a fellow-man. Now this is all that Mr. Phear has done and done in a manner which makes us admire his head—and his heart still more.

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WE ARE GLAD to see that the title of Rajah has been conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy upon the Chief of Myhere and his lawful heirs in recognition of the liberal spirit displayed by him in the abolition of transit duties throughout his territories, and in the grant of land for Railway purposes. The young Chief takes a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects. He has established in his capital an Anglo-Sanskrit School and a charitable Dispensary. The measures that His Highness adopted for alleviating the sufferings of the people of Myhere during the scarcity are well-known to our readers.

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LAST YEAR the Bengal Social Science Association issued a paper of questions on Female Education. Mr. H. H. Locke and Baboo Chunder Nath Bose, M. A., Secretaries to the Section, have compiled a summary of the replies to the enquiries received from no less than forty gentlemen, European and Native. The pamphlet, a copy of which has been kindly sent to us, contains much useful information.

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LAST WEDNESDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains the following appointments:—

Mr. H. L. Dampier to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Department.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial and Political Departments.

Mr. V. H. Schalch, on leave, to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University:—Colonel Norman, Mr. A. P. Howell, Surgeon Major C. R. Francis, the Reverend J. Trafford, Mr. C. Tawney and Mr. James Sanders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LUCKNOW.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—I see you have got a correspondent from Roy Bareilly, one of the Districts of Oudh, and not knowing whether you have one from Lucknow, the seat of the local Administration, I send you the following lines and hope you will oblige me by giving them a place in your valuable journal.

The most important news of this week was the Census of the whole Province taken on the night of the 1st Instant, and whatever might be the case in other parts of Oudh, the event caused a great alarm in Lucknow. When the notice was issued, the people of Lucknow were at a loss to understand what could have been the motives of the authorities in taking the census. One class believed that it would be done with a view to ascertain the number of male adults capable of bearing arms, so that when necessity arises, they might be despatched as reinforcements to the troops sent by the British Government to wage a bloody war with the Russians. Another class held that the authorities wanted to find out the actual number of fighting men and effectually put a stop to their rendering any assistance to Feroze Shah who was said to be marching with a large army to reconquer his dominions. While a third class more astute than the former two argued that our rulers wanted to determine, by actual calculations, what portion of the people were able to bear the burden of the house-tax which the Lucknow Municipality has thought proper to impose, in order to make up the deficiency in the Municipal funds, caused by the abolition of town duties on certain articles. This latter class, with an admirable foresight characteristic of people who had lived long under the Mahomedan rule, caused a great alarm among the old women of the city and warned them not to expose their utensils and other things when the Census would take place lest an additional tax be imposed upon them. Thus being forewarned they were busy the whole day on the 1st Instant, in burying their *Churkhas*, their *Chakees* and other utensils and some of them, who have lived long enough in Lucknow and grown familiar with the ways of kings (kings of Oudh of course), deemed it necessary to hide the young damsels too. Prepared in this way, every one expected that *Saheb logue* accompanied by the *Mem logue* would come at the appointed hour and while the *Saheb logues* would count the number of male residents in the outer apartment, the *Mem logues* would take a census of the senana. In this state of consternation and suspense the people of Lucknow kept waiting for the arrival of the census taking authorities and placed at the doors of their houses a burning lamp. Their feelings on that occasion were akin to the feelings that pervaded the inhabitants of a village adjoining which (according to the Fables) a huge mountain was in labor. But judge their disappointment, though it was agreeable to them when, instead of awe-striking *Saheb logue* and equestrian *Mem logue*, there came a half starved Moonshee dressed in his turban, a surly looking constable armed with his sword, and a half naked sweeper boy with torch in his hands, whose dim light served to conceal the ugliness of his form. The sweeper boy called out and the houseowners made their appearance and enumerated the number of people residing in their houses. Recovered from the fright that overtook them at first, the people now began to give vent to their irritation at being compelled to keep up the whole night and waste an extra quantity of oil into the bargain. But those who have a pretension for wisdom still shook their heads and gravely declared that the matter did not terminate here. They ominously predicted that the Census was but a preliminary step to the imposition of a poll tax which is in reserve for them. Thus ended the Census business in Lucknow and thus you see how the best intentions of Government are liable to be misconstrued and misinterpreted by the ignorant people.

Small pox has made its appearance in Lucknow and commenced its deadly work in right earnest. Although there are more than a dozen vaccinators with a Deputy Superintendent at their head knocking about in the city, people would not listen to them nor allow their children to be vaccinated. The appearance of small pox in this city is rather earlier this year and there is great apprehension of its raging violently here as it is doing in Agra, Delhi and other places.

There were heavy clouds seen during the last week but beyond a little drizzling that was not sufficient to allay the dust, no rain fell. This does not argue well for the crops. For the last two days a violent western wind has been blowing and causing the dust to fly. More news in my next.

Yours faithfully,

3rd February 1869. A Reader.

ROY BAREILLY—OUDH.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—Since the last few days the weather has been on the whole cloudy being relieved by the glimpses of the "Glorious Orb of day" every now and again; but as yet nothing, or something next to nothing, has come out of it. It is true we had drizzling falls at intervals between the 27th and 31st January 1869, but they were too little to register and hardly sufficed to allay the dust. The mornings are generally covered with mist which if continued will no doubt do harm to the wheat and mustard. As a matter of course the prices of grains are rising. I subjoin a table showing the quantity procured per Rupee at the Sudder on this day as compared with that on Monday last of some of the principal edibles.

	Monday last.	This day.
Wheat ..	12¼ Seers.	11¼ Seers.
Gram ..	16¼ "	14½ "
Urbur ..	10 "	18 "
Rice ..	11½ "	9 "
Bajra ..	16 "	13 "

It will be seen that the decrease has not been very little. But matters will become worse if rain still holds off and no restriction is placed on the present drainage of corn to the North Western Provinces by way of export. We however live in civilised times, and though we may starve yet cannot I think do aught which may even have the show of brushing off a single hair from the sensitive face of free Trade. To cultivate patience and await the result with calmness is all that is left to us therefore under the circumstances, and we might have acquitted ourselves capitally in regard to that but for the clamorous outcry of our less fortunate and therefore less refined fellow subjects of 3 days' starvation and what not. The cynical might laugh and shaking head say "Is such a thing possible?" Yet I must in all candidness say that it is even so. You can hardly conceive a people poorer than those who belong to the Lower classes of Oude, and if a comparison were to be drawn among them those belonging to the peasantry would stand worse in seasons of drought notwithstanding the much vaunted Tenant Right Bill of Sir John Lawrence, which has only created a set of right holders between the tenant and the middleman (as the Talookdars have been technically called) thus making the yoke doubly tight on the neck of the real tillers of the soil!

We have suffered a heavy loss in the death by small pox of our District Superintendent of Police Captain A. F. Danvers of the Madras Staff corps who was cut off in the prime of his life. The deceased was a genuine good man and much respected in the station for the general urbanity of his manners towards all and unexceptional kindness towards his subordinates. His demise has been the more keenly felt in consideration of the feelings of his young wife who very recently joined him from England. He was buried with a sort of military honors his own Policemen doing the needful though in a clumsy slip-slop way. But their hearts was in the right place and all praise is due to them for that, if not for any thing else. Mr. Inspector Mumford is acting as District Superintendent at present and there is no knowing yet who will relieve him from that post.

A bathing fair on the Ganges at Dulmow took place on the occasion of the late Eclipse of the Moon in which about 20,000 people assembled. In consequence of timely arrangements every thing passed off quietly, and the religiously-bent did not give any occasion for the Magistrate or Police to interfere in their behalf.

Even as I write *posse* of enumerators are perambulating the broad lands of the good hearted but misguided and capricious Moslem, who if reports say true still buys Vultures at fabulous prices from his fallen seat at Garden Reach, in taking the census of the Province which must be finished before the cock crew. Sharp work indeed.

The Chief Commissioner has sent an invitation that he will visit the District on the 5th Instant. Mr. Davies' Camp has already moved from Sultanpoor *enroute* to this. The result of his inspection will be communicated to you hereafter.

I was glad to find that you had got your "Bulbul" again, but he should not be chary of his shirpings while the season lasted.

Yours faithfully,

Alpha.

1st February 1869.

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THE

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

— *Indian Public Opinion* reports that the Kupoorthulla authorities have solemnly pronounced a dissolution of the marriage between the Rajah and Miss Hodges, which was celebrated in 1859, in Julundhur. At a conference between Mr. Cunningham on the part of the Rajah, and Mr. Jardine on the part of the lady, the preliminaries of an arrangement have been agreed to by which a moderate provision has been made by the Rajah for his late wife and the two children of the marriage. Litigation has thus been avoided to the credit of all parties concerned.

—The *Lucknow Times* states that when Maharajah Sir Maun Singh's return to Lucknow from Calcutta was communicated to the Talookdars of Oude, they assembled at the Railway Terminus to do him honor, as men who were grateful to him for the services done for them by the Maharajah. He was congratulated by them upon his successful representation of their interests in Council. The platform of the Railway Terminus was crowded, and those who assembled to do honor to the Maharajah, accompanied him to his residence. It is on the tapis that a grand general meeting of the Talookdars will be held shortly to discuss all the Talookdaree questions.

— According to the *Times of India* four Europeans have associated themselves with one of the Mahomedan sects in Madras, and have taken up their abode in one of the principal Mosques with the avowed intention of apostatizing from the Christian faith. Their heads have been shaven and they have assumed the long garb worn by neophytes under instruction, preparatory to submitting to the painful rite necessary to constitute them followers of the Prophet. Their example, the *Madras Times* hears, will be soon followed by some others and all will then be sent on a Pilgrimage to Mecca, after being paraded with much pomp and ceremony about the streets of Madras.

— The *Neilgherry Excelsior* says that the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers of England bear a very unenviable comparison with the incomes of Indian Officials. It would seem that £64,000 are divided amongst fifteen of them. Of this amount the Lord Chancellor receives £10,000, less than the Governor of Madras. The remaining fourteen Ministers share the balance amongst them, ranging from 5,000, to £2,000 per annum. 2,000£, or twenty thousand rupees per year, is considerably less than a Collector or a Mofussil Judge gets in this country. We thus see that the men who "rule the roost" in England, are far less remunerated than those who are subject to their orders out here, and yet there is dissatisfaction—complaints of the salaries not being enough.

— The *Delhi Gazette* contains the following:— We have been blessed with more rain at an opportune moment, and of a description that gives every hope of a comparatively abundant harvest. We need no more now to produce an average yield. The prospects of the people have brightened, and we consider that prices are now at their highest, and they had never reached actual famine rates except at a few places. The bright sunshine following upon abundant moisture now prevailing is exactly what was needed. It is not possible to estimate the extent of the calamity that has been averted, but enough to know that the lives of thousands and the misery of millions were involved.

— An examination of candidates for admission to act as Pleaders in the Chief Court of the Punjab, will be held at Lahore on the 1st April next and following days. All candidates for examination are required to give notice in writing to the Registrar of the Chief Court, on or before the 15th March, and at the same time to file the certificates required by the Examination rules.

— The *Pioneer* says a transfer of "Divisional Commands will soon take place—that General Fordyce, R. A., will be appointed to the Command of the Allahabad Division, *vice* General Beatson, who goes to Umballa; and that General Harris (in temporary Command of the Meerut Division) will succeed General Fordyce at the Presidency."

— The same journal states that the danger to human life from the daring attacks of wolves has become so great in Mirzapore and its neighbourhood, that Government has authorized the engagement of professional shikarees for their extirpation. In addition to their wages these shikarees will receive Rs. 15 for each wolf, male or female, they may destroy.

— The law Examiners have notified, in consequence of some misapprehension on the subject, that only those are entitled to present themselves at the ensuing Examination for Pleaderships of the Higher Grade who had been practising as Junior Pleaders before the 1st of January, 1866, and that the examination, so far as these are concerned, will be conducted in the vernacular of the district. The examination will be held in the districts of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Gowhatty, on the 15th and 16th of the current month.

— The *Cochin Western Star* tells the following story in connection with Dr. Gell's visit to a Government School at Trevandrum on the Malabar Coast. The Bishop's chaplain proceeded to examine the boys in the most orthodox manner, writing upon the black-board the following extract from a well-known poem:—

" Jack and Jill went up the hill."

" Now, who was Jill?" asked the Chaplain. " Jill is a man's name," shouted those of the boys who knew. " How do you know it is a man's name?" " Because men are called by it." " Well but do you know any one that is called Jill?" " Yes." " Who?" " The Lord Bishop." The result of the examination was a roar of laughter from all the Europeans present, in which his lordship joined.

— The Lieutenant Governor has requested Mr. H. L. Dampier to convey His Honor's thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and the members of the Famine Committee of 1867 for the aid they rendered Government during the crisis of the second Orissa famine.

— The Chief Commissioner of Oude has informed Government that from the 13th to the 23rd Ultimo, 20,844 maunds of food grains were exported from Lucknow to Delhi, Meerut, Hattras, Agra, Allyghur and Cawnpore.

— The *Englishman* hears from Jonaye that about 2 A. M. on the morning of 11th Instant, a band of dacoits broke into the house of one Ram Coomar Coomar. The robbers are said to have wounded five persons, three men and two women, and to have completely plundered the house. As usual in such cases the Police appear to have been nowhere, as the band got clear off with their booty.

— According to the same paper news has reached town from Chittagong that, on the morning of the 6th Instant, a party of about 100 Kookies made an attack on a village in the Cox Bazaar sub-division. The savages killed two children, and carried off six women and a boy. The Deputy Magistrate at once started in pursuit.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

— At a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held, on the 5th instant, a Bill was read a first, second, and third time, and passed, to empower the Commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of the recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut incline on the G. I. P. Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line, to examine witnesses on oath.

— At Dieppe, in France, the *Delhi Gazette* learns from a home journal, the following notice has been issued by the police:—" The bathing police are requested, when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in their grasp. Newfoundland dogs will regulate themselves accordingly."

— The following resolution in reference to the late Sir Herbert Edwardes was passed by the Secretary of State in Council that the death of Major General Sir Herbert Edwardes, K. C. B. K. C. S. I., has closed a career of great usefulness and great distinction. His earliest achievements twenty years ago secured the special recognition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company and of Her Majesty's Government. His last services deserve no less signal an acknowledgment. The Secretary of State for India in Council in deploring the loss of so devoted and valued a public servant feels it a duty to signify his sense of the ability, daring and resource which Sir Herbert Edwardes displayed in times of great difficulty and great peril. He desires further by the erection of a monument to the memory of the most distinguished officer to attest his high appreciation of the example which Sir Herbert Edwardes has left to all the servants of the Crown in India.

— The official report of the French Minister of Finance states that the floating debt has been reduced from 902 millions to 727 millions of francs; and that the supplementary credits required for 1869 will be met by the increased receipts from

taxation. For 1870 the revenue is estimated at 1,736 millions of francs, and the expenditure at 1,650 millions. The surplus is to be devoted to the sinking fund.

— Mr. Ward Hunt, late chancellor of the Exchequer, recorded a Minute on the 30th November last with a view to protect the public service and the gentlemen in it, by restraining young men from resorting to moneylenders who take discounts of 60 per cent., and in whose hands they become "miserable dependants." Consequently, it has been resolved that any officer in civil employ who may pass through the Bankruptcy Court shall be *ex facto* suspended, and unless he can plead extenuating circumstances to the satisfaction of his superiors, dismissed, while pecuniary embarrassment shall be of itself a reason for refusing promotion, increased pay, or any other service advantage. To the order as an order essential to the tone of a great service the *Spectator* has no objection whatever to offer. For a man in difficulties is no doubt usually a worse public servant than a man out of them, while a civil servant who passes through the Court, except as a shareholder in a broken company, or from other exceptional cause can hardly be said to uphold the useful dignity of the department to which he belongs. Moreover, as the "Board of Stamps and Taxes" observe, with due official gravity, "an efficient performance of his official duty is not to be expected from any person involved in pecuniary difficulties, as the time and thoughts of such a person, instead of being engaged in his official business, must necessarily be occupied in constant efforts to meet the exigencies of the day; and further, it is highly inexpedient that any officer in such circumstances should be placed in a position of trust."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

— Mrs. Scarfe, stewardess of the *Daniel Draper*, sued the Captain of that vessel in the Calcutta Small Cause Court for Rs. 1000 damages for a series of almost daily assaults committed by the defendant on the person of the plaintiff between the 22nd July, when the defendant's vessel cast off her pilot at the mouth of the Mersey, and the 25th December last, soon after which date a pilot came on board at the month of the Hooghly. In delivering judgment Mr. Fagan observed:—The assaults being proved, there cannot be a moment's doubt but that Rs. 1,000 is not one cowrie too heavy an estimate for the injury the plaintiff has suffered. If she had claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages, and had I power to grant such a sum, I should certainly have done so, and, perhaps I might even have assessed her damages at a still larger sum. It is to be deeply regretted that the criminal law of this country cannot put its mark upon such a person as I, on the evidence, believe the defendant to be. He has, probably, been very wisely advised by his counsel as to not going into the witness box, and been very astute in following that advice. Had he not done so, he probably would have fallen within the clutch of that law, notwithstanding his being a foreigner.

— The *Madras Mail* hears that Colonel A. C. Pears, Post Master General at Madras, is to retire from the service in the beginning of next year. It is also stated that Mr. Stewart, the Post Master at Bombay, is likely to be Colonel Pears' successor.

— The *Pioneer* understands that the anticipated meeting between the Viceroy of India and the Ameer of Cabul will not take place, at any rate before the latter end of the year. On leaving Calcutta His Excellency will go straight to Simla, halting only at Allahabad and Agra.

— The *Lucknow Times* reports that there was a meeting of the Members of the Municipal Committee at the Chutter Munzil to discuss the propriety of introducing the proposed house-tax. Old statistical records of the time of the hero of the Oudh libel case, Munshee Ram Dyal, were ordered to be produced, in order to find data to go upon. It is absurd, says the *Times*, to rely on such untrustworthy records, when it is a patent fact that in those days a number of house proprietors had to sell the wooden material used in the construction of their houses to enable them to pay this obnoxious house-tax. Instead of wasting the time, which might be more advantageously applied, of such officers as Colonel Chamberlain and Mr. Quinton, in wading through a heap of musty papers, our contemporary is of opinion that the time of those officers might well be left to the discharge of the functions which devolve upon them, and Heaven knows, these are arduous enough.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

— The following items have been furnished by the Financial Department:—In the beginning of last year, this Government sanctioned the experimental appointment, on Rs. 300 per mensem, of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the purpose of giving instruction to the students of the Bengalli Licentiate Class of the Medical College at Calcutta in midwifery and in diseases peculiar to women and children. In the first month after the class was formed, 41 students of the Apothecary Class applied for and obtained permission to attend the lectures in midwifery jointly with students of the Bengalli Licentiate Class on the payment of a fee of 1 Rupee, and their number during the next month increased to 51. The average receipts during two and a half months derived from the students of the Bengalli Licentiate Class and those of the Apothecary Class taken together came to about Rs. 231-8 per mensem, and the receipts during one month (September) amounted to Rs. 258.

Having regard to the favorable prospects of the arrangement financially, and to the popularity of the new class, the Bengal Government strongly supported the joint recommendation of the Principal of the College and the Director of Public Instruction that the appointment of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 300 a month be sanctioned permanently, on the understanding that a midwifery lecture fee of 1 Rupee will be levied from each student of the Bengalli Licentiate and Apothecary Class. The Bengal Government's application has been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

— The Financial Department has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 12,264 as the cost for six months of re-surveying the coast of Chittagong.

— No provision being made in the rules for taking up lands for Railway purposes, for cases in which rent-paying lands are acquired by Government in free gift, it has been ruled by the Financial Department, on the recommendation of the Department Public Works, that when lands are presented by private individuals for a public purpose, no rent will be charged beyond the "jumma" or revenue payable to Government for the land previously.

— The Government of India has sanctioned the inclusion of a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the Marine Budget of the Punjab, with a view to provide funds for the construction of a steamer and two barges for the Upper Indus Flotilla.

— On the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase to the salary of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,700, and the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 700, in lieu of an Inspector on Rs. 450.

— The *Madras Mail* states that Mr. Bowring has been making a long tour in the hill country of Nuzger, Mysore, partly with a view to effecting some amelioration in the land tenures, prior to the introduction of Revenue Survey, and partly to visit all the old passes, and determine what may be done to improve those which it is not considered worth while to reconstruct. A fresh ghat is to be opened at Hyderabad which, in former days, was the principal pass in Nuggar, but is now in a frightful state of dilapidation. The new ghat will be a great benefit to the people, and an active Executive Engineer with an assistant has been told off for this special duty. Mr. Bowring has been away from Bangalore and touring through the outlying districts of his province during the last three months. Such a tour cannot but produce beneficial results hereafter.

— On Monday last the rule under the *Mandamus* granted in the case of Wilson *versus* Hogg came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear. The proceedings of the Police Court were produced under the writ of *Certiorari*. The Judge discharged the rule as he said he had no power to interfere with the Magistrate's decision.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

— The *Athenæum* reports that the researches made at the Emporium Romanum, on the banks of the Tiber, at Rome, under the direction of Baron Viconti, have brought to light an extraordinary number of blocks of rare marbles, sufficient, it is stated, to construct the facades of hundreds of Palaces. These discoveries may be cited as another proof of the hidden wealth of the Tiber.

— The Italian papers state that the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel is to be celebrated by a great International Exhibition, at Turin. Government will ask the Parliament to vote 3,000,000 francs towards the expenses, and the King has, it is added, expressed himself favourable to the project. It is expected that the tunnel will be completed in the winter of 1869-70, and that it will be available for traffic in the early part of the latter year.

— The *Bombay Gazette* asks, "Can it be true, as reported, that, instead of granting remissions of revenue in order to enable the cultivators to tide over a famine year, the authorities at Nagpore have been ordered by the Supreme Government to sell up all who cannot pay?" Such an inhuman and impolitic measure, our contemporary believes, has been ordered; and he likes to know how the Supreme Government reconciles the misguided step with its own Famine resolutions.

— A description of the recent opening of the Bosnian Parliament, quoted by an English paper, gives the beginning of the "Speech from the Throne." It was as follows:—"May the Lord, the Lord of the Worlds, for ever sustain and keep the life-giving shadow of His Majesty the Sultan over his people, Amen." Whereupon the assembled members—seventeen Turks, three Orthodox and three Catholic Christians, and one Jew—rose, and, at a given sign, thrice said "Amen." This was followed by a long and awful pause. After a while the Pacha again spoke—"If we shall act according to the will of the Sultan, all our sins will be forgiven unto us in this world and in the next"; and three more "Amens" resounded through the house. Ordinary business was then proceeded with.

— The intimation conveyed in the letter of the Umritsur correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* that inhabitants of Beekaneer and other Rajpootana provinces were returning to their respective homes from the Punjab in consequence of the abundance of rain "down South," is about the most convincing proof one could have had that the danger of famine even there was most materially abating. It is said to be a fact that although cattle had died in some parts in considerable numbers, not one death from starvation had been authentically reported in parts where it was supposed the famine was beginning to work its will on the poorer classes of the population.

— The Government of Bengal have appointed a Committee composed of Messrs. C. Campbell, Rivers Thomson, and H. Bell, and Baboo Issurchunder Ghosaul for the purpose of framing a Draft Bill for the reform of the Village Police in Lower Bengal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

— The Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that all the shopkeepers who did not attend to Mohamed Hossen Khan's order to illuminate their shops for one week in honor of the victory Ameer Shere Allee Khan gained over Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, have been fined five thousand

rupees each; the amount thus collected is to be expended on the marriage of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Allee Khan.

— Ameer Shere Allee Khan is very much displeased with the Candaharee Sirdars and troops now in Cabool. Numbers of them have already gone to Candahar and the rest applied to the Ameer through Sirdar Yahaya Khan for leave of absence and travelling expenses. 'I am very angry, with the Candaharee men,' replied the Ameer, 'they are cowards and have lost all the battles in which they have been engaged by Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan. I will make them refund all the money they have received in advance. The Ameer then ordered Mirza Habeeboolla Khan to write to Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan, the Governor of Candahar, to recover one year's pay from the Candaharee Chiefs and troops who against the Ameer's order returned to Candahar.

— The *Indu Prakash* states that Cavasji Jehangir Readymoney, Esq., has again in his usual way, surprised the public by his noble gift of a Government Promissory Note of Rs. 5,000 for the encouragement of junior students of the Grant Medical College. Two annual scholarships of Rs. 10 each, bearing the name of the donor, have been founded for matriculated students who may wish to enter the College.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1869.

ABERCROMBIE AS A TEXT-BOOK IN THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

IN the article on Abercrombie, contained in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*, two distinct subjects are discussed. The first is, whether it is advisable to retain the subject that Abercrombie treats of as a part of the First Arts course. The second is, whether, in case the subject is retained, Abercrombie's treatise is a suitable text-book. Interspersed with these two discussions, are a few of the author's suggestions for future guidance.

I. The second question has been practically decided already. While the above article was going through the press, the Syndicate passed a resolution, by which in future a candidate will be allowed to take his choice between Abercrombie and Doctor Reid. Practically however Abercrombie's fate is sealed. The Syndicate or those who guided it, in thus degrading Abercrombie to the rank of an optional text-book, have set a mark upon it which will probably discredit it for future use. Besides, the proposal to substitute Reid for Abercrombie emanated from the Presidency College, and henceforward Dr. Reid's book is sure to be read there to the exclusion of the other. Whatever the Presidency College does, the mofussil colleges will be obliged to imitate. Thus Abercrombie's future prospects in India are very gloomy.

In our opinion, the Syndicate have acted very inconsistently in this matter. In Mr. Croft's memorandum of February 1868, the objections urged against Abercrombie's manual are (1) its unscientific statements (2) the prominence which it assigns to the theological element. When the Faculty of Arts met to discuss the matter, the influence of the clerical members carried the day, and it was distinctly declared that Abercrombie's manual should *not* be rejected on account of its theological tone. We infer then that the only reason, why Abercrombie has now been rejected or degraded, is the alleged inaccuracy and unscientific character of its statements. This is certainly the very best reason that could have been alleged for changing the text-book; but in substituting a new one we should have expected that the Syndicate would have selected some book which does *not* contain inaccurate and unscientific statements. But they have done the very opposite to this. They have substituted Dr. Reid's Enquiry, the very book from which the staple of Abercrombie's doctrines is borrowed. On this subject our author says "It has been unhesitatingly asserted by some critics that Dr. Abercrombie's treatises abound in unscientific and inaccurate statements. This allegation, we are confident, would be as unhesitatingly denied by the majority of those who advocate the philosophy of Reid and Stewart. Whatever Dr. Abercrombie's shortcomings as a philosopher may be, they are only such as he shares in common with the most illustrious members of the Scotch School." This confidence, we think does credit to his judgment; but the prophesy which it implies has proved to be erroneous. Barring the theological tone, there is not one fault that can be attributed to Dr. Abercrombie's manual, (such as erroneous statements, bad arrangement, diffuse style, frequent repetitions, &c.,) which cannot be also atributed, with equal or greater force, to Dr. Reid's Enquiry.

II. We proceed to give an abstract of the Reviewer's arguments upon the other subject discussed in his article. He advocates the entire withdrawal of Mental and Moral Science from the First Arts course. His reasons are as follows:—

(A) "That Second Year students, as a rule, are utterly unable to comprehend the scope and meaning of even the most elementary Psychological enquiries, owing to the immaturity of their intellects, and a complete want of that preliminary mental training which is required before entiring upon such a study."

(B) "That it is not advisable to perplex the mind of a beginner with a subject like ethics upon which there is so little agreement among rival schools. As the teaching can only be of the most partial, one-sided nature, it had better be altogether abandoned."

Objection (A) is enforced by the following considerations. A certain amount of scientific training, sufficient to enable the student to grasp the different logical methods which the mind pursues in the search for truth and in the estimation of evidence, is the indispensable condition of success in the study of such an intricate and many-sided subject as Mental Science. Mere self-introspection, self-analysis, self-conciousness are not sufficient for the purposes of psychological enquiry; and if they were, the manner in which these self-experiments and self-observations should be applied cannot be properly understood without a previous training in physical science. One who is not tolerably acquainted with Physics can form no proper idea of the nature of what is called an experiment. Now the only scientific training which a First Arts student has had is in Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Statics. And the only logical method, developed by such a training, is the Logic of Consistency, or (as it is usually called) Deduction, or Formal Logic. Consequently a First Arts student is not competent to deal with such a subject as Mental Science.

Turning to Abercrombie we find, at the very commencement of his treatise on the Intellectual Powers, an elaborate discussion on Science in general, the relation subsisting between cause and effect, and the several degrees of certainty or uncertainty which belong to the different sciences. It is manifestly impossible for a student, who is ignorant of any one experimental science, to understand the Logic of the Inductive science in Sciences considered in their totality.

Again when the student advances from these preliminary remarks upon Science in general to the special domain of mental science, the prospect before him is as dark as ever: for he is now expected to detect the nature of the most complicated mental processes, before he has been made familiar with any worthy subject-matter where these processes are practically applied. Abstraction Generalization, Classification, Experiment, Observation, Hypothesis, Deduction, Induction, Analagy, &c are all forced upon his immature and undeveloped intellect. He is expected to be able to discuss the problems of Materialism, Idealism, Necessity, Free Will &c,—problems which belong to the highest flights of the most adventurous minds in the sublimest regions of speculation.

Objection (B) takes a somewhat different line from the former. The above objections, which apply so forcibly to Mental Science, cannot be urged to the same extent against Moral Science. Many of the perplexing problems, which necessarily occur in Mental Science, may be dispensed with in Moral, Science: and "there is much in Morals which is perfectly intelligible to all minds without any previous scientific training." "But yet there are other objections, which may be urged against Ethics, quite as serious as any which can be urged against Mental Science."

The *theory* of ethic, (as distinguished from the practical aspect of the subject, in which rules of action that are common to all ethical systems are decisively laid down and exemplified without fear of doubt or contradiction), is still the battle ground of two hostile schools of thought. "At present there is not sufficient agreement on the fundamental points of ethical theory to warrant us in regarding it as a definitely constituted science for dogmatic purposes." "Now all our teaching up to the B. A. Examination should be as definite as possible; the undeveloped mind requires certainty, not doubt." But definite, dogmatic instruction is impossible, as long as our ethical teaching is mixed up with metaphysical theories and discussions upon the basis of Morals. Perplexity and confusion are thus produced in minds untrained by a systematic and special discipline. And such perplexity is highly mischievous. At the very age, when the mind ought to be trained to think with certainty and precision upon every subject that comes before it, a controversial, unsettled, argumentative subject is thrust upon it; and the effect of this must be injurious, in whatever light we view it. Either the student must despair of coming to certain results about any thing, a result which would be most mischievous to his character: or, what is equally bad, he would be apt to fancy himself competent to deal with subjects far beyond his reach, precociously presuming to pass an opinion upon every thing he pleases and to differ with men who are far wiser than himself.

If however the teacher is determined upon avoiding all this perplexity and its concomitant evils, he would be forced to handle the subject in a most partial and one-sided manner. The effect of such teaching would be as disastrous as the impartial teaching we have just alluded to. The learner would be brought to believe that "certainty and unanimity prevail in a region where doubt and discord have not ceased to reign;" or he would be made "an obstinate convert to the most superficial kind of utilitarianism, when he quits the beaten track of independent and immutable morality; his conversion arising sometimes from a mere love of novelty, but oftener from that feeling of rebellion against conventional dogmas, which is peculiar to many minds, though it operates with more than ordinary force upon the young."

Having thus stated the drift of our author's arguments against retaining the subject of Mental and Moral Sciences within the curriculum of First Arts studies, we shall now give our own opinion of their force. One of the arguments mentioned under the heading of objection (A) refers to Abercrombie's "preliminary remarks upon Science in General, before the introduction of the special domain of mental science. In our opinion this argument is not sound. It is an argument certainly against Abercrombie's book, and might have been mentioned with great effect in that place. It is not however an argument against Mental Science itself; because a preliminary discussion of that kind belongs neither to Mental nor to Physical Science but to the philosophy of all the Sciences. Mr. Bain's recent work upon Mental and Moral Science, which our author speaks of as being a model text-book, contains no such preliminary discussion.

It appears to us that the argument urged against Moral Science, "that there is at present too much disagreement on fundamental points to make the subject a suitable one for beginners," could have been urged with equal force against Mental Science. Every evil, described by the writer as resulting from the unsettled state in which the science of ethics still continues to be, applies in full force to the science of Psychology. In the latter, as in the former, "there are two, great and hostile schools of thought, both of which claim our impartial consideration, though only one may secure our undivided allegiance."

With these reservations, we have only to express our entire and unqualified adherence to the views of the writer. We join with him in advocating the entire exclusion both of Mental and of Moral Science from the First Arts Examination.

III We cannot close this subject without adverting to some of the suggestions offered by the writer as to the extent, to which he considers philosophical studies should be encouraged in our University teaching.

For *First Arts students*, he recommends (and here we entirely sympathize with him) that a course of practical ethics, embodying such rules of conduct as have been approved of in all ages and in all nations, be substituted for the controversial, theoretical ethics that we now pretend to teach.

"The grand and fundamental truths of Morality are the same every where; they are stamped upon the codes of nations and the creeds of races; they dwell in the burning language of the poet and the orator; they may be traced upon the painter's canvass and the sculptor's marble; they are written upon the consciences of each individual man: and, though often neglected or forgotten, yet they never fail to win the homage of a respectful admiration even from those whom they have apparently ceased to control."

A treatise, embodying these sublime and simple precepts "could certainly produce no injurious results, but might in time be instrumental in exercising a salutary influence upon the hearts as well as upon the minds of those whom we educate."

In lieu of the Mental Science which we have been teaching hitherto, (and which we are to teach still, though out of Reid's book instead of Abercrombie's), he recommends the substitution of a manual on Formal Logic. Logic according to our author's view is more of an Art than a Science. "It is of little value per se, but is useful for exhibiting clearly the nature of Mathematical reasoning. The problems of Arithmetic and Geometry are too often taught as a series of mysterious artifices, and the pupil is hurried along through complicated processes, which he often manipulates cleverly, but which he seldom regards as resting upon a simple logical basis." Now as Mathematical science is the only science with which First Arts pupils can be at all familiar, a manual of Formal Logic, unfolding as simply as possible the fundamental laws upon which all consistent and consecutive reasoning depends, would not only be in just proportion to the stage of mental development of an average First Arts student; but it would also assist him materially in appreciating the demonstrative and logical character of Mathematical processes. This valuable suggestion was first made by Mr. Lobb, late officiating Principal of Hoogly College.

For *B. A. Students*, our author has not stated very plainly how far he thinks it advisable that Mental and Moral Science should be included within their University course. Alluding to "the recent discussions that have taken place," he says: "The discussion has been hitherto narrowed to the case of candidates for the First Examination in Arts, but we are of opinion that the same arguments which have been applied in support of the withdrawal of Mental and Moral Science from the preliminary examination, apply with equal force to the complete withdrawal of these subjects from the pre-honor course of University studies." Unless there is some fundamental difference between the arguments urged by others in the "recent discussions" here alluded to and the arguments urged by himself in the *Calcutta Review*, it would appear that he advocates the entire abolition both of Mental and Moral Science as part of the B. A. studies. As he has nowhere pointed out any such difference, or qualified the above remark in any portion of his article, the presumption is that he considers philosophical studies to be suitable for none but M. A. and Honor students. Whether we are right or wrong in attributing this opinion to our author, we can only say that we entirely disagree with it. Our reasons are as follows.

It has been admitted that Formal Logic would be a suitable subject for the First Arts course. Whether we should call it an Art or a Science, no one will deny that it entails upon the student a certain amount of mental analysis. If such a thing is possible on a humble scale for a beginner, it is equally possible on a larger scale for a more advanced student. We consider Mental Science to be the proper and legitimate continuation of a mode of study, which has been already commenced on an easier and simpler plan in the study of Formal Logic. The total deficiency of scientific training, which is such a fatal objection to psychological studies for a First Arts' student, is not applicable to a B. A. student, who has made some advance in Astronomy and Physics. We are strengthened in our opinion by the high authority of Mr. Lobb, who in the Preface to his first edition of the analysis of Abercrombie's treatise says as follows.

"The whole subject (Mental and Moral Science) might well be postponed till the B. A. Examination, when our students are supposed to have attained such a degree of scientific culture as may enable them to appreciate, to some extent, the intricate questions involved in psychological enquiries."

Some acquaintance with the nature of psychological discussion must be a useful attainment to those who are engaged in studying the no less intricate problems of History. In the B. A. course the historical studies are on a somewhat extensive scale, including not only the phenomena which mark the process of Indian affairs through the successive stages of the Vedic, Buddhist, Brahminical, Mahommedan, and English periods, but also the history of the rivalries of the Hellenic states, and of the rise of the great Roman republic to its world-wide dominion. Unless the history to be learnt by a B. A. Student is to be merely a mass of names and dates,—an uninstructive catalogue of dry facts,—a body without a soul—; a subject like Mental

and Moral Science in which a man is engaged in the study of himself and his species must be a valuable accompaniment to him in his historical studies and reflections. Besides, the problems of psychology must help the student to acquire the habit of reasoning impartially and correctly upon probable evidence;—a temper of mind, indispensable to the sound and profitable study of historical phenomena.

It has been observed by almost all who have had any experience in Bengal education that the Hindoo mind has a marked aptitude for metaphysical studies; and that it is "more prone to meditate upon itself and its own subjective fictions, than to look abroad upon the vast and pregnant realities of the external world." If such a constitutional tendency exists, it can not be eradicated; and it becomes those who are entrusted with the care of educating our youth to see that this tendency is properly regulated. Nor would there be any difficulty in doing so, provided the study of mental phenomena is conducted upon the comparative, as opposed to the introspective method. Any inborn tendency, when it is well guided and properly trained to run in the right channel, is likely to produce the most successful results.

If Mental and Moral Science were entirely withdrwn from the B. A course, it would create an inconvenient anomaly in the graduated plan, upon which our University studies have been arranged. The Honor Examination is always upon some subject, which has been already handled, by the candidate, though to an inferior degree, in preparing for the B. A. Examination. An Honour Examination in Philosophy and Logic would never be attempted by a student, who had not already received his grounding in the subject, and tested his powers of mastering it, in the course of his reading for the B. A. Examination; and thus the study of Philosophy, which at present gives us an honorable preeminence over the Bombay University would probably be discontinued altogether.

The B. A examination should comprehend a portion of every subject, the knowledge of which constitutes a liberal education. No one who is wholly ignorant of Mental Science can be said to have completed his education. An omission of that kind is apt to remain unamended for life, when the age at which a youth makes his most strenuous intellectual efforts is permitted to pass by without any attempt being made to master the principles of the neglected subject.

But there are circumstances peculiar to a Bengalee student, which make it highly advisable that he should form some acquaintance with the terminology and psychological systems of English philosophers. The technical terms used by English theorists have in many cases become stock phrases in the writings of the best English authors, whether poets, essayists, orators, or historians: and a foreigner, who aspires to make himself master of the English language, that is to *think* in it as well as to read it and to write it, will certainly fail in his endeavour, if he omits to explore one of the principal sources, out of which he may gain a clue to the meaning and use of some of the most common and most useful words. There is as much reason, why a Bengalee in learning English should pay some attention to the writings of English philosophers, as there is for an Englishman, in learning Greek, to read Plato and Aristotle.

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THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

WHETHER the Protestant Missionaries are as worldly as Babu Bihari Lal Chandra represents them to be, it is not our intention to discuss here. It is certain that they are very far from approaching the apostolic standard of self-denial, and that in this respect they are far behind their brethren the Catholic Missionaries.

The Reformation has doubtless tended to emancipate the human mind from priestly trammels; but we are not at all sure whether this intellectual gain was not attended with some moral loss.

Protestantism has not yet been able to produce Christian heroes of the type of St. Xavier and Las Casas.

Catholicism has developed the highest type of womanhood. Protestants boast of their Florence Nightingale and Mary Carpenter. In Catholic countries, every Sister of Mercy is a "mute inglorious" Nightingale.

When Cholera invaded London some years ago, Catholic priests might be seen threading the dirtiest lanes and visiting the obscurest back slums of the city administering counsel and consolation to the dying and the bereaved, whilst the ministers of the Anglican Church as a body kept aloof.

It is a well-ascertained fact that in the Catholic countries of South America, slavery was much more mild than in Protestant Maryland and Carolina, and this comparative mildness was due to the influence of the Catholic priesthood.

"Malgre' la decadence actuelle du Catholicisme, on peut encore observer, meme aujourd'hui, des traces incontestables de cette inevitable propriete', en comparant le scrt ge'neral des esclaves negres, de l' Amerique protestante a' l' Amerique Catholique, puisque la superiorite' de celle-ci est, a' cet egard, hautement reconnue de tous les explorateurs impartiaux."—Auguste Comte, Cours de Philosophie Positive, V, P. 407.

It will perhaps be said that the testimony of Comte cannot be impartial, as Comte was born and bred a Catholic, and that in spite of his hostility to theology he retained an undue veneration which, as Mill observes, led him to ascribe a purely negative influence to Protestantism. Let us take the evidence of a Protestant historian speaking of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Macaulay observes:—

"Her doctrines respecting the sacerdotal order, however erroneous they may be, have repeatedly mitigated some of the worst evils which afflict society. That superstition cannot be regarded as unmixedly noxious which in regions cursed by the tyranny of race over race creates an aristocracy altogether independent of race, inverts the relation between the oppressor and the oppressed, and compels the hereditary master to kneel before the tribunal of the hereditary bondman. To this day in some countries *where negro slavery exists, popery appears in advantageous contrast to other forms of Christianity.* It is notorious that the antipathy between the European and the African races is by no means so strong at Rio Janeiro as at Washington."—History of England, Introductory Chapter. These remarks have been out of date since the abolition of slavery in the United States; but they held good so long as slavery existed. Whilst the Catholic priests of Brazil and Cuba were trying to mitigate the evils of slavery, the Protestant clergymen of the Southern States were not ashamed to invoke blasphemously the blessing of the Almighty on the 'patriarchal institution.'

We are neither Protestants nor Catholics. We welcome moral worth wherever it is to be found. Catholic priests have some virtues which Protestant priests would do well to imitate. One of these virtues is heroic self-denial. If the standard of Paul of Tarsus, the tent-maker whose preaching revolutionised the world be too high for them, let them imitate St. Xavier the apostle of South-Western India.

"No pleasant cabin was there for him—no outfit that he did not carry on his back. He pillowed his head upon a coil of ropes and ate what the sailors discarded. But there was not a seaman in that labouring vessel, there was not a soldier in that crowded troop-ship who did not inwardly recognize the great soul that glowed beneath those squalid garments. No outward humiliation could conceal that knightly spirit, no sickness and suffering could quench the fire of that ardent genius. The highest and the lowest held converse with him and abject, prostrate as he was he towered above them all alike as a gentleman and a scholar. Protestant zeal is only contemptible when it denies that Francis Xavier was a great man. Delusions he may have had as strong as yet wrought upon the human soul; but the true nobility of his nature is not to be gainsaid. He faced the most tremendous trials with a courage and constancy of the highest order and prosecuted the arduous and astounding labours with an energy and perseverance scarcely exampled in the history of mankind"—Kaye's Christianity in India.

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THE 5TH ANNUAL *conversazione* in connection with the Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday last. His Excellency the Viceroy and a large number of European and Native gentlemen were present.

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LAST EVENING His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, several ladies, almost all the distinguished Government officials from Members of the Supreme Council downwards and the *elite* of Hindu Society, were present at Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore's

house to witness the performance of *Malati Madhaba.* The Theatre-room was gaily decorated and lit with gas. The acting of the Amateurs who sustained their parts exceedingly well, and the concert which played at intervals highly pleased the audience, whose reception by Baboo Joteentro Mohun and his brother Baboo Shourendro Mohun was all that could be wished. Would that such gatherings were held oftener.

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LORD MAYO has addressed the following letter to His Highness Maharajah Scindiah :—

My Honored and Valued Friend,—I have heard with great satisfaction from my Agent in Central India of the kindly interest which your Highness is showing in the condition of your people and of the additional steps which your Highness is about to take for the alleviation of the sufferings caused by the existing scarcity. The measures which you have instituted will, I trust, tend greatly to the relief of your famine-stricken-subjects, and I desire now to record my hearty approval of the liberality and promptitude which you have evinced in this season of distress.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself

Your Highness' Sincere Friend,
MAYO,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th February 1869.

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WE ARE INDEBTED to the courtesy of the Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal for a copy of the Report of the operations of the Central Executive Committee of the Orissa Famine and Orphan Relief Fund, during 1867-68, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1868.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I learn from an advertisement in your paper that the Howrah Municipal Commissioners have framed a Bye-Law to the effect that all wheeled Vehicles plying between dusk and dawn shall carry a conspicuous light, under a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10. This is no doubt for the safety of the public, and the Commissioners deserve thanks for their attention to the matter. But will they do anything for the passers-by in lanes where Vehicles cannot ply? There are lanes or alleys at Bellore, Bally and other places in such a disgraceful state that it is impossible for the inhabitants to pass through them after dusk without breaking their legs or knocking their heads against those of others. Is it not the duty of the Commissioners to look to these lanes for the sake of the inhabitants who have to wade through knee-deep water in the rainy season? As long as they cannot do any thing, they ought to pass a Bye-law directing all persons who would walk after dusk in these apologies for lanes to carry a conspicuous light.

Yours truly,
A SUFFERER.

TEZPORE—ASSAM.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to supply you with some items of news from this part of Assam and I hope you will be good enough to insert them in a corner of your much esteemed journal.

On the 10th Instant at about half past 5 P. M., a severe and terrible earthquake took place here; the buildings, trees, and every thing shook for nearly two minutes. Happy for this station that there are few tiled roofs, for the shock was so severe that even the walls of the thatched houses gave way. In fact all the public buildings, Kutchery, Church, &c., are partially damaged; men ran away from their houses, and the females, children and the people in general gave vent to lamentations as if they were on the point of being plunged into an abyss of destruction. A second and a third shock were also felt at intervals of about fifteen minutes, but fortunately they were not severe. The oldest men in the station say that they never remember to have experienced an earthquake like the first.

This station is a nice one and I hear that it owes its improvement to its late Deputy Commissioner Major Thomas Lamb. There are some improvements to be made still in order to render it a healthy station, *viz.*, the clearance of a cluster of jungles on the banks of the Bromapootra which are the continual abode of noxious and wild animals and the excavation of a canal, rather the widening of the channel of the Bhoirobee river, which passes by the town of Tezore, to effect a passage for the current of the Bromapootra through the latter river in which water continues from May to November every year, and thus to supply the residents of this town with good and fresh water for drink—which is the most essential thing to one's health. I hear that there is a town improvement fund at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner to meet the expense of such schemes. Major Comber, the present Deputy Commissioner who is very popular throughout Assam and who has been placed in charge of the district during the absence of Major Lamb, will, we hope, communicate with the Government about this matter, and complete a work of public good for which the people will cherish his name in their minds.

Another news from this place is the destruction by a fire of all the Tea in their Godown at Bish Nath, about 16 miles from this station, of the Bishnauth Tea Company. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 25,000. This will most probably affect the Company a great deal but we hope it will soon recover the loss.

Yours faithfully,
January 1869. A SOJOURNER.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The finest remedies in the world for bad legs, old wounds, sores, and ulcers. If used according to directions given with them there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals and under the care of eminent Surgeons, without deriving the slightest benefit, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines, if used conjointly, are irresistible.

SELECTION.

THE SACRED CITY OF THE HINDUS.*

(Athenæum, 19th December 1868.)

IN some respects Benares is one of the most interesting cities in the world. What Jerusalem is to the Jews and Christians, and Mecca and Medinah to the Muslims, that Benares is to the Hindu, and something more. It is the cradle of his faith, the great object of his pilgrimages, and the place where he wishes to die. But, besides this, Benares is one of the oldest cities in the world, and built up in its mosques, especially in that of Aurangzeb, near the Bisheshwar Temple, are remains of Buddhist temples, which are probably nearly as old as Buddhism itself. Including Sárnáth in Benares, we cannot but have our attention powerfully attracted to a place which is not only *the* sacred city of the Hindús, but also the spot where the religion of one-fourth of the human race was first preached. "It is a fact," says Mr. Sherring, "admitting of no dispute, that Sákhya Muni, the last and only really historical Buddha, on attaining the mysterious condition of Buddhahood, under the Bodhá tree, in the neighbourhood of Gayá, travelled to Benares, and proceeded to the Isipattana Vihára, or monastery, now known as Sarnáth. This may have been in the sixth century B.C." Add to all this that Benares is full of picturesque buildings, that it has numberless historic associations and recollections, and that the most perfect language upon earth can nowhere be studied to such advantage as there, and we have said enough to show that Mr. Sherring has chosen a worthy subject for his volume.

The next question to be discussed is, how has this interesting subject, this "Sacred City," been handled in the volume before us. Here as an Oriental might say, the swiftly-moving pen of commendation begins to splutter, and the page of criticism ceases to be smooth and easily travelled over. In the first place, it seems to us that a great fault has been committed in not supplying the reader with a plan of the city, in order that he might observe its position as regards the Ganges, the Varaná and Asi, the ruins of Sárnáth and the Pánch-Kosi Road, and also note the locality of the principal buildings, the description of which fills these pages. The omission of this plan we regard as a capital defect in the book, and should the work run to a second edition, we trust that our remarks on this head will not be disregarded, and that a complete and trustworthy sketch of the whole city and its environs will be added.

Another improvement would be a chapter devoted to a succinct history of the city, from the earliest times down to the late mutiny. Apropos of this last word, we would ask that the spot where the engagement between the Europeans and the Benares mutineers took place should be clearly indicated in the plan. Benares has often figured in history, and deserves a narrative to itself. Not to go back far, we may mention the remarkable demonstration, pregnant with warning to incautious Indian statesmen, which took place at the Sacred City with reference to the house-tax in 1813, and which led to the repeal of that obnoxious impost.

But after making every deduction, Mr. Sherring's book remains a very valuable Indian topographical work with a most interesting concluding chapter about the present religious agitation in India. * * * *

We cannot conclude without mentioning Dr. Hall's learned Preface. This, though perhaps *caviare* to the general reader, will be extremely useful to the student. With regard to the etymology of the name of the city, we incline to that given in Wilson's Dictionary, "best water," meaning the Ganges, on whose bank the city is built.

* The Sacred City of the Hindus; an Account of Benares in Ancient and Modern Times. By the Rev. A. Sherring, M. A., with an introduction by Fitzedward Hall, Esq.

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NOTICE

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PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

—We learn from a London Telegram that Parliament was opened on the 16th instant. Her Majesty the Queen made no allusion to India in her speech.

—The *Poona Observer* reports that a Brahmin boy about eleven years of age was found near the village of Tulligaum lying dead. It appears that the unfortunate boy had been murdered for the value of his ornaments, which were worth about three hundred rupees. The perpetrator of this foul deed has not yet been traced by the police.

—We learn from the *Englishman* that on Wednesday last the Governors of the Native Hospital held a meeting to elect a governor in the room of the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I. It was unanimously resolved to elect the Hon'ble H. V. Bailey to the vacant office.

—On Thursday morning last Lord Mayo and a party of gentlemen went up to Kooshtea and from thence by Steamboat to the bridge building over the Gorai on the line of rail to Dacca.

—The *Athenæum* says there are, in England, a few misconceptions touching some of Byron's works which resist all attempts at removal. The lines on the letter H, "'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell," are still constantly attributed to Byron, although it has been shown that they are from the pen of Miss Catherine Fanshawe.

Some people still doubt whether Byron had not more to do with Polidori's 'Vampire' than he chose to confess, of which story he was, doubtless, the planner. Polidori seems to have adopted the idea, and made a surreptitious substance of it. The French readily believed in the prose Byroniads that infested the time in which they appeared. Byron himself was by no means scrupulous in taking other people's ideas wherewith to work. He defended himself by citing the example of Pope, and he used laughingly to declare that the most original writers were the greatest thieves.

—In noticing Mr. B. F. Westcott's work—"A General View of the History of the English Bible"—the above journal remarks:—

"The Church of England is either indifferent or adverse to a revision of the English Bible. There was a time when the best scholars of the Church advocated revisal. Archbishops Secker and Newcome, Bishops Lowth and Marsh, Drs. Waterland, White and Kennicott, were not afraid to speak and write in favour of it. At present, we are told the time is not yet arrived. It is still premature. Such is the language of men who are adverse to all innovation. In their opinion the season will never arrive. Contented with that which exists, they seek nothing better."

—The expenses connected with the staging bungalows in the Cossyah and Jynteeah Hills have hitherto been met from the Staging Bungalows Fund. But as the principal reason for maintaining these bungalows is to provide suitable accommodation to Government Officials who are entrusted with the duty of regularly visiting the states on the hills, and of satisfying themselves by personal observation of their internal administration, the Bengal Government proposed to keep up the bungalows as circuit or rest-houses, which would also be available for use to the public on the same terms as dawk bungalows, and to meet the expenses from the imperial revenues as a political charge. The Government of India has agreed to this proposal so far as the charges for establishments and contingencies are concerned, the charges for repairs being met from the Public Works allotment.

—A loan of a lakh and a half of rupees has been granted by the Government of India to the Maharajah of Kerowlie to enable him to defray the ordinary expenses of his Government and to relieve his famine-stricken subjects. It has been granted on the security of the revenues of his State, which amount to about 3½ lakhs per annum, is to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and to be repayable with interest within four years at the latest.

—The Government of India has sanctioned the charge of Rs. 20,615, cash, and Rs. 65,353, store, expenditure for doubling and reinsulating the telegraph line from Raneegunge to Mogul Serai, and for laying two cable across the Soane between Dehree and Baroon.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

—*Indian Public Opinion* says it has almost been decided that the new Viceroy before retiring to Simla for the hot season, will pay a visit to the Punjab, to Lahore, and possibly to Peshawur. It is not improbable that the meeting with Sher Ali Khan, which Sir John Lawrence would have arranged, had the Amir been able to leave his Capital, may now come off. Sher Ali is secure on his throne to all appearance, and is said to be most anxious to have an interview with the Viceroy. Should Lord Mayo's visit to the Punjab take place it will probably be in the third week in March.

—The same paper understands that Amir Sher Ali Khan will come down to Lahore in March next, in order to meet Earl Mayo, who is expected there about that time. Shortly after the meeting, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will probably march to Murree via Jammu and Srinagar. A meeting of the Viceroy and the Amir will far more suitably take place at Lahore than at Peshawar. At the former place the Amir will come to meet the Viceroy; at the latter the Viceroy will go to meet the Amir.

—According to the *Record* it is proposed to raise £1,000 to be presented as a testimonial of christian sympathy to the Rev. H. A. Stern and to his fellow-labourer and fellow-sufferer in the prison of Abyssinia, Mr. H. Rosenthal. Mr. R. C. L. Bevan has headed the subscription list with £100, and promised to receive subscriptions for that purpose at his bank, 54, Lombard-street, City, London. The Christian public in general, and the friends of the mission to the Jews specially, are invited to assist in raising this sum, which will be presented to the two devoted missionaries as soon as the £1,000 are collected.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

—The *Englishman's* Hyderabad correspondent writes that Mr Saunders has promulgated a most important rule. Land in the Berars is to be subject to sale by Decrees of Civil Courts, with the exemption of ancestral land or property. A question has been raised whether this rule is legal, considering that the Berars belong to the Nizam and are only administered by the British. Another order directs that Assistant Superintendents of Police must pass a prescribed examination before they can be regarded as fit for promotion.

—*Indian Public Opinion* understands that the following changes will immediately take place:—

Mr. Melvill, Commissioner of Rawalpindi, will act as Financial Commissioner for Mr. R. Egerton.

Major Cracroft goes to Rawalpindi, *vice* Mr. Melvill, and Colonel Coxe, Commissioner of Lahore, takes Major Cracroft's place as Additional Commissioner of Peshawur.

Colonel Farrington will succeed Colonel Coxe, in the Commissionership of Lahore.

—The *Indian Church Gazette* reports that on Friday the 12th instant, Lady Mayo, accompanied by Miss Milman, visited the Free School. Her Ladyship was received by several of the Governors, and, in the absence of Mr. Bromehead, the Secretary, conducted over the Boys' Department by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Visiting Governor for the month. Lady Mayo saw the boys in their different classes, heard them sing, was shown the workshop and dormitories, and then walked over to the Girls' Department, where the Members of the Ladies' Committee were waiting to welcome her, and minutely inspected it. Her Ladyship, who charmed all by her affability, expressed herself much pleased with both departments of the school, and graciously promised to send needle-work to the girls, and to give some prizes to the school, and honor it with her patronage.

—The *Mofussilite* is sorry to learn that Mr. J. F. Reily, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Calcutta, who is just now on deputation duty at Delhi met with an accident through the discharge of his pistol. Mr. Reily's bearer caused the weapon to fall, and one of the barrels struck the floor and the bullet, which just cut the nerve, and fortunately only slightly injured him.

—The movement for the higher education of women is active in Scotland. Last winter Professor Masson, we learn from the *Athenæum*, delivered a course of lectures in Edinburgh, on English Literature, to ladies, whose ages ranged from about twenty-two to thirty-five. Out of a class of 265, there were 94 who obtained certificates for written essays and answers in an examination. A similar course was given in Glasgow; and this year three courses, of which the lectures each, are going on in Edinburgh, one by Prof. Masson, on English Literature; another by Prof. Fraser, on Logic and Mental Philosophy; and the third on Experimental Physics, by Prof. Tait. From such cultivation a harvest of happy results may be reasonably anticipated.

—A regular system of meteorological observations for Great Britain and Ireland, under competent direction, has been for some time in opera-

tion, and with encouraging results. Meteorological observations are made in India also, but, says the same paper, "we have not heard that they are conducted on a uniform system, or that any care has been used to refer the instruments employed to one trustworthy standard. And yet the meteorology of India should be a subject of the highest interest and importance. When we consider the vast extent of country, its different elevations, from the Himalayas with their perpetual snows to the torrid heat of the sandy plains and the sweltering temperature along the coasts, the periodical winds and rains, we see that phenomena of the weather are there to be studied on the grandest scale. That the study would prove highly instructive and advantageous to science cannot be doubted. It is true that Col. Strange, as inspector of scientific instruments to the Government of India, is doing good work at the Depot in Belvedere Road, Lambeth; but until all the instruments he sends out are accompanied by uniform systematic instructions for use, and all are comparable by one standard, we shall not obtain such a knowledge as we require of the meteorology of India."

—The objection of doctors to women practising physic is of at least as early a date as 1421. In that year our London contemporary finds the physicians petitioned Henry the Fifth, "That no man, of no maner estate, degre, or condicion, practyse in Fisyk, from this tyme forward, but he have long tyme yused the Scoles of Fisyk withynne som Universitee, and be graduated in the same; that is to say, but he be Bacheler or Doctour of Fisyk, havynge Letters testimonyalx sufficeantz of on of those degrees of the Universite in the whiche he toke his degree yn; under peyne of long emprisonement, and paynge xl li. to the Kyng; *and that no Woman use the practyse of Fisyk undre the same payne.*" The reason the physicians urge for their petition is that "a man hath thre things to govern, that is to say, Soule, Body, and worldly Goodes," these "ought and shulde be principaly reweled by thre Sciences, that ben Divinite, Fisyk, and Lawe; the Soule by Divinite, the Body by Fisyk, worldly Goodes by Lawe; and these conynges sholde be used and practisied principaly by the most connyng men in the same Sciences;..but many unconnyng an unapproved in the forsayd Science practiseth, and specialy in Fysyk..to grete harme and slaughtre of many men."—*Rolls of Parliament*, iv. 158.

—Professor Silvestri, who is to Etna what Professor Palmieri is to Vesuvius—viz. the scientific observer of the Sicilian volcano, states that since the cessation of great activity at Vesuvius, only two eruptions of Etna have occurred, on the 27th of November and on the 8th of December. The first lasted a few hours, and was succeeded by an interval of repose of two days. This is the character of the eruptions of Etna, which [illegible] butes to the great height [illegible] most imposing eruptions [illegible] vent is opened low down [illegible] ns generally at intervals [illegible] As the last great erup[illegible] ate as 1865, it is not probable [illegible] to break forth with violence. The [illegible] accounts state that the principal crater is [illegible] actically sealed by lava and scoriæ.

CAMP OVEN. PATENT FIRE AND [illegible] *Illustrated* [illegible]

—We learn from a London paper that an important decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court at Richmond, Va, by Judge Underwood. A woman [illegible] ed Sally Anderson was brought before the [illegible] on a *habeas corpus*, she having received the [illegible] ence for the crime of arson. It was con[illegible] behalf that one of the magistrates before w[illegible] s was tried was disqualified from holding office by the 14th amendment to the constitution, he having been in the rebel service, and that consequently the court which sentenced her was illegally constituted. The judge sustained the plea and released the prisoner. One hundred and fifty-nine convicts, now in prison, and who were tried by courts similarly constituted will doubtless take advantage of this decision.

—The *Times of India* states on the authority of the *Madras Athenæum* that a sharp correspondence seems to have taken place between the Under Secretary of State for India and the Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury, in reference to the subject that Government should be charged with certain items of expenditure incurred in the late Abyssinian Expedition. The arrangement was, that the ordinary pay of the troops of the Indian Establishments employed in the Expedition should be paid from the Indian Revenues, subject to the condition that when it should be necessary to replace any portion of the force withdrawn, the whole expense, consequent thereon should be repaid to the Indian Government. Accordingly under this arrangement, H. M.'s Government was called upon for payment of the expenses incurred on account of such number of men as the monthly muster rolls of the several regiments, European and Native, for the period during which the troops of the Indian Government were absent from India shall show to be in excess of the average number borne on muster rolls of the same regiments, from April 1866 to March 1867. To this proposal "my Lords Commissioners" see no objection; but when they insist that the full pay of such of the European troops employed in the Expedition and which were about to return to England *without relief*, should be chargeable to the revenues of India, the Secretary of State decidedly objects arguing that had the troops in question proceeded direct to Europe, their pay would have become chargeable to the Imperial funds from the date of their embarkation; and the fact of their having been diverted to Abyssinia, furnishes no reason why India should continue to bear it beyond that date. This reasoning seems to have had the desired effect, for the Secretary to the Treasury makes no reply, and the Secretary of State for India has directed that the pay of the troops above alluded to should be chargeable *to* Her Majesty's Government.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

—We learn from the *Indu Prakash* that on Thursday, the 11th instant, Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M. A., L. L. B., took the usual oath and was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court. Mr. Wagle is now completely out of the atmosphere of Examinations, in all of which he achieved wonderful success, and commences active life with, we believe, very cheering prospects before him—though in a sphere yet new and untried to Natives. His unfailing success at examinations, his deep study of law and his practical acquaintance with business during his voluntary apprenticeship under the distinguished Advocate Mr. White,—are so many pledges of his success, which our contemporary hopes he will soon achieve.

—The work of destruction of the peishwa's Duftur at Poona, against which our contemporary remonstrated so earnestly and so often, has recommenced. He protested against this vandalism in 1862 when it was vigorously going on, the result of which was its temporary cessation. Now that the sensation then created has entirely subsided, the work has been re-commenced.

—The Government of Bengal have obtained the services of Dr. H. C. Cutcliffe from the Government N. W. P. for employment as Civil Surgeon of Dacca. While congratulating Dr. Cutcliffe on the promotion received by him, and the confidence which the Government of Bengal appears to place in his abilities, the *Delhi Gazette* regrets that Sir William Muir allowed an officer of Dr. Cutcliffe's ability, energy and experience to leave the N. W. Provinces.

—From the Poona paper our contemporary learns that extorting confession by torture has lately been practised by the police of that station, and that a head constable of the fourth class and a constable have been committed for trial to the sessions for torturing two women at Seroor and confining them beyond the time allowed by the Police Act. The practice of torturing by the police has lately been complained of by several prisoners on different occasions, who have been sent to Poona for trial at the Sessions Court.

—According to the above authority Dr. Tietjens, one of the Gentlemen sent from Germany to Bombay to observe the eclipse of the sun last year, has most decidedly gone beyond himself. At a meeting of the Geographical Society, held at Berlin on the 14th ultimo, he mentioned that during the period of the eclipse the assembled natives paid no attention to the phenomenon itself, as they were entirely engrossed with watching the tent and the operations of the European magicians. They believed, he said, that the whole thing had been got up for the amusement of the Governor, who was present; and after it was over they addressed a petition to him that he would kindly allow the exhibition to be repeated! Dr. Tietjens also informed his audience that somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay some ploughs which had been imported from England were regarded, not as the instruments, but as the gods of agriculture, and were preserved in a temple as an object of prayer!! What has Bombay to say to this?

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

—For the extension of education among the masses of Mysore, Mr. Bowring proposes as a basis, to adopt the talooq sub-divisions called hoblies and to establish a school in each. The advantage of this would be that each school would not be more than 4½ miles from the farthest village. As for the education imparted, it would be of the most elementary character, and in the Vernacular, "Masters being selected from the most intelligent and influential existing indigenous teachers." Mr. Bowring frankly admits that the indigenous Teachers of the country are "generally ignorant of Arithmetic and Geography and have no knowledge of organization, discipline or method." A fact to be doubtless deplored. But easily remedied. Of course measures will have to be taken to raise a good staff of Teachers, and as the school will be open to girls as well as boys, we may reasonably hope that the National Schools of Mysore, however rudimentary the education imparted will meet with success and "extend education on a scale commensurate with the wants of the population." The yearly cost of this scheme will amount to Rs. 66, 420, and the Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure.

—The *Delhi Gazette* regrets to say that a large portion of the new church being built in the cantonment of Jubbulpore came down on the evening of the 18th instant; and that a considerable portion of the south-eastern wall of the structure has been shaken to such an extent as probably to render its reconstruction necessary. Our contemporary's informants attribute the cause of this break down to inferior bricks, or to defective proportion.

—An extra *Gazette* for the N. W. Provinces published on the 17th Instant contains the following:—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has much satisfaction in making it known that, in consequence of the great improvement in agricultural prospects, and the liberality with which the appeal for aid to support the helpless poor has been responded to, the necessity for continuing that appeal to the public at large no longer exists.

Mr. W. C. Plowden, the Secretary of the Central Relief Committee, reports that, including the Government contribution, the receipts to the present date are Rs. 71,098.

About Rs. 25,000 more have either been contributed or promised from the various districts; which, with the Government contribution, will raise the total subscriptions to about a lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

This is exclusive of considerable sums spent by the Local Committees, especially at Ajmere, Jhansie, and Lallutpore, before the Central Committee commenced its operations. It is also exclusive of some considerable contributions which, as in the case of Agra, are administered independently of the Central Committee.

Thus the public have met the occasion with a readiness and liberality which demands the thanks

of the Government. And the funds which have been collected or are in progress of being collected will, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, suffice (together with ordinary local charity) for urgent want still existing, but which the rain lately vouchsafed has happily restricted within the limits of a few districts.

Therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor, after conferring with the Central Relief Committee, is pleased to intimate that the appeal on the part of the Government is now withdrawn.

— The Cabool correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the following urzee from Meer Amed Khan, the Governor of Jellalabad, was received by Ameer Shere Allee Khan on the 1st Instant:—

Auleejah Usmutoollah Khan, son of Uzzee Khan, Ghilzaee, and all his relatives have sent their families to the mountains and destroyed their crops. I tried my best to persuade them to let their families remain in their villages, but with no avail, as the Ghilzaee chief sent his answer to the effect that since Ameer Shere Allee Khan had made an alliance with the British and had promised to have them at Jellalabad, there was no necessity for the Ghilzaee tribe, who did not like the Feringhees to remain in the district.

The Ghilzaees say that if the Ameer did not go to Peshawur to have an interview with the British authorities, they would willingly wait on the Ameer and do as they were ordered; if the Ameer did go, they would not come to Jellalabad to pay their respects.

After perusing the above letter, the Ameer asked Sirdar Yahaya Khan as to what was to be done about the Ghilzaees. 'With the exception of the shopkeepers, and the poor citizens of Cabool,' replied the Sirdars, 'all the tribes, that is the Ghilzaees, Kohistanees, Loohoogurrees, and Wurduks, were against the Feringhees and dissatisfied by the Ameer's arrangements.' It cannot be helped,' was the Ameer's reply.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

— The *Aberdeen Free Press* says:—" On the occasion of Mr. Bright's visit to the Queen she presented him with her " Life in the High-lands" inscribed with her own hand, and that Mr. Bright, by the Queen's express desire, presented her with the recently published edition of his speeches."

— The *Aligurh Institute Gazette* learns that the Zemindars and landproprietors of the Benares district have expressed their dissatisfaction at the Bill to facilitate the improvement of lands in the N. W. Provinces and have urged their objections before the Legislative Council in a memorial. " They contend that the permission granted by Section 6 to plant trees without the landlord's consent is fatal to the improvement of land. They state that the produce from trees as compared with that of the staple crops is uncertain and insignificant, and though orchards and groves may be enhanced like other fields, yet since the shadow of trees depreciates the value of adjacent lands, the enhancement will not be as high as it otherwise would be. It is obvious to remark that the cultivators are not likely when they are liable to enhancement according to the rent paid on lands of the same kind in adjacent villages, to cover their entire holding with a crop from which the produce is uncertain and insignificant. The Zemindars likewise complain that they lose the advantages of distraint and insist that the tenant should not be allowed to dig wells. They fear that a cultivator will sink wells at a considerable cost to himself with the sole view of demanding compensation from his landlord." Many of the objections urged are, according to our contemporary, mere bugbears of illiberal minds, but he feels assured that the different sections of the Bill will be most carefully weighed and considered, before it is allowed to become law.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1869.

THE LATE HON'BLE P. C. TAGORE'S BENEFACTIONS.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Executors to the Estate of the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I. are paying off the sums which the late lamented gentleman left by Will for certain charitable and educational institutions. They invested Rs. 20,000 in Government Securities half of which has been made over to the District Charitable Society and the other half to the Calcutta Native Hospital better known by the name of the Chandney Hospital. Our readers are aware that the Testator was desirous of founding a Law Professorship to be called "the Tagore Law Professorship." He directed his Trustees to invest in Government Securities such a sum of money as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000 and to make over the same to the University of Calcutta for the purpose of paying "out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being" and of applying the residue of the interest to the printing and gratuitous distribution of not less than 500 copies of the lectures to be delivered by the said Professor and of approved Law works. The Hon'ble Prossunno Coomar Tagore's Executors and Trustees wrote to the Registrar of the Calcutta University on the 11th December last as follows:—"As long as we cannot invest in Government Securities such a sum of money as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and make over the same to the University, we shall be happy to pay the above amount (Rs. 1,000) every month as directed in the Will on your letting us know the arrangements which the Senate may be pleased to make with a view to give effect to the intentions of the Testator." The Executors and Trustees enquired "whether students who may attend the lectures will be allowed the privilege of passing the University Examinations in law without belonging to any affiliated Institution and thus qualifying themselves for the profession."

In reply Mr. Sutcliffe has informed the Executors and Trustees that their letter, "will be laid before the Faculty of Law immediately, with a request that the Faculty will draw up a scheme in accordance with the terms laid down by the Testator. This scheme will afterwards be submitted to the Senate for their approval and sanction." Mr. Sutcliffe has also written:— " With reference to the inquiry in the concluding para: of your letter, I am directed to say that it would be contrary to the Regulations of the University to admit students to the Examinations in Law who have not prosecuted a course of study in an affiliated college." Of course the Senate cannot be expected to do any thing contrary to the Regulations of the University, but students qualified in every other respect and regularly attending the lectures of the Tagore Law Professor may be allowed the privilege of appearing before the Committee for the examination of candidates for admission to act as Pleaders in the Mofussil Courts. Otherwise as the Executors have justly observed the Professorship will hardly have attraction, and the great object of the testator to provide free sound legal education for Indian youths will be necessarily frustrated.

We are informed that several gentlemen, both European and Native, have applied for the Tagore Law Professorship. If a Native applicant be found competent for the post we hope the Senate will see the justice and expediency of taking his claims into their favorable consideration.

———ooo———

INDIAN BALLADS.*

BALLAD poetry had its origin in the days when printing being unknown, and education confined to small sections of the people a class of men could make it their profession to walk about from street to street and from village to village, singing in verse and often with the accompaniment of the harp such stories as the people in general loved to hear. In England and Scotland the minstrels were the great repositories of ballad poetry and the songs with which they amused their country people were often composed by themselves. In these songs were celebrated the deeds of great men whose fame had spread over the whole country and such stories were recounted as were popular and most generally known. Out of these songs has arisen a body of literature which contains descriptions of ancient customs, manners and modes of life more accurate and trust-worthy than antiquarian research and elaborate history. Indeed, it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that without ballad literature an invaluable part of history would have remained unwritten—that Macaulay, for instance, could not have produced his celebrated chapter on the State of England before 1685. But the most characteristic feature of ballad literature is that it consists of simple legends—legends, which are in the mouths of men of every class and rank in Society. In this country ballad poetry is very extensive and the principal incidents related in the Ramayan, the Mahabharut and the Puranas are recited in song in every town and village.

* Indian Ballads by William Waterfield. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

Our women, our peasants, our artizans and our shop-keepers are the greatest lovers of these songs and we doubt not that many of our European friends may have, in driving through the streets of Calcutta, seen groups of men, women and children listening with breathless silence to the recital of songs founded on some stories of the Ramayan and the Mahabharut. It is a peculiar characteristic of the ballads of this country—the characteristic which distinguishes them from the ballads of other countries—that they derive their chief interest and importance from the circumstance of their being devoted almost exclusively to the celebration of the adventures of our gods and demi-god heroes. The most popular of our ballads are those which recite the adventures of Krishna, whilst those that are founded on the stories of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat seem to occupy a subordinate, though by no means insignificant, place in the estimation of the people. We are, therefore, extremely sorry that Mr. Waterfield's book contains only three poems relating to Krishna. We also notice with regret that only one subject has been taken from the Ramayan—a subject, which, though exquisitely beautiful in itself, is not so very *popular* and therefore not so well fitted to be included in a book of ballads as the story of the first exile of Rama and his virtuous wife. The opening ballad—"Hymn to Ushas"—contains some poetical beauty and is superlatively fascinating as being the expression of the simple ideas and feelings of a primeval state of society. But we think that Mr. Waterfield has overlooked the nature of ballad-poetry by making a hymn of the Rig Veda the subject of a ballad. Ballad poetry consists of tales, relating to gods or men, and seldom deals with abstractions and effusions of feeling unconnected with stories. Mr. Waterfield's opening ballad is a hymn and as such it is very valuable as a description of the religious conceptions of the Vedic age. But we are inclined to doubt whether the hymns of the Rig-Veda possess that *concrete interest*, so to say, which could make them welcome subjects for ballad-poetry. We cannot, however, be blind to the merits of this ballad as an exposition of the ideas of the Vedic age. The first stanza runs thus:—

"Ushas I praise
Of the brilliant rays,
Who hath dwelt in heaven of old.
The gates of the sky,
As the sun draws nigh,
Her lovely hands unfold."

We remember having read somewhere the remark of a celebrated literary critic to the effect that poets of all ages have vied with each other in describing the approach of morn. Now we will be bold enough to say that there is hardly to be found in the whole compass of poetical literature a description of the dawn more poetical or simple than this. The eighth stanza runs as follows:—

"Thou old, yet ever young!
Unchanged all change among!
Thy journeyings who may number?
As a matron wise and fair
Intent on housewife care,
Thou rousest thy sons from slumber"

The likening of *Ushas* to a matron is exquisitely charming and gives a more correct idea of the state of Society in the Vedic age than could be obtained from the perusal of all the hymns of the Rig Veda.

The ballad entitled "the Song of the Koil" contains a story which has been celebrated by Kalidasa and which is regarded as one of the most beautiful in Sanskrit literature; but, unfortunately, it is not so popularly known as the story of the sacrifice of Daksha which precedes this ballad. It is however, more popular than the story of Amba and the lamentation of Aja, both of which have been embodied in two distinct ballads. The ballad called "Amba," however, contains many poetical beauties. The following, which is extracted from the third stanza, is exquisite—

"I sat me down on Ganga's brink,
Beside the sacred stream;
I sat me down, and strove to think,
For all was as a dream;
And that which I had said and done did seem
The fragments of a half-forgotten lay,
Sung by the bards of old on some high festal day."

The whole of the fifth stanza is beautiful.

The ballad called "Rukmini" is not so good as could be expected. The story of Rukmini, however, is preeminently fitted to be made the subject of a ballad. The "story of the syamantak jewel" is one of the best pieces in the book. The history of the destruction of the Yadavas is very popular in this country and we are glad to say that Mr. Waterfield's version of it has been a high poetical success. The ballad entitled "the last ordeal of Sita" is not written in any of the approved ballad metres, nor is it so simply told as a ballad should be. The piece might have formed part of a regular epic. The ballad of *Sarmistha* is defective in simplicity of style and plainness of narrative. Indeed one can hardly understand this ballad who has not read its story in the Mahabharut. The history of the "fourth Avatara," one of the most popular of our myths, is not very gracefully told throughout. Many verses are unwieldy and hard to read. The following extracts, however, seem to us to contain good poetry:—

"Hurled from the mountain precipice's brink
As soft he sank to rest,
On the earth's rocky breast,
As the descending lark doth sink,
Her hymn of thanks complete, upon her nest."

"'Twas evening, and the sun was low;
His rays of glory brightly shone
The softly rippling waves upon,
That shorewards ceaseless flow:
As though a stream of gold
Its liquid treasure rolled
To bathe the coursers seven."

"The song of Kalindi" can scarcely be regarded as a fit subject for ballad. It is a fair specimen of our *Bytuckhana* poetry.

The ballad called "the force of nature" is written in the simple ballad style and possesses some beauty.

On the whole, we think that Mr. Waterfield is not a bad poet. There are passages in some of his ballads which attest great powers of description, and the following extract from the fifty-first stanza of "the destruction of the Yadavas" proves him to be capable of highly sublime strains of imagination:—

"Silent and sad, as this earth shall be
When her elements mix in a shoreless sea;
No light above, and no life below,
Ere the winds which shall herald Creation blow,
When all is vast, and void, and deep,
And the soul of the Universe rests in sleep."

The poet seems to us to possess very nice sensibilities. In "the pilgrim's return from Haridwaree" we find the following couplets:—

"No need for the rower to scare with his oar
The silence that sleeps on the wave and the shore."
"But before us how soft beams the light from the wave,
Like the calmness which whispers of peace in the grave."

Mr. Waterfield's knowledge of Hindoo mythology is very extensive and correct. He possesses true sympathy for the beauties of Sanscrit poetry; and though his descriptions are not gorgeous like those of Byron and Moore, yet they are serene and precise His versification, however, is not very correct and his style is in many places very harsh and jagged. He is somewhere very unhappy in the use of rhetorical figures, as in the following line:—

"Bright as the flag of his car in the stormiest bellows of fight."

The simile here employed reminds us of the strictures which grammarians have passed on the following lines of Addison, which we reproduce, inaccurately we believe, from memory:—

"I bridle in my struggling muse with pain
It longs to launch into a bolder strain."

We will, in the last place, advise Mr. Waterfield to write more ballads, for we are sure that if he adopts more popular themes than the majority of those included in the book before us, and a simple metre and plainer style, he will succeed remarkably well.

——ooo——

THE EDUCATION REPORT.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Atkinson's Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1867-68. It forms a pretty large volume with a good deal of readable matter inviting thought and discussion. The returns of the year summarized in the tables doubtless denote progress, so far as figures are concerned. We see there has been during the year an increase of twelve Government Schools. Grant-in-aid institutions have increased by 125 and their pupils by 9,450. Under the head of schools receiving no allowances from the State, we find an increase of 963. The total cost of the Department during the year, was Rs. 27,42,124 of which Rs, 10,82,698 was obtained from private sources, and Rs. 16,59,426 was the contribution of the State. The Government outlay on Education was no more than 1·02 per cent on the Revenue of Bengal which amounted to Rs. 16,16,74,016 in 1867-68.

The candidates for the University examinations were more numerous than formerly, and the results appeared more favor-

able. But this apparently cheering aspect of education in the country seems to conceal under it a gloomy state of things. The system so religiously followed in bringing up the native youth prove prejudicial to their true interests in more than one way. Should the tutor succeed in cramming his pupil with the requisite amount of information he considers his task already achieved. He cares little to enquire whether the mental food thus supplied is properly digested and believes it almost unnecessary to lend his aid in the important work of intellectual assimilation. He carefully accommodates his instructions to the mode in which the merit of each candidate is decided,—regulating the routine of his own duties by the model held up by the board of examiners. The recollection of those days is indeed pleasing, when the educationist sincerely strove to bestow on the student the advantages of what he deemed a liberal education anxiously contributing to the development of his innate powers rather than stuffing him with *facts*.

We are glad to see that Kumar Chunder Nath Roy Bahadoor of Nattore offered to contribute for the establishment of a female Normal School the monthly sum of Rs. 125 for ten years, provided the Government would sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 a month. This liberal offer has been accepted under the authority of the Government of India. We conclude this short notice of the Report with citing the following instances of enlightened liberality which, Mr. Atkinson observes, "are worthy of the highest commendation, and afford an example which it may be hoped will be largely followed in future years":—

The late Mr. George Williamson of Golaghat in Assam, has bequeathed to Government a lakh of Rupees (£10,000) for the promotion of education in that Province, to be devoted generally to the diffusion of useful knowledge among the natives of the district, and especially to instruction in industrial occupations. A portion of the proceeds of this endowment is at present employed in the maintenance of schools at Jorehat and Golaghat, supplemented by grants-in-aid from the General revenues.

Babu Durga Charan Laha of Calcutta, has made over to Government the very handsome donation of half a lakh of Rupees (£5,000) for the foundation of Scholarships to be awarded on the results of the University Examinations and for certain stipendiary Studentships in the Government Schools and Colleges in Calcutta and Hooghly. This sum is invested in Calcutta Municipal Debentures, yielding Rupees 3,000 per annum, which with savings is appropriated as follows:—

A Graduate Scholarship for a B. A. preparing for Honors in Physical Science, tenable for one year and to be awarded annually (per Mensem.) .. Rs. 40

A Graduate Scholarship for a B. A. preparing for Honors in Sanskrit, tenable for one year and to be awarded annually Rs. 25

A Graduate Scholarship for a B. A. of Hooghly College preparing for Honors, in any branch, tenable for one year and to be awarded annually .. Rs. 25

A Medical Scholarship for a Student who has passed the First B. M. Examination and is preparing for the Second Examination, tenable for two years and to be awarded every alternate year.. Rs. 30

A Senior Scholarship for a Student who has passed the First Arts Examination and is preparing for the B. A. Examination, tenable for two years and to be awarded every alternate year .. Rs. 20

Two Junior Scholarships for Students, who have passed the Entrance Examination and are preparing for the First Arts Examination, tenable for two years and one to be awarded annually, at Rupees 10 a month each .. Rs. 20

These Scholarships are to be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction, to candidates from the Lower Provinces, on the results of the University Examinations supplied to him by the Syndicate.

In addition to these Scholarships, the followin stipendiary Studenships are to be at the disposal of the Founder and his heirs.

Three Studentships in the Hindu or Hare School at Rupees 5 a month .. Rs. 15

Three Studentships in the Presidency College at Rupees 12 a month .. Rs. 36

Five Studentships in Hooghly Collegiate School at Rupees 3 a month .. Rs. 15

Five Studentships in Hooghly College at Rupees 5 a month .. Rs. 25

Kumar Pramotha Nath Ray Bahadur of Dighapatiya Rajshahi, lately a pupil of the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, besides giving three monthly Exhibitions of Rupees 2 a month each for the encouragement of the Aided Girls' School at Baulea, has undertaken to endow it by placing in the hands of Government, Promissory Notes yielding Rupees 180 per annum.

Babu Banwari Lal Ray, a Zemindar in Zillah Bogra, has handed over to Government, securities to the amount of Rupees 5,000 for the endowment of the Aided School at Serajganj.

And further, Pannah Miah, a Mahomedan gentleman of Zillah Noakhali, has vested in Government two small Taluks, estimated to yield Rupees 30 a month, for the endowment of a School at Munshi Hat, the village in which he lives.

———ooo———

LORD MAYO will preside at the Convocation of the Senate of the Calcutta University for conferring Degrees to be held at the Town Hall this evening at 4 O'clock.

———ooo———

EARL MAYO accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Grey, Colonels Lawrence and Strachey and some other gentlemen, visited the Municipal water-works near Pultah, on Monday last. His Excellency was received by Mr. Hogg, the Chairman of the Justices, Mr. Smith the engineer for the works, and the Contractor's Agent. Lord Mayo and party went over the works and were pleased with the progress made by the agent of the Contractors and his assistants.

MR. A. MONEY, C. B, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

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WE SEE IT stated that Sir Richard Temple will bring forward his Budget at the meeting of the Governor General's Legislative Council to be held on Saturday next. Should this date, however, prove inconvenient, it will be introduced on the following Saturday, at the latest.

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IT SEEMS from the following taken from a contemporary that they err who think that Christian Missionaries are not blessed with a superabundance of this world's goods:—

"A Mr. Anund Misser, formerly a Benares Brahmin, and now a missionary of the Baptist Mission at Dacca, *** has been here for nearly a month prosecuting a claim against His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur for a sum of fifteen lacs, twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine rupees, thirteen annas, and three pies, on account of property he was plundered of when at Joonaghur, and of which the following are the details:—

13,556 Books	..Rs.	15,24,811	0	0
732 Pearls	..	1,013	0	0
310 Precious Stones..		510	2	0
Ready Cash		281	0	0
One Gold Ring..		10	0	0
71 Blue Stones	..	42	4	0
A Carpet	..	2	3	0
A Pair of Shawls..		122	0	0
A Blanket	..	5	0	0
3 Suits Clothes	..	35	2	3
2 Pair Shoes	..	3	0	0
7 Copper Pots	..	8	1	0
Camle Bags	..	7	1	0
Total..	Rs.	15,26,849	13	3

It is ridiculously absurd to believe that Mr. Anund could have had by him books of the value of fifteen lacs, twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and eleven, and yet we have the assertion of a Christain Missionary to that effect. People at a distance may be disposed to think Mr. Anund *non compos* but he is not so—he is an acute shrewd man, and apparently well educated."

———ooo———

THE *Dacca Prokash* states that certain rich folks of that station are taking steps for presenting an address to Mr. C. T. Buckland, the late Commissioner of the Dacca Division. We are sorry that Mr. Buckland will have to suffer a good deal from the impertinence of fools. Address-giving is becoming a nuisance the progress of which ought to be prevented.

———ooo———

MR. S. HOGG, Chairman of the Justices of the Peace and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will go to England on six months' leave. We do not know who will be his *locum tenens*.

———ooo———

WE BEG TO acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

A Simple Plan for circulating throughout India a State Paper Currency: and some Remarks on the "Report of the Commission to enquire into the operation of Act XIX of 1861" Second Edition, with some further observations and Appendices, con-

taining letters published in the "Pioneer" by ALIQUIS.

Auguste Comte, the Positivist. A Lecture by Revd. K. S. Macdonald, M. A., Free Church Institution. Calcutta. Second Edition.

Chundrabati Nuttaka by Baboo Nemy Chand Seal. Stanhope Press, Calcutta.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Baboo Ramjee Bose ..	13	4	0
„ Aushootosh Roy ..	13	4	0
„ Khetter Chunder Mitter ..	2	0	0
„ Deno Nath Dose ..	3	0	0
Moulvie Moshun Ally ..	4	3	0
Babu Sarodaprosad Banerjee ..	4	3	0
„ Keshub Chunder Bose ..	3	4	0
„ Sham Loll Mitter ..	3	0	0
„ Sree Nath Dhur ..	5	0	0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMICUS——*Declined*

A SCHOOLMASTER——*Write to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject.*

REPORTER——*Your letter is too long.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

SECTION 288 OF ACT VIII OF 1859.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—A copy of a Decree of the Moonsiff of this place was transmitted to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Cuttuck for Execution and the same was filed and Execution ordered by the latter Court.

On attachment of his property Judgment debtor appeared before the Officiating Moonsiff of Pooree and asked him to withdraw the attachment on the ground that the Decree was barred by limitation but making no objection as to its validity such as its being an exparte, a fraudulent or collusive one. As the *Nuthy* was not before him and as execution proceedings were pending in another Court the Moonsiff construed section 288 so as to give to that other court power to enquire into the question of limitation and held that as the court to which a Decree is transferred for Execution by another Court is competent to enquire even as to the validity of such Decree in a case where it appears that the court pronouncing the Decree had no jurisdiction, much more then is such Court authorized to enquire whether the application for Execution was made within the time prescribed in that behalf by the provisions of the Law of Limitation. And that the intention of the legislature in enacting that Section appeared evidently to be such and that if at every objection made by the judgment debtor the enquiry was referred to the court that passed the Decree much trouble, expense, and delay would thereby be unnecessarily occasioned. However the Officiating Subordinate Judge was of a contrary opinion and ordered the objection to be made and enquired into by the Officiating Moonsiff. On reference to the decision of the High Court the view taken by the Moonsiff appears to be correct. One case just to the point is reported in 1 Wyman's P 108 Mussamut Buzar Beebee and other Petitioners.

Kindly insert the above lines in your valuable journal.

POOREE, 14*th February* 1869.

Yours truly,
A READER.

LOCAL.

Presentation of an Address by the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta to His Excellency the Viceroy.

At 4 P. M. on Monday, the 15th February 1869, a Deputation of the Members of the Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Moulvie Abbass Ally Khan, *Vice-President*; Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, *Honorary Secretary*; Moulvie Khadim Hossain, Moulvie Mohomed Abdoor Rowoof, Hukeem Syud Ahmud Mirza, Moulvie Abdool Hukeem, Doctor Meer Ushruff Ally, *Members of the Committee of Management*; Prince Mohomed Sha Allum, Prince Mahomed Hoormuz Shah, Prince Mohomed Walagohur Shah, Prince Mahomed Azeemoodeen, Nuwab Ahmud Ally Khan, *Members of the Mysore Family*; Nuwab Syud Ahmud Ruzza Khan, *of the Chitpore Family*; Nuwab Mohomed Ally Shah, *of Sirdhanah*; Hajee Mirja Abdool Kureem Sheerazee; Hajee Mohomed Jafeer Isfihanee; Syud Moortuza Bihbihanee; Shaikh Ibrahim; Hukeem Mirza Ally Khan; Nuwab Mehdy Kooly Khan; Nuwab Syud Ahmud Kooly Khan; Captain Hedayut Ally Khan Bahadoor; Aga Mohomed Hossain Sheerazee; Moulvie Mohomed Allum; Intizamooddowlah; Moulvie Syud Abool Hussun; Moulvie Syud Auli Ahmud; Assud Ally Khan; Moulvie Nuwab Jan; Moonshee Mohomed Murdan Ally Khan; Khajah Wuheed Jan; Moulvie Zoolfukkar Ally; Moulvie Syud Busharut Ally; Meer Mohomed Ismaeel; Moulvie Kulsemoor Ruhman; Meer Ufzul Hossain.

On His Excellency coming to the Hall, where they were assembled, Moulvie Abdool Luteef introduced to His Excellency the Vice-President and Members of the Committee of Management and other Noblemen and Gentlemen that were present.

He then read the following Address, and in doing so, made the following remarks:—

I regret much to inform your Excellency that the President of our Society, *Kazee Abdool Barree*, is exceedingly indisposed, and therefore unable to do himself the honor of waiting on your Excellency on this occasion, and he has desired me to inform your Excellency of the great regret he feels for it. He and the other Members of the Committee and Society have requested me to read the Address, and I do so with your Excellency's permission:—

To the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K. P. and G. M. S. I., *Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

May it please Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, we beg to approach your Excellency to say a few words of welcome to these shores, and to solicit from your Excellency a continuance of the countenance and favor which your Excellency's Predecessor extended to the Society, thereby increasing its sphere of influence and usefulness.

As may perhaps be already known to your Excellency, the Society which we have the honour on this occasion to represent, is composed of Mahomedan Noblemen and Gentlemen of various ranks and professions from many of the Provinces of India, British and Native; for though having its Head-Quarters in Calcutta, the Society has succeeded in enlisting in active co-operation in its subjects, the leading members of Mahomedan Society throughout Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and even of the Panjab, Oudh, Rajpootana, and the Deccan. And they have combined together for the purpose of promoting, to the best of their ability, the growth of an inclination on the part of the rising generation of Mahomedans to share in the benefits of education and the means of general progress so freely held out by the British Government to all classes in the Empire. This the Society has undertaken to do, by means of Lectures in Arabic, Persian, and Ordoo, delivered at the Monthly Meetings on subjects connected with Western Literature and Science, or on select portions of Arabic and Persian Literature; selections from which Lectures are afterwards printed and circulated throughout the country. The Society has also had the advantage of Lectures in English delivered by English Gentlemen of learning and ability, which have been interpreted to the audience in the Vernacular, and some of which have been illustrated by experiments. Lastly, the Society holds an Annual Conversazione in the Town Hall, at which members and friends have the opportunity of meeting European gentlemen in friendly, rational intercourse, and of having their interest excited and attention directed to some of the most important Physical Sciences of the West.

A consciousness of material progress and prosperity under the protection of the British Power is no doubt an essential element in the feeling of loyalty by which that Power is regarded by all its Indian Subjects: but the Society believes that education is the most essential agency by which that consciousness can be induced, and the Society strictly confines itself to the aid of educational efforts among the community for which it exists. As it thus endeavours, as far as lies within its means, to help the educational policy of the Government, we respectfully request that your Excellency will vouchsafe to it a continuance of the encouragement which has hitherto been bestowed upon it by your Predecessor.

His Excellency then made the following reply:—

Mr. Vice-President, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the words of welcome to the shores of India contained in your Address. The objects for which your Society has been formed must always command the sympathy and support of every man who really desires the extension of education throughout the Queen's dominions in India.

Though it is the duty of Government to assist and encourage, by every means in its power, the progress of knowledge, yet it is to the independent efforts of the Natives of India themselves that we must mainly look for the most important results.

An organization, such as yours, commanding such wide ramifications, and spreading over a large portion of the country, must have the effect of developing among thousands of your countrymen a desire not only for the study of Oriental Classics, but for a full acquaintance with the Literature of the West.

Most cordially, therefore, do I wish that your efforts may be crowned with success, and it will always be my duty to offer to you any encouragement or assistance which it is in my power to afford.

The Deputation then withdrew.

CURE IS AT HAND!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AS SORE HEADS AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT AND QUINSEY.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skindiseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Cniego-foot		Scald Heads	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, W. C., London; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Dwarknauth Gupto & Co.

EAST INDIAN AGENCY,

EASTGATE HOUSE, ROCHESTER, NEAR LONDON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DULEEP SING, G.C.S.I., and several of the princes and chiefs of the Punjab, Rajpootana, Oudh, Bundelkund, Bengal, Bombay, and Central and Southern India.

MR. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, L.L.D., late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, has established this Agency in England solely for the Native Nobility and Gentry of India.

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Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundelkund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

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THE

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting held on Thursday last, reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent all round.

—Nawabs Syud Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadoor and Nawab Syud Ahmed Ali—the Chitpore Nawabs—have been called to the bar of the Hon'ble Society of the Middle Temple.

—A Telegram announces the death of the Nizam of Hyderabad on the 26th Instant after an illness of a few days.

—We learn from the *Englishman* that a very important experiment has been sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of Lord Ulick Browne, the Commissioner of Chittagong. It appears that no less than 1,270 families applied for leases for lands in the level portions of Chittagong hill tracts, with a view to establish villages and plough cultivation. But before this could be done it would be necessary for them to clear the jungles on the lands on which they proposed to make their settlements. The Commissioner recommended an advance to each family of Rs. 30 which the Lieutenant Governor, after consultation with the Board of Revenue, has sanctioned.

—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good" might, like most other proverbs, be complemented by any wise saw which made an opposite assertion. The gentle breeze which brought rain and fertility to the Province has carried dismay into the hearts of Banias. The gods might declare in favor of rain, the Bania chooses to immolate himself to his avarice. *Indian Public Opinion* hears that four Banias at Kaythal, in the Karnal district, who had been accumulating a vast store of grain with the view of benefiting by the approaching famine, have been driven into despair by the late plentiful showers of rain. Determined not to survive their disappointment, two committed suicide by drowning themselves in a well, whilst the remaining two have fled from a country on which Providence was unkind enough not to inflict a famine.

—The *Poona Observer* says that a certain number of silly bigots—who ought to be sent to begin life again in a Dame's School—known collectively as the Middlesex Magistrates, have, by a great majority, refused to allow the prisoners in the County Gaols the services of a Roman Catholic Chaplain. Whether the majority of Gaol birds are ever affected, either one way or the other, by the exhortations of the prison clergy, may be open to discussion; but to allow the ministrations of a Protestant Chaplain, and to refuse those of a Roman Catholic, on grounds of religious scruple, is a piece of bigotry as impertinent in its assumption, as it is pitiable from the pettiness of character which it displays. One ought to feel very proud that one is not a Middlesex Magistrate.

—The *Delhi Gazette* learns that the late rain has been very general throughout the Punjab, where prices have in consequence fallen very considerably. The great want there was fodder for cattle; corn though dear was not scarce. The *gram* crop has been entirely lost for the season; it is an early crop, and there were no early rains. Horses must fall back upon barley alone, or barley mixed with imported *gram*.

—A court-martial held at Meerut on the 15th instant, Private Richard Dunn of the 105th Regiment was convicted of striking a non-commissioned officer of his regiment while in the execution of his duty and sentenced to eighty four days' imprisonment with hard labour. In confirming the sentence Major General Harris, who at present commands the Division, remarks "The court-martial have not done their duty in awarding so lenient a sentence for violence to a superior officer. I should certainly, but for the delay, have called for a revision. Soldiers must be taught that they are not in any way relieved from responsibility for acts committed while drunk, and that they are equally amenable to punishment as though the act were committed while sober."

—A correspondent of the above paper states that there is a Mahomedan faqueer at Jubbulpore who is said to *subsist* on grass. The writer says "When I expressed my disbelief in the statement the man was produced before me; and in my presence he masticated and swallowed a bundle of dry grass. The faqueer is in good condition, and refused to eat a cake (chuppattie) which was given to him."

—The *Indian Daily News* says that the native community very naturally apprehended when the Indian Contagious Diseases Act was introduced, that it would be made an instrument of malice and oppression more cruel than the most rapacious extortions of the tax collector, or the inquisitorial tortures of the policeman. And the estimate was perfectly correct as the following case will show which has occurred, in Madras, where the act has been working for a few months:—

"On Thursday last, a case was tried at the Town Police Court by Mr. Campbell, in which a native married woman, for whom Mr. Ward appeared, charged a native man named Dhurmalingum, with having given certain information to a public servant, and induced the said public servant to use the power with which he was invested to treat the prosecutrix, and deal with her under the Act, as if she were a woman coming under the operation of the Act. The case for the prosecution being fully established, and not being refuted by the defendant the latter was fined one hundred rupees, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment."

—The same journal hears that the question papers for the Moonktears and Pleaders' examination held on the 10th, 15th, and 18th, instant have been tampered with, in consequence of which the Board of Examiners have recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor the following curious proposal:—

That on examination of one of the papers of the candidates such as shall appear to have successfully answered them, will be put to a further examination on the ground that some of the successful candidates must have stolen the papers. This is mixing the innocent with the guilty, and excluding all those, whose papers were found on comparison not to contain such able and full answers as of those of the suspected successful candidates.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

—The *Indu Prakash* says that the testimonial presented to Dr. Wilson, on Monday the 15th ultimo, was a genuine expression of affection and respect for the Doctor, of all classes of the Indian community. Anglo-Indians and natives, officials, and non-officials, took a pride in the movement and assisted in carrying it out. It was well that the community came out with this substantial token of sympathy, after the sad loss of the Doctor's pious and beloved wife, which must have been a great bereavement to him at this advanced period of life. It will be a consolation to him to think that a whole country appreciates the cares which he has bestowed upon it. The testimonial is also in itself most instructive and worthy of study. Here is a person whose professed occupation is the spread of Christianity, an occupation that would seem to be sufficient to cut off all sympathy from him of the natives of India. But mark, a thoroughly pious life, true benevolence, and genuine philanthrophy have power to make even a Christian Missionary a favourite of the people of India, and one assertion of the Doctor is worthy, we believe, of being stored up in the memory: "The people of India," said he, "are most kind to the stranger, especially when they see that he is seeking their welfare." The services of the Rev. Dr. Wilson to India have been various, and they have been aptly noticed in the address. His exertions, with untiring energy and zeal, for a period of forty years, in the intellectual and moral advancement of the natives of India, his valuable researches in various branches of oriental learning, his pioneering efforts, in the cause of female education, his public lectures in Bombay, his honourable connection with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, his co-operation in the organization and development of the Bombay University, his literary productions such as "Religion of the Parsees," "Lands of the Bible" "History of the suppression of infanticide in Western India," and his personal courtesy and learned aid to distinguished foreigners who visited Bombay—all these received fitting acknowledgment in the address, which gracefully ended as follows:—

"With these services in mind we ask your acceptance of a sum of money contributed by us and others, with intent that the interest thereof shall be used by you during your lifetime in aid of your literary pursuits, and that it shall be ultimately bequeathed by you for the furtherance of philological studies in connection with the University of Bombay in such manner as you may appoint; desiring thereby to express our own sense of your worth, and to secure, so far as it is in our power, that the memory of your labours amongst us shall not die."

—The same paper is glad that the Chief of Vinchoor has been accommodated with a loan of Rs. 30,000 by the Bombay Government, with the sanction of the Viceroy, to be expended in relieving the distress prevailing in the Chief's territory on account of scarcity.

—*Indian Public Opinion* reports that a curious case is now being tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra. A woman kidnapped two girls in Nadaun, brought them up as her own children and married them to wealthy husbands to her own and the young ladies' advantage. The parents have now come forward and claim the spoil.

—The *Indian Daily News* has heard very little concerning the dearth in the Rajpootana and other Native States, since the general suspension of grain duties in November last by the Princes and Chiefs, but the following from Rowah was written about the middle of last month:—"Fifteen deaths from starvation in three days in the village of Oocharah, and twenty in one week in the village of Pipeerah." A small grant has been made by the Allahabad Relief Committee to enable the European Engineer who writes this to afford relief; and in the meanwhile the statement has been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, in order that he may communicate with the Rewah Rajah on the subject.

—At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council held on Friday last the Divorce Bill was taken into consideration and passed. It will have effect from the 1st of April next.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear has given a donation of Rs. 30 in aid of the Panihatty Government-Aided Girls' School.

—A London Telegram announces that on the 25th Ultimo in the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll introduced a bill to provide for National Education in Scotland, in conformity with the recommendations of the commission appointed in 1864.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question asked by Sir Stafford Northcote, said that the arrangements relative to the scholarships recently established in India were still under consideration.

Replying to Mr. Stacpoole, Mr. Grant Duff promised to produce the papers relative to the Nawab of Tonk.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Grant Duff said that the question relative to the removal of the Capital of India, now being discussed, was not at present in any shape under the consideration of Government.

—The following items have been furnished by the Financial Department:—The Punjab Government having enquired whether any and what rate of discount is to be allowed on the sale of Telegraph stamps, the Financial Department has decided that no discount shall be allowed until it is compulsory on the public to put on their own stamps.

—The Government of India has subscribed to 200 copies of Mr. W. W. Hunter's Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan languages of India at Rs. 16 per copy.

—The grant of leave to Law Officers was formerly regulated by the old Covenanted Civil Service Rules of 8th June 1855, which have been superseded by the New Furlough Rules of June 1868. As, however, the new Rules have not formally been extended to Law Officers, a question was raised by the Accountant General, Madras, as to how leave to such Officers should now be granted. It has been decided in the Financial Department that until further orders the leave of Law Officers shall be governed by the Rules of 1855.

—Lieutenant Colonel Horne, of the 103rd Foot, is engaged in taking photographs of ancient buildings in the vicinity of Gwalior. The work will probably occupy two months, and for that period he has been permitted to draw an allowance of Rs. 5 per diem.

—The amounts sanctioned for the Agricultural Exhibitions at Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Agra were as follow:—

Nagpore	..	.. Rs.	5,000
Jubbulpore	..	.. „	5,000
Agra	..	.. „	10,000
	TOTAL	.. Rs.	20,000

The amounts expended on the purchase of contributions at Bombay and the Mofussil, including contingencies, transmission charges, &c., were—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Nagpore	. ..	5,678	8	7
Jubbulpore	.. ..	3,951	4	10
Agra	.. ..	9,687	8	3
TOTAL	..	19,317	5	8

Of this expenditure the following sums have been realized by the sale of articles:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Nagpore	.. ..	2,035	13	8
Jubbulpore	.. ..	1,503	6	9
Agra ..	.. ..	6,328	4	5
Total	..	9,867	8	10

The net expenditure was thus Rs. 9,449-12-10, of which Rs. 2,240 worth of articles were transferred to the Akola Exhibition and Rs. 191 remain in hand, reducing the net expenditure on account of the three Exhibitions to Rs. 7,018-12-10.

—The memorial from certain Chaplains appointed on or after the 11th January 1854, praying that they may be permitted to retire on full pension after a service of 15 years, has been negatived by the Secretary of State.

—The Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint has reported to Government that the new Assay Office is now complete in all particulars, and that no effort has been wanting to render it and the laboratory arrangements connected with it as thoroughly efficient as possible.

—The *Englishman* notices a rumour to the effect that His Excellency the Viceroy and suite will leave Calcutta for Simla about the 20th or 22nd Instant.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

—The *Rochester and Chatham Journal* of 10th January last reports that about six weeks ago a man named Morris attempted to blow up the house of a farmer named Richard Richards. Having stolen a bag of powder from a mining magazine in the neighbourhood, he placed it inside a kitchen window and fired it. The roof was destroyed, and the windows blown into the garden, but providentially not one of the ten persons in the house was hurt. The miscreant, however, was "hoisted with his own petard," and was found at some distance, with his clothes all burnt off his body, and frightfully scorched. He has been in the hospital ever since, and although still suffering, was sufficiently recovered to appear before the magistrate. He was committed for trial.

—We learn from the same journal that the Judges both in England, Scotland, and Ireland, appear determined to give full effect to the clause in the new act regulating the trial of disputed elections which provides that no petition shall fail on account of mere technical *laches*. A decision was given at Edinburgh against Mr. Grieve, the sitting member for Greenock, who sought to get rid of a petition against his return because it did not comply with the regulations laid down. A more important decision was that in the Court of Common pleas, in respect to the petition against Mr. W. H. Smith, the sitting member for Westminster, who claimed that the petition should be taken off the file because it did not furnish the particulars required by the statute and by the rules framed under it. All the information given by the petition was that "the said W. H. Smith was, by himself and other persons on his behalf, guilty of bribery, treating, and undue influence before, during, and after the said election," but not until three days before the trial was he to know the names of the persons said to be bribed or the agents who bribed them. This gave very insufficient time for the defence, and in the meantime the petitioners were actually advertising and touting for evidence. The Lord Chief Justice refused a rule, the Court adhering to the orders laid down. The first trial under the new act for the suppression of corrupt practices at elections commenced on the 12th January, before Justice Willes, in the Town Hall, Windsor. The member petitioned against is Mr. Roger Eykyn (L.) and the seat is claimed for Colonel Gardner (C.) the unsuccessful candidate, on the grounds that bribery and treating were resorted to. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Eykyn 803; Gardner, 795; and the majority therefore to be rubbed off is only 8. The plaintiff and defendant were both present, and were received with cheers and hisses by those assembled. Upon this the judge stated that the proceedings would be strictly judicial, and no demonstration of feeling would be permitted. Mr. O'Malley opened the case for the petitioners, and, as a large number of witnesses will, it is said, be called, the proceedings are expected to occupy some days. The Irish Court of Common Pleas unseated Mr. Devereux, the Liberal sitting member for Wexford, on somewhat curious grounds. At the election a Mr. Motte had the show of hands, and Mr. Devereux demanded a poll. Afterwards Mr. Motte withdrew from the contest; and the Sheriff thereupon declared Devereux elected without going through the formality of polling a few votes. It does not appear from the telegram whether or not Mr. Motte was declared by the Court to be the member, he having had the show of hands.

—The *Dacca News* notices the invention of an ingenious instrument of torture by a Mr. John Bennett, Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary. Our contemporary fears Mr. Bennett's experience has been singularly unhappy. To prevent the prisoners from sleeping at their daily tasks he has been compelled in self-defence to invent a one-legged stool which keeps the unfortunate prisoner not only wide-awake, but nervously on the alert to prevent himself falling. The constant attention needed to achieve this desirable end must be a greater hindrance to the work than sleeping, and calculated therefore to have exactly the opposite ultimate effect desired by the zealous Superintendent.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

—*Indian Public Opinion* announces the death of the most illustrious of modern Hindustani poets, Nawab Asadullah Khan, surnamed *Ghalib*, of Delhi. He expired on the 15th ultimo at Delhi at the advanced age of 73 years. Since the days of *Souda Meer* down to the times of *Zouk* and *Momen*, who both died shortly before the mutiny, and in whose days *Urdu* is said to have reached its perfection, no poet can vie with *Ghalib* of Delhi. The productions of his genius will ever be regarded by Orientalists as models, the best *Urdu* ever spoken or written in either verse or prose. His verses in the Persian language vie with the *Urfi* of Shiraz, *Baidill*, *Sayeb*, and *Ghani* of Cashmere. His beautiful verses in Persian, when produced at Ispahan and Teheran, were not only admired by the literary community of those seats of Persian learning, but were unanimously acknowledged by them as the best productions of this age in Persian literature. His pupils, in the science of poetry, will be found in the remotest parts of Hindustan wherever *Urdu* is the language of the country. His loss to the literary world has been great, and will be deplored throughout all the parts of India where the fame of literary merit has reached.

—We learn from the *Rochester and Chatham Journal* that readings interspersed with musical performances were lately given by several gentlemen in St. John's school, Ordnance-place. The concluding reading was by Dr. Knighton, LL. D., a gentleman well known in the literary world. The sketch he selected was by Lover "Rory O'More's present to the priest;" he read it in his usual splendid style, keeping the risible faculties of his audience upon the full strech throughout.

—The *Home News* says that education continues to be the subject of animated discussions in Holland. Since the organic law of 1857 was passed, a great number of schools have been supported by the State, and poor children admitted gratuitously, but no religious instruction whatever is given. Catholics, Protestants, or Jews, can send their children to the same schools, without religious animosity being excited; and if this is an advantage, the danger is also very great, as the children belonging to families without religion are by this means deprived of all religious instruction. The Protestant party are against the law of 1857. The members, though few in number, are influential men, and though Conservative in politics, always in the election oppose those Conservatives who differ from them on this question, and rather ally themselves to the Catholics, who of course, are not favorable to the law of 1857.

—The *Pioneer* reports that a grand Durbar will be held at Agra in November next in honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

—The *Madras Mail* states that the Directors of the Bank of Madras have resolved to open a Branch Bank at Guntoor, a large cotton mart in the Kistna District.

—The following telegram dated, Bombay, 2nd March, has been placed at the disposal of the *Englishman*:—"The General Post Office has been burnt down. The overland and other letters have been saved. The office records of the Post Master General have been entirely destroyed."

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

—According to the *Delhi Gazette* it has been settled that the meeting between the Viceroy and the Amir of Cabul is to take place at Umballa, not at Lahore, on or about the 20th of March. Durbar arrangements are about to be made. The interview is to be conducted with every possible eclat and observance of ceremony. Our contemporary's information that the Amir's advanced guard had reached Peshawur, and that the Amir himself would shortly advance by marches, has proved correct.

—The Lucknow correspondent of our contemporary says that the return of Sir George Couper to his former appointment in the province has surprised many, and led to various speculations and surmises. The intention of Lord Mayo to limit the number of his Council when at Simla, is said to be the cause of Sir George's unexpected return.

—The Central Provinces correspondent of the above paper asks "why is there all sham secrecy put on, in alluding to the officer who is to succeed Sir Dinkur Rao in Rewah? Now it is some "gallant Major employed in Central India;" and again "Major——" whom the Maharajah of Rewah has selected to be his prime minister. Can there be any harm in at once announcing, that the officer is no other than Major Willoughby Osborne?"

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH 1869.

BABOO JUGGODISH NATH ROY, District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, has taken two months' leave of absence. We are glad that Baboo Gudadhur Khan, an able, energetic and experienced Police Officer, has been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to officiate for Baboo Juggodish Nath. His Honor could not have made a better selection.

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SIR RICHARD Temple will deliver his Budget statement to-day.

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WE SEE IT stated that Mr. Horace Cockerell, who lately officiated as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, has been appointed to act for Mr. Stuart Hogg as Chairman of the Justices, and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

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GUNNESH CHUNDER SIRCAR *versus.* SECRETARY OF STATE.

THIS was a case which has been lately decided by Mr. Justice Phear in the Original side of the High Court. In the judgment of His Lordshship we find the following summary of the facts which gave rise to the suit:—

"The plaintiff, on the 6th November, 1863, entered into two contracts with the defendant. By one of these he undertook for a specified remuneration to carry from the Akra Farm to the site of the new High Court so much bricks and soorkey, as should be required for that building. It was also stipulated that the plaintiff would convey the bricks and soorkey at the rate of not less than 4 lacs of bricks and 10,000 cubic feet of soorkey, in each month during the period occupied in erecting the building, and on the other hand, that the defendant should supply the plaintiff at Akra with sufficient quantities of bricks and soorkey to enable him to perform and complete his contract. The other contract was to carry bricks and soorkey on like terms from Akra to the site of the new Post and Telegraph Office building. In each case, the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the sum of Rs. 250, as security for the due performance of the contract. The plaintiff duly entered upon these contracts, and continued to carry the bricks and soorkey furnished to him for that purpose by the defendant until (in the characteristic words of Mr. Barnfather) 'the contracts were taken from him' about the end of the year 1865. The plaintiff declares that this step on the part of the Government was wrongful and without jurisdiction; he says, that he was at that time, and always has been, ready and willing to perform his contract, and he brings this action to recover damages for the loss of profits, which he would have earned had he been allowed to go on with his undertaking, till the completion of the two buildings respectively; and he also sues to get back the Government paper deposited by him as security, together with the interest accrued thereon."

We learn from the same judgment that the defence set up by Mr. Barnfather the agent of the Government in this matter was that, in October, 1865, the contract was rescinded by the consent of both the contracting parties. M. Barnfather was examined on this point and it appeared from the examination that the alleged rescission was nothing more than a marvellous inference made by Mr. Barnfather from "the tone in which the plaintiff spoke, and the way in which he shook his head" at an interview between him and the plaintiff which took place about the month of October or November, 1865, and where the plaintiff speaking in Bengali was interpreted to Mr. Barnfather by one Shamapodo. We are indeed at a loss to understand whether Mr. Barnfather was serious or in jest when he spoke to the above effect in his examination. If he was serious he was surely proving himself to the Court that he was a very inefficient man, hardly deserving of the post in which the Government has placed him. In spite of what he said, however, it was found by the Court that the plaintiff was allowed to carry on his work for some two or three weeks after the date of the above interview and it was also found that Mr. Barnfather had invited tenders for the conveyance of bricks and soorkey without giving any notice to the plaintiff. Under the circumstances of the case, the Court has awarded damages to the plaintiff which amount to the large sum of Rs. 15,307.

Now the question which occurs to us is—who is to pay the damages which the Court has awarded to the plaintiff? We have not the slightest doubt that, as matters stand at present, the payment will be made by the Secretary of State, or, which is the same thing, by the public whom he represents. But is it fair, we ask, that the public should be ultimately called upon to satisfy a decree for damages in a case like this? Our readers cannot have failed to observe that the conduct of Mr. Barnfather in the affair of this contract was in the highest degree self-willed, capricious, unjust and arbitrary. Mr. Justice Phear himself, in attempting to estimate the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled, has expressed himself in the following way:—

"Having regard to the arbitrary manner in which the Government officers terminated the plaintiff's work, and the unfairness towards him exhibited by the issuing of general invitations for tenders without notice to him, while he was, according to the very terms of their own communication, waiting further orders, and also, considering their unjustifiable neglect of his ultimate letter of remonstrance, I think that this is a case in which a jury would give damages on a liberal scale." Mr. Barnfather, then, has evidently no apology to make in justification of his conduct in this matter. He has not spoken of any laches on the part of the Government. He has not shown that his conduct, such

it has been, was in conformity with the directions of his official superiors. He himself, we will hope, will not venture to say that he has acted wisely and with reason. He will not at least consider his mistake to be one of those which arise from errors of judgment and which men constantly commit amidst the bustle and confusion of official work? This, therefore, is a case in which the burthen of paying damages ought to be transferred from the Secretary of State to his agent whoever he be. A public officer, entrusted like Mr. Barnfather with the expenditure of public money, ought to be cautious, circumspect and considerate in all his actions; and what is of far more consequence, he ought to be rational, so to say, even in his mistakes. Whenever his mistakes are of a character which can not be explained by making the allowance which is necessary to be made on the score of inevitable errors of judgment, he becomes, we are inclined to think, *personally* liable for all the consequences of his mistakes. A public officer, it cannot be denied, is responsible to the Government which he serves and what would be the meaning of his responsibility if, as in a case like this, he should not be called upon to suffer the consequences of his unjustifiable mistakes? We would, therefore, ask the authorities to consider whether some provision ought not to be added to the regulations of the Public Works Department empowering the Secretary of State to recover from the officers of the Department *personally* whatever sums the State will pay under decrees obtained in *a case like this.* It is neither fair nor just that the public money, itself obtained by so many vexatious and oppressive modes of taxation, should be made accountable for the *wilful* and *unjustifiable* mistakes of responsible public officers.

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THE RENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

THE Select Committee appointed by the Bengal Legislature to report on Mr. Rivers Thompson's Bill has submitted a revised draft embracing the whole law of landlord and tenant. The substantive law as laid down in Act X of 1859 and Act VI of 1862 remains unaltered. The procedure has however been considerably altered by making the Civil Procedure Code applicable in its integrity to the trial of rent suits. This is we think a change for the better. Cases often arise which the imperfect procedure laid down in Act X of 1859 does not provide for, and Revenue Courts are often obliged to have recourse to Act VIII of 1859 without any legal warrant except general equitable considerations.

We are not at all sure whether the proposed transfer of rent suits from Revenue to Civil Courts will be a change for the better.

In the Civil Administration Report of 1867, the High Court commented unfavorably on the results of the trials of rent suits by Collectors and Deputy Collectors, and recommended the change which forms the ground work of Mr. Rivers Thompson's Bill. We are prepared to prove that for most of the blunders committed by the Revenue Courts the High Court is primarily responsible.

There is scarcely a Section of Act X of 1859, and Act VI of 1862, the construction of which is not still doubtful or was not till lately doubtful in consequence of the conflicting rulings of the High Court.

It is still an open question whether a change in the rent of a fractional part of an undivided *istemrree* tenure vitiates the whole tenure. Till the 31st May 1867 it was doubtful whether a right of occupancy was transferrable. There was a mass of contradictory decisions as to the liability of a zemindar to be sued by a putneedar in the Revenue Courts for abatement of rent till the matter was settled by a Full Bench ruling. It is still doubtful whether a co sharer can sue for his share of the rent when his share is disputed.

Whether Revenue Courts can or cannot incidentally inquire into questions of right and title has all along been hotly disputed. A Full Bench has indeed ruled that Revenue Courts may inquire even into the validity of *wills* (documents apparently within the exclusive cognizance of Civil Courts), when such inquiry is necessary for the due administration of justice; (Vide case of Beni Madhav Ghose, 11th September 1866) but we have lately seen some Divisional Benches boldly and openly set this ruling at defiance though as a Full Bench ruling it was binding on them all.

It is useless to multiply instances. Every one who takes the trouble of reading the rulings of the High Court in rent suits is able to swell this list of conflicting rulings to an enormous length. When the highest judicial authority in the country gives such contradictory decisions, no wonder that Collectors and Deputy Collectors commit blunders still more gross. But we fail to see how this state of things can be remedied by transferring rent suits to Civil Courts whilst the High Court itself is blundering.

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THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

ON Saturday the 27th ultimo the annual convocation of the Calcutta University was held at the Town Hall. The gathering was larger we suppose than in any previous year and was owing undoubtedly to His Excellency the Viceroy having taken the chair. The number of graduates in the different faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law and Civil Engineering taken together was 160. We regret to see, however, that there were only two medalists—the one a graduate who had taken Honors in philosophy, the other the first B. L. of the year. It does not speak much in favor of the Presidency College that only one of the graduates whom it sent up this year to the Honor Examination was placed in the first class. The Convocation was opened by the presentation of degrees by the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Seton-Karr. This proceeding occupied upwards of three quarters of an hour. Mr. Seton-Karr then addressed the assembly. Here we cannot help remarking that the address was not preceded by the reading of any annual report of the University. Such a report is extremely desirable and its omission at the annual convocations of our University renders those convocations materially defective in interest. It is true that the Vice-Chancellor's address generally touches upon some points in the history of the University, but the reference is always so summary in its character that it only excites instead of satisfying the curiosity of the public. Annual reports are read at the convocations of the Bombay and Madras Universities and we should be very much delighted to see a similar practice obtaining in our own.

Mr. Seton-Karr's address was in one sense very able and interesting. It displayed great powers of oratory and elocution, though we are inclined to think that it was on the whole too formal, cumbrous and inelegant. Mr. Seton-Karr's panegyric on Sir John Lawrence was no doubt very gorgeous and we agree with him in the sentiments which he expressed regarding the life and character of our late Viceroy. Mr. Seton-Karr's description of his audience fain aspired, we imagine, to rival the excellence of Macaulay's description of the various classes and ranks of Englishmen who were assembled to witness the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The dissertation on the variety of causes on which depends the fame of the soldier on the one hand and of the statesman on the other, concluding as it did with a sort of chivalrous allusion to Napier of Magdala and to Sir John Lawrence, was almost a master-piece of literary portraiture. But it is a question whether the dissertation was not a commonplace and an out-of-place commonplace to boot. For, who will deny for a moment that with so many momentous and undecided educational questions of our own country inviting thought and enquiry—questions, peculiarly fitted to be discussed, however popularly and cursorily, by the Vice-Chancellor of the greatest educational institution in Asia—who will deny, we say, taking this into consideration, that a dissertation on the distinct causes of military fame and political renown was anything but pertinent and sober? But we sincerely grieve to say that some of the best sentences and thoughts uttered by Mr. Seton-Karr lost all their beauty and interest from the circumstance of those sentences being preluded by a sort of pedantic reference to authors of learning and reputation. Considering the triteness of the points discussed by Mr. Seton-Karr it will be foolish enough to think that he stood in need of any acknowledged authority to bear him out in the truth of the maxims or propositions which he explained and illustrated. The only motive, therefore, which we can discover for the quotations contained in the Vice-Chancellor's address, is one which, considering Mr. Seton-Karr's reputation as an Anglo-Indian writer and speaker, we cannot attribute to him without some hesitation. To the same or a similar motive,

or to an entire misunderstanding of the peculiar nature of the occasion on which he was addressing, must be ascribed Mr. Seton-Karr's allusion to the recent performance of some Greek or Latin play in England and his remarks on the decline of classical study in the English Colleges and Universities. Did Mr. Seton-Karr, by making that allusion and those remarks, mean to say that Greek and Latin ought to be studied in our Colleges and Schools? We will not be so impertinent as to answer this question in the affirmative. A dissertation on the study of Greek and Latin would be not only important but most necessary in any University address in England, where the controversy regarding the merits and demerits of such a study is still undecided. But in India, where the study of the Latin language and literature can only be witnessed and tolerated as a rare and isolated occupation, in hours of leisure and recreation, any allusion, however slight, to the study of European classics in a University address must be regarded as wholly irrelevant, meaningless and pedantic.

Mr. Seton-Karr was, to our thinking, somewhat right in saying that in this country political considerations mix more largely in educational questions than they do in England. On this point he spoke as follows:—

"In India, on the contrary, it may be truly said that the first and paramount consideration in educational questions is the state of the country and the feelings of the people. The causes which contract or expand the desire of education, which bar our advance or stimulate us to greater exertions, are to be found deep-seated in the habits and customs of the masses, and it may be even said with truth, that education is actually affected by the physical aspect of the country and by the operations of nature itself."

We will make two observations with reference to these statements. In the first place, whilst admitting the truth of the remark that our habits and customs interfere greatly with our educational undertakings, we cannot but regard as wholly unnecessary the subsequent effusion of Mr. Seton-Karr's eloquence on what he called "the legacies bequeathed to us by a by-gone civilization." For "the legacies of a by-gone civilization" are those very social habits and customs which enter into the political considerations stated in the preceding extract. This is an instance of prolixity and carelessness which is almost unpardonable. In the second place, it seems to us that, according to Mr. Seton-Karr, education in this country alone is affected by the physical aspect of the country and "the operations of nature." For, besides the statement on this point contained in the preceding extract, Mr. Seton-Karr said:—"The truth is that moral and material works in this country act and react on each other." This remark, though it contains great and cogent truth, seems to imply that moral and material works do *not* act and react on each other in any other country of the globe—which is a serious mistake. Mr. Seton-Karr should have expressed this idea in another form.

After Mr. Seton-Karr had finished speaking His Excellency Lord Mayo, as Chancellor of the University, addressed the convocation. We have given the whole of Lord Mayo's speech in another place and we will, therefore, refrain from making any lengthened comments upon it. But we cannot help observing in this place that, considering its style, its simplicity and its earnestness, His Lordship's speech was more beautiful though it was less pompous than that of Mr. Seton-Karr. Mr. Seton-Karr's eloquence seemed to have proceeded from a laborious exercise of the hand. Lord Mayo's eloquence seemed to have been the natural eloquence of the heart—the eloquence which gushes out of itself and needs no art to give it any definite form or colour. The speech of the Chancellor was sweeter than that of the Vice-Chancellor.

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THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

WE are sorry that medical rigour prevented our personally repairing to the last Conversazione of this now eminent society—a society which may well be called a new power in the State and the importance and weight of which has been recently acknowledged by the Viceroy. We are happy to learn however from gentlemen possessing stronger nerves and who are fully equal to the effort of mingling with three thousand men of all ranks and sects, that the gathering was a most interesting one and fully sustained the past credit of the Association. The sights and shews and philosophical experiments attracted crowds of eager observers including the Governor-General, the Lieutenant Governor, the Finance Minister, the Chief Justice and other high dignitaries of the State. All classes felt at home in the gathering, so judicious were the arrangements made by the energetic and public spirited Secretary of the Association Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor and every body returned home exceedingly pleased with himself and the world at large.

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THE *Englishman* understands that the Civil Surgeon of a large station in Eastern Bengal has been fined Rs. 300, and bound over to keep the peace,—himself in Rs 1,000, with two sureties in Rs. 500 each,—for assaulting a native District Superintendent of Police. His conduct has also been officially reported to the Commissioner of the Division.

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THE SECOND DRAMATIC performance for the entertainment of European gentlemen came off last evening at Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore's residence. Sir William and Lady Mansfield and a large number of other ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion.

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COLONEL DALY, C. B., will succeed Colonel Meade, C. S. I., as Governor General's Agent at Indore. Major General Chamberlain, C. S. I, will be Colonel Daly's successor at Gwalior.

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AT A SPECIAL General Meeting of Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, the following Resolution was carried:—"That, subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, six months' leave of absence be granted to the Chairman of the Justices under Sections 15 and 16 of Act VI. of 1863, on a salary of £50 per month, and that permission be granted to him to rejoin his appointment from the date of his arrival at Bombay, and to remain at that place about a week, to enable him to inspect its municipal arrangements; and that the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to appoint a Justice to officiate as Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police, during the absence of Mr. Hogg, on the understanding that his salary will be Rs. 2,500 per month, with Rs. 500 per month as house allowance." Coomar Suttyanund Ghosal moved the following Resolution:—"That as it is desirable for the Chairman to avail himself of his visit to Europe to inspect the municipal arrangements in some of the chief cities, the Justices sanction the payment from the General Municipal Fund of Mr. Hogg's actual expenses on this account up to a maximum of £200, and direct that Messrs. Coutts and Co. be authorised to pay his bills up to that limit, forwarding the same in due course for submission to the Finance Committee." The resolution was seconded by Baboo Roma Nauth Tagore, but after some discussion withdrawn. In objecting to the resolution Mr. Roberts justly remarked that the Justices should not get into the habit of voting money even for a good purpose in this off hand way, and when they desired to expend money, the necessary forms should be gone through.

LORD MAYO'S ADDRESS AT THE CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, GRADUATES AND UNDER GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I rejoice most sincerely that I did not accede to the suggestion made by your Vice-Chancellor, with more modesty, I think than discretion, that I should take a leading part in the proceedings of this day. Had I acceded to that suggestion, you would not have had the opportunity of hearing one of the most eloquent and appropriate addresses that has ever been delivered on such an occasion.

Gentlemen, I can assure you that I appreciate most deeply the privilege of having heard that address. I am sure that I express the sentiments of all present when I say that we feel deeply indebted to our Vice-Chancellor for the able and interesting oration which he has just delivered. There is one subject, however, to which I cannot refrain from alluding, and that is to express to you on this my first appearance in public since my assumption of the office of Governor-General, what satisfaction it gives me to concur in those rich and eloquent phrases in which the Vice-Chancellor referred to my eminent predecessor. Those remarks I am sure went home to all your hearts, and I believe that if the Vice-Chancellor had been gifted with even more eloquence than that which he has displayed to-day in describing the great qualities of that distinguished man who has lately left our shores, he might have said much more with the entire concurrence of every person in this assemblage.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to add anything to those heart stirring words and I will only say, speaking in the presence of many who knew him well that an honester man or one who was determined to do what was right never filled the high post of Governor-General, than Sir John Lawrence. But why should I pursue this subject further.

"His signal deeds and prowess high
"Demand no sounding eulogy,
"Ye saw those deeds—
"Why should his praise in verse be sung?
"The name that dwells on every tongue
"No minstrel needs."

Gentlemen, it would certainly be out of place here in addressing such an assembly, were I to attempt to dilate upon that which you all thoroughly appreciate, namely, the inestimable advantages of education. Were I to do so I could only repeat that which has been said far better than I could say it, a thousand times before. It is indeed especially unnecessary when I see before me so many who have drank deep of the mortal spring and have found its waters sweet.

I have little doubt that all the young men who hear me now have discovered, in a greater or a less degree, that learning brings with it its own exceeding great reward.

The numbers in which they are assembled and the toil which they must have undergone in obtaining their honors and degrees, show how deeply they appreciate the boon which has been placed within their reach.

There was a time, Gentlemen, when doubts have been entertained as to the prudence and expediency of offering to the Natives of India a wide spread system of national education, nor were these doubts alone confined to India. Many there were in past times who held—and even men of authority and knowledge were known to express such an opinion—that the indiscriminate diffusion of education might have the effect of weakening Government, of making the rich and the great more overbearing and more oppressive, and the poor more discontented with their lot. But I believe that these notions belonged to the fossil era of thought. If they are still entertained by any number of persons their fallacy is so well ascertained that the holders of them content themselves with impressing their views on their friends in private.

Gentlemen, the course that has been taken in this country with regard to this great question was taken for no political object.

Those great and wise men who at no very distant time established that system from which though still in its infancy you have already so much benefited, never waited to consider whether that which they were doing would strengthen or weaken the hands of the Government.

They believed that to offer the means of acquiring knowledge to the inhabitants of this great continent was a sacred and a paramount duty; and they went forward in their work without fear or hesitation.

To your fellow subjects of the United Kingdom Parliament and Government have made the most strenuous exertions to extend the means of diffusing knowledge, and to enlist on the side of education the sympathies of the entire Nation.

To you the same advantages have been given, and as nearly as possible the same system has been established in your Schools, Colleges, and Universities, as in operation at home—the determination on the part of your Rulers being to do in this matter what is right, and to leave the results in the hands of God. But be that as it may I can frankly say as the Chief Administrator of a Government that walks in the light of day and courts publicity for all its acts, that we fear not any investigation that the lamp of knowledge may cast upon our path. Compare your laws—the laws by which you are governed—compare them with those which have been devised by sages and learned men of every class, creed and age, and say "are they not good"? Read History and contrast the system of Government under which you live with those which for centuries have existed in this country—does the present system lose by comparison?

Look to the great works which are being daily carried on around you—works by which the life giving stream is carried to the doors of the homes of the poor—works by which communication by signal, by letters or in person have been accelerated in a manner that is almost fabulous, think on all these things and consider whether education will not enable you to appreciate a system which has produced such results. Can we, whose proudest boast is, that during our existence as a nation we have been the pioneers of civilisation and progress in every corner of the world, can we dread the increase of knowledge or the development of learning? No, Gentlemen, we offer you all these great facilities for the acquirement of knowledge and invite you to accompany us on our course unconditionally, freely, willingly, unhesitatingly, ungrudgingly: at the same time I am not without hope that perhaps in the establishment of the school, the College and the University, we may be weaving a golden band which may bind in closer union the subjects of our Queen be they dark or fair, whether they reside in the East or the West or are Members of those communities which are now bursting into life in the Islands of the Southern Seas.

Graduates and under Graduates of the University of Calcutta hesitate not then to advance with energy and spirit on the course that is opened to you. Let not your studies terminate with your Academic career. Keep—carefully keep—throughout your lives all that you have won with so much labor and toil, let no business or pleasure in after life deter you from maintaining actively the studies by which you have already won distinction and honor; and whether you are destined for a professional career or for a life of comparative ease, believe me that by continuing your literary or scientific pursuits you will provide for yourselves the greatest pleasure of your manhood and the best solace of your declining years. But, Gentlemen, in all, the pride of intellectual attainment—and you have every right to be proud of what you have done—remember one great truth that Virtue is above knowledge and that honor is greater than learning. You may depend upon it that for the future men will look with the deepest interest and the keenest curiosity on the influence that the lessons which you have learned in the University of Calcutta will have on your future lives. Show then to the world that study has given you power to appreciate to their full value, truth, honesty, and courage, show to the world that to be learned is also to be good, show to the world that having conquered so many and great difficulties in the acquirement of knowledge, you have obtained also command over yourselves for it is

"Virtue only gives us bliss below,
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know."

CORRESPONDENCE.

BLISSFUL FUTURITY.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—In a recent number of the *Saturday Review* there appeared an amusing article headed "Doctor Positivus.' In that article the programme of certain American Positivists was stated, criticised, and ridiculed. As we must frankly confess that, without further enlightenment, we cannot understand the peculiar doctrines of these occidental positivists, it is not our intention to discuss the bearings of the mysterious Osmosis, or the subtle influence of the all-pervading Germ-force. We merely write to you, Mr. Editor, on the present occasion, to express our astonishment at a statement made by the *Saturday Reviewer* to the effect that existence in this world would be intolerable without the belief in a blissful futurity. Imagine, Mr. Editor, the talented writers of the Saturday supported in their task of playful criticism by one single consolation, the sure and certain hope of a joyous Hereafter—of course it must be taken for granted that all *Saturday Reviewers* will be found among the sheep, no goat could ever have been engaged in inditing the columns of so pious and orthodox a periodical. Now Mr. Editor we are about to make a supposition which is perfectly conceivable, though it may never be actually realised. Let it be assumed that immortality has been satisfactorily proved to be a delusion. Do you think Mr. Editor that, under such circumstances, the learned and light-hearted staff of Saturday Reviewers would sit with their hands folded upon their knees, immoveable and disconsolate, allowing sorrow like a worm in the bud to feed upon their manly cheeks? Would the agitated citizens of London run to and fro, exclaiming, "Hark, in Fleet Street there is heard a cry of lamentation, the Saturday weeping for its aspirations after the eternal and the illimitable, and refusing to be comforted, for they are not?"

Or is it more probable do you think, Mr. Editor, that these pungent satirists of Cumming and Tupper and the great Osmosis, might be induced to dry their salt tears, and once again to enjoy their dinners at the Club, their boxes at the Opera, their horses and their guns, and all those other little social agriments which, in their present frame of mind, are so utterly worthless without a clear though it may be distant prospect of the sparkling walls which surround the New Jerusalem?

I am Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ANTI-HUMBUG.

Holloway's Pills—Liver Complaints, and Disorders of the Bowels.—It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtues of this medicine in the treatment of all affections of the liver, or irregularity of the bowels. In cases of depraved or superabundant bile these Pills taken freely have never been known to fail. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, but they should be taken more sparingly, for every medicine in the form of an aperient, requires caution when the bowels are disordered; though a gentler and more genial aperient than these Pills, in moderate doses, has never yet been discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions, they not only cure the complaint, but improve the whole system.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to officiate, temporarily, as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Ruban to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Baboo Hurrokali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Bhuddruck.

Mr. C. J. Brown to officiate as Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. A. Blair to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Loharduggа.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. Money, C. B., to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Baboo Shumbhoo Chunder Nag, M. A. and B. L., to officiate as Moonsiff of Dhoobree, in Gowalparah.

Mr. G. H. French to be a Member of the Local Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bograh.

Mr. W. K. Clemenston, Assistant Commissioner, Cachar, to have temporary executive charge of the Silchar Jail.

Mr. A. Levien to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore.

Mr. J. D. Ward to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.

Mr. A. Blair to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.

Baboo Gudadhur Khan to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Noakhally.

Mr. W. S. Wells to officiate as Additional Judge of Chittagong.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, Moonsiff of Nickles, to officiate as Moonsiff of Mymensing.

Mr. H. S. Beadon to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Baboo Uma Churn Gangooley to be a Member of the L. C. of P. Instruction at Baraset.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Cutwa.

Baboo Calikadas Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Culna.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jehanabad, for one month.

Baboo Kishen Kishore Ghose, Senior Government Pleader, High Court, for two months.

Mr. F. Bonnaud, Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, for three months.

Dr. H. L. Purves, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gowhatty, for two months.

Mr. W. Cornell, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, for two months.

Baboo Jugodish Nath Roy, District Superintendent of Police, Noakhally, for two months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured without risk or trouble by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

INDIGESTION WITH LANGUOR AND WANT OF ENERGY.

When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

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The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaint should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back, once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

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2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

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4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Gorruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communication can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Culley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867, a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram is now being made. All owners of Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

The 9th January 1869.

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THE

BENGALEE.

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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH:—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

Mofussil *Subscription 13 Rs. 4 Annas yearly in advance, and 15 Rs. 4 Annas, in arrears.*

NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

— *Indian Public Opinion* states with some degree of certainty, that the period is not very remote when the extension of the Kotree line to Mooltan will be undertaken. The work is, at present, a *sanctioned fact*—its commencement only being a question of time. Whether the right or the left bank of the Indus will be chosen, is still a matter of doubt; but our contemporary thinks the country along the Belooch hills will have the preference, the line striking off at an angle from Sukkur to Mooltan, and crossing the Chenab somewhere between Mittonkote and Rajghat.

— It appears from the Punjab *Gazette* that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant a reward of Rs. 500, together with a presentation sword, to Mr. G. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, attached to the North West Frontier Revenue Survey, as an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct when attacked by a body of the Allai tribe on the Hazara border in August last.

— *Indian Public Opinion* announces that the recent outrage on the Kohat frontier has been promptly avenged by one of the most dashing affairs attempted on the frontier for many years. On the night of the 24th, a party of 400 men of the Kohat garrison, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, and accompanied by Captain Cavagnari, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, made a rapid *raid* into the Bazoti and Utmankheyl hills. The result is described in a telegram received this morning:—"From Commissioner to Lieutenant Governor, Peshawur on the 25th, night.

"Kohat raid admirably conducted. Troops back in Kohat Bazoti nearest village surprised. Some cattle plundered and enemy well punished. Our loss two sepoys killed, thirty-one wounded."

— We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the punkah-pulling in the barracks of the European troops in the Bengal Presidency will cost Rs. 60,578-11-6 during the ensuing season. This provides for 290 foremen and 16,894 coolies, an excess of 6 of the former and 616 of the latter over the number employed last year.

— The same journal hears from Saugor, that the Deputy Commissioner there has done well in his arrangements to mitigate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people who have found their way there. "Famine works" continue, some of a description upon which the weakest can be employed. Those who cannot work are, of course, suitably cared for, still some must, we fear, have perished.

Many of those who have sought refuge there have come from Bijour and Punnah; but most from Shahgurh, Heerapore and Tikora. They have often arrived, it is said, so emaciated that a slight attack of diarrhœa or dysentery has carried them off.

— Our contemporary learns from Indore that Holkar intended giving a grand *fete*, to Colonel Meade and the European residents of Indore and Mhow on the concluding day of the Holee festival. His Highness has been unwell the past fortnight, and was unable to take part in the festivities at the *Shivaratee* fair and opening of the Jain temple. Colonel Cadell has also issued invitations for a grand ball and supper during the week.

— The *Indian Daily News* states that a proposition by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to augment the salaries of the Government Pleaders in Bengal has been referred to the Secretary of State. The senior pleader in the High Court draws Rs. 300 exclusive of office charges, the junior Rs. 200, and the pleaders in Mofussil Courts Rupees twenty. But this arrangement was created under an order of things that has passed away. The accessions to the native bar are steadily expanding, its standard has been raised, intelligence and success walk together, and the allowances look inadequate and even insignificant in association with the office. The proposal is to allow the senior Pleader of the High Court Rs. 1,000, the junior Rs. 800, and the pleaders in the Mofussil Courts a corresponding increase. The additional expenditure involved will be considerable, and this is why a reference to the Secretary of State has been necessary.

— The *Bombay Gazette* states that the Collector and President, Local Funds Committee, Dharwar, in a letter dated the 22nd January last, reported to Government that a forgery had been committed by Mr. J. A. Balfour, employed temporarily on the Irrigation Work in Khandeish, the forged document being a diploma, said to have been received by him as a Civil Engineer from the Dublin University. The Government passed the following resolution on the above letter:—"Mr. J. A. Balfour is not on the regular Public Works establishment, but is merely a surveyor temporarily entertained for job work. His services should be at once dispensed with, and all departments should be informed that he is not eligible for any employment whatever under Government. The Government solicitor should be requested to advise whether Government ought to order this case to be brought for investigation before a Magistrate."

— The gentlemen named below have been appointed Members of the Record Commission:—Dr. F. Mouatt, Messrs. C. Girdlestone, W. Soultar, and H. R. Taylor.

— The Pass-Standard in Mathematics for candidates at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination will in future be 33 instead of as heretofore 25 per cent.

— On Friday last Lord Mayo visited Port Canning, accompanied by the Directors and Secretary of the Port Canning Company.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

— A telegram from Peshawur informs the *Delhi Gazette* that Ameer Shere Ali Khan arrived at that station on the morning of the 3rd Instant.

— The same journal learns that a native has been shot at the Dinapore station by a guard, but under what circumstances our contemporary is unable to determine. We trust strict enquiry will be made into the matter by the proper authorities. The sad occurrence may be due to accident, but there are some accidents that should be placed under the category of inexcusable.

— The above paper states that at a recent execution in New York chloroform was administered to the prisoner, and as soon as he was insensible the drop fell. It is said there were no evidences of pain, and in twelve minutes the pulse ceased to beat.

— Our contemporary notices a rumour to the effect that Sir Henry Durand and Sir Richard Temple are in the field as candidates for the Governorship of the Punjab, when Sir Donald McLeod's tenure of office expires in January 1870.

— The writer of the Week in the Saturday Evening *Englishman* makes the following remarks on the holiday which the Chairman of the Justices is going to enjoy:—"No one, we are sure, will grudge him such temporary relief from those arduous duties which from their very nature have frequently brought him under the lash of public criticism. We do not wish to reanimate the dry bones of recent scandals, though they alone would entitle him to a cessation of that strain of mind incidental to the multifarious duties appertaining to more than one responsible office; but the spectacle of Mr. Hogg asking the Justices for leave of absence is highly instructive, not to say amusing. The Chairman who has ruled the affairs of the Municipality with a high hand and stilled the tongue of many a contumacious Justice, now, "with bated breath and whispered humbleness" asks for a holiday! But the best joke of all is the desire evinced by some of the Justices that their Chairman should not only study and make himself fully acquainted with the working of Municipal institutions at home, but should inspect the Municipal arrangements of the chief cities of Europe. There really must be a touch of sarcasm about this. Is the Chairman of the Municipality of the Capital of India to go to school in the art of Municipal government, and to devote his short leave in fully acquainting himself with the working of English Municipalities, and in inspecting Municipal arrangements of the chief cities of Europe? There are many in India who could give Mr. Hogg a few lessons on the subject of English Municipal law and practice. They could tell him that if he possesses an earnest desire to assimilate the Municipal arrangements of Calcutta to those of England, he would have to unlearn much. The Municipality of Calcutta is bureaucratic, and he holds the portfolio, while in England they are democratic and constituted by public suffrage. In all England he will not find a Commissioner of Police holding the dignified office of Chairman of the corporation, nor that Chairman irresponsible to those over whom he presides. He will find that the Chairman goes through the practice of putting a question to the vote before declaring it to be carried, and is guilty of many other weaknesses which, if Mr. Hogg is an apt scholar, he might much profit by. All that we can do then is to pat him on the back, "tip" him liberally, and wish him well through his new *status pupillari*."

— The following on the evils of Drunkenness has been translated from the Russian for the Saturday Evening *Englishman*:—Two peasants met each

other in bad condition. One says, "God has me, my house and home are burnt down ... in the street." "How can that be" replie other? "Oh! said he, "at Christmas we had great feast, and brandy ... ted my head. I went out to give the horse food, with a light in my hand. I tumbled down, and the candle set my hut on fire and I escaped only with my skin." "How did you fare," "Well I am almost a cripple and my bones were nigh smashed. I also kept Christmas, and drank plenty of brandy, but my friends wanting beer I went to the cellar to draw it. To prevent a fire, I took no candle, but the devil gave me such a tumble downstairs in the dark, that I have lost the use of my legs and thighs; I am quite a cripple, and but half a man." A mutual friend said, "one of you has his house burnt down; the other is a cripple, both are equally to blame. The light is equally injurious to the drunkard as to the ignorant man; but the danger is still greater when there is no light."

—The *Indian Daily News* states that the Commander-in-Chief and Staff will positively leave Calcutta on the 15th instant, halting at Dinapore, to inspect the troops there, and reaching Umballa on the 19th or 20th instant. In consequence of the interview at Umballa, the projected tour of His Excellency to Lucknow, Rohilcund and the new Sanataria, will not take place.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

—According to a London paper there exists an Act of Parliament which provides that in the event of a soldier's death should his effects remain unclaimed by any relatives at the regiment, which nine times out of ten is the case, the money is to be transmitted to the War office. The Secretary of War is then bound to advertise in the newspapers the death of the soldier and the amount of his estate, with instructions to his next of kin to apply for the money. Should the money remain unclaimed, the advertisement is to be repeated a fixed number of times at certain intervals, and after the last insertion if no applicant has come forward, the sum is to be appropriated by the Secretary of State for the purpose of forming a charitable fund, the nature of which the Act does not decide upon, but which, however, it suggests, should be for the benefit of the widows and orphans of private soldiers. Here is a scheme practical and fair to a degree; but the wiseacres at Pall Mall, the same journal adds, have succeeded in rendering it an utter failure by advertising in journals which do not find their way into the homes of the humble folks who have sons or brothers in the army.

—The *Amrito Bazar Potrika* states that from the 1st Instant Dak-carriages are running from Ranaghat to Jessore. They daily leave Jessore with passengers at 10 P. M. and reach Ranaghat the next morning. The *Dak* leaves Ranaghat at 10 A. M. and arrives at Jessore in the evening.

—According to the *Indian Daily News* there will be no interference in the Nizam's country consequent on the death of that prince, beyond this, that the Indian Government will give its thorough support to Sir Salar Jung, who will be Regent, without a Council.

—We learn from the same journal that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh may be expected here about the first week in December next. It is said that Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., now in Europe on furlough, has been selected for the honor of attending the Duke during his stay in India.

—The *Madras Athenæum* says that the Contagious Diseases Act bids fair, under the auspices of Dr. Stanbrough, to become a contagious nuisance to a number of harmless individuals at Madras, while his informers promise to rival in infamy the detestable *delatores* of Tiberius. An instance was given, the other day, of the abominable manner in which this Act had been made to minister to private malice, our contemporary now gives another, and not unsimilar, example of its abuse. On Friday last, says the *Standard*, at the Town Police Court, before Mr. Campbell, a respectable looking native man appeared, through his attorney, Mr. C. Clarke, to prosecute three native subordinates of Dr. Stanbrough's Office for having committed criminal trespass in his (prosecutor's) house. Dr. Stanbrough, after some opposition from the prosecutor's attorney, was allowed, as a special case, and pending a final ruling by the full Court, to appear for the defendants. The allegation of the prosecution was that the prosecutor was living with a mistress in the same house for the past ten years and that the defendants, under orders of Dr. Stanbrough, came to the house on several occasions and insisted on the prosecutor's mistress coming to the Health Office, although the prosecutor repeatedly stated that the woman was not a "common prostitute," but the mistress solely of the prosecutor for the past ten years. The case had arrived at this stage, and Dr. Staubrough was proceeding to cross-examine the prosecutor, when the Magistrate, looking at the Act (4 of 1868) intimated that he thought that there was a technicality which had not been observed by the prosecution before the institution of the action. His Worship referred to the section of the Act which enjoins the before any prosecution could be instituted for anything done under the Act, a month's notice, in writing to the defendant, was necessary. In this case, no such notice had been given, and that, therefore, the action was bad. Mr. Clarke contended that the action was not under the Act of 1868, nor for anything done under that Act; it was a prosecution under the Penal Code for criminal trespass. His Worship replied that trespass was alleged to have arisen from acts done under the Act. The prosecution itself had admitted that the defendants had gone to the prosecutor's house under the lawful commands of Dr. Stadbrough, but were alleged to have committed trespass in having carried out those commands in an unlawful manner. After consulting his colleague, Mr. T. G. Clarke, Mr. Campbell said that Mr. Clarke also was of the same opinion as himself. He would, therefore, dismiss the case, but without prejudice to the prosecutor, who might bring his action a month after he had served a written notice on the defendants, in accordance with the section.

—From the irrigation returns of the North-Western Provinces the *Englishman* learns that the quantity of land irrigated by the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals for the late khurreef crop amounted to 446,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole area cultivated. There had been an increase in the area irrigated during the present year of about ninety percent. from the Ganges Canal and fifty per cent. from the Eastern Jumna Canal.

—The Government of India have sanctioned an additional grant of two lacs of rupees from the Imperial funds for relief works in Chota Nagpore, Patna and Bhangulpore, to be laid out, subject to the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the continued necessity for relief works under the present improved prospects of the country. A grant of Rs. 2,000 has also been made from the Imperial funds for relief works at Sepree in the Central India Agency.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

—The business of the Calcutta Small Cause Court will be carried on from next week in the premises in Mango Lane at the back of Messrs. Charles Nephew & Co. The court will in consequence be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next.

—His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Hon'ble Major Bourke, Major Burne, Captain Brooke, Colonel Strachey and Colonel Rundall, visited Raneegunge on Monday last. The Viceregal party left Howrah by special train at 12-30 A. M. and reached Raneegunge at 5 A. M. His Excellency examined the site of the proposed canal headworks. The mines of the Bengal Coal Company were then descended and examined by Lord Mayo with great interest. His Lordship returned by special Train.

—London telegrams announce that the supplementary estimates for the Abyssinian Expedition have been issued. They amount to £3,600,000. In the House of Commons a debate took place on the night of the 4th Instant relative to the excess in the expenditure for the Abyssinian Expedition. Mr. Lowe stated that the amount already ascertained was £8,783,000, and that the vote of £3,600,000 was required to complete the repayment due to the Indian Government. Mr. Lowe also stated that a further amount might be necessary.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

—The *Madras Athenæum* concludes an article on the Madras Medical College with the following remarks:—"An amount of science sufficient to store the head of a British candidate for a diploma of M. D. is poured for three years into the right ears of lads of low intellect and defective education, and the natural consequence is, that all goes out by the left ears. By efforts of memory the lads manage, under pressure, to retain just enough in their heads to squeeze, sadly thinned in numbers, through their final examinations, and then on leaving all evaporates. The native grades, being far more industrious, keep up a certain amount of knowledge by study, but the East Indians too often never attempt to do so. We think that on the whole the system of lectures on scientific subjects, though it be supplemented by good tutorial instructions, will always fail on lads of inferior intellect, and that it would be far better to train the future subordinates, under senior apothecarries, to the real duties of hospital work; leaving it open to them by observation, and study in good manuals of practice, to qualify themselves, by examination, for a higher grade. Those who showed sufficient aptitude could then be transferred to a good medical college to qualify for commissions in the Indian Medical Department. Probably one college would be sufficient for the whole of India; not but that we should be glad to see a college doing good work in Madras, but at present it is rather anomalous to have a college kept up at great expense, throwing away education on the class unable to profit by it. We are strongly of opinion that greater inducements should be offered to natives of the intelligent and respectable classes, in order that India should profit by the advantages of European science in its most important application. The aptitude of educated natives for the profession of medicine is very great, and we feel convinced that they and not the East Indians, compose the class from which the subordinate department should be recruited."

—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces will reach Agra early this morning. On Friday and Saturday His Honor purposes presiding at the distribution of the prizes in the Government and St. John's Colleges, and visiting the other Educational Institutions.

A Divisional Durbar will also be held on Monday the 15th. The Lieutenant Governor has also expressed a desire to confer with the Municipal and Relief Committees. He will probably leave on Tuesday the 16th.

The Lieutenant Governor will, during his stay, occupy the old Government House, which the Maharajah of Jeypore has kindly placed at His Honor's disposal for that purpose.

—The same paper reports on the authority of the *Spectator* that the librarian of the Indian House has made a most splendid "find." He has discoverd in a chest which had escaped attention nothing less than the library of Timoor, collected by the Mogul in the course of his conquests. Among other treasures are documents of extraordinary value connected with the biography of Mohammed.

—The latest our contemporary has heard of Mr. Lee Smith, to whom every one looks for the early commencement and speedy completion of the important railway line to connect Peshawur with our base of operations in the event of a disturbance on our frontier, is that he was at Wuzeerabad examining the banks of the Chenab for a suitable

locality for a bridge. Only 40 miles of the line is yet actually decided upon, as far as Goojranwallah; the remainder, to Jhelum, being yet an open question.

—*Indian Public Opinion* states that the appeal in the Privy Council, by the Maharajah of Kapoorthulla, has been admitted, and the Viceroy's decision in the case reversed.

—Captain Grey has taken over the office of Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from Captain H. Stansfeld who has been appointed to the Military Secretariat.

—Who is to be the next Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University? In answering this question the *Englishman* justly says that it is no exaggeration to say that, with the exception of Mr. Maine, there is on this side of India no man of sufficient standing for the office, whose qualifications will compare with Mr. Justice Phear's.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

—The *Morning Herald*, in recording the precautionary measures being taken by the Anglo-Indian authorities in view of the threatened famine, rejoices to find that the calamity is no longer to be ignored and that some of the remedial measures are to be merely temporary in their effect. They are in accord with permanent works, more especially those of irrigation, by which alone, apart from the effect of general operations conducing to the prosperity of the people, the recurrence of periodical famines can be averted. The care taken at the present emergency to provide against the peril—the recognition of the fact that the preservation of the lives of the people must be the first consideration, and the settlement of the political policy the second—is a great advance since the days, so little distant, when hundreds of thousands died in Bengal and Orissa from causes which admitted at least of the same means of control.

—The *Pioneer* announces that the Ameer has offered a reward of Rs. 10,000 for the capture of Azim Khan, and the same for that of Abdul Rahman Khan.

—We learn from the *Dacca News* that Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Dacca, has recommended the Government of Bengal to retain the present *putwari* system at Sylhet for a further period of six months from 1st November last. It is stated that the required sanction has been obtained.

—With a view of placing before the Home Direction a simple, yet highly practical plan for extending the Eastern Bengal Railway to Darjeeling, Mr. Prestage, its intelligent Agent, says the above paper, is about to visit England for a time. Mr. Prestage has ere now laid several propositions before the Directors, and urged upon them repeatedly the utility and great advantages likely to result, commercially and politically, from opening out lines of Rail over different parts of Bengal, but his schemes have hitherto been disregarded and received with misgivings as to their success.

—The *Aligurh Institute Gazette* hears that Sir William Muir has just come in for a legacy of Rupees 1,10,000.

—The same journal states that Mr. P. Carnegy is to officiate as Commissioner of Fyzabad in place of Major Reid, who goes to England for two years. This is the first time an Uncovenanted officer has been appointed to the post of Commissioner.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH 1869.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1869-70.

WE accept Sir Richard Temple's Budget Estimate for the coming year with unfeigned satisfaction. There has been no shuffling, evasion or mystification as some of our contemporaries suppose there has been. He has exposed and expounded the financial condition of India for three years in a masterly manner. That condition is one of "chronic deficit" not arising from expenditure on reproductive and remunerative Public Works the cost of which should be met by loans so as to relieve the present generation of a burden which should justly fall on unborn generations who are to enjoy the benefits which those works will afford, but from ordinary expenditure in the general administration of the country. He has shewn that while the revenues of India are truly elastic, that while in one decade of years they have increased more than 20 per cent, they have not kept pace with the increase of expenditure or been sufficient to meet the demands which increasing civilization and the advancement of the people of India impose upon the government of the country for improved administration. The construction of a Budget, therefore, embracing the revenues and charges of India to the extent of upwards of 50 millions is no child's play nor a game at cards. But Sir Richard Temple, like his illustrious predecessors, Messrs. Wilson and Laing, has shewn himself fully equal to the task of adjusting the ways and means for the government of this vast empire. He has clearly shewn that the Income Tax is the only expedient by which a deficit in the Indian exchequer whether in time of war or peace could be extinguished. He said, "if it be argued that the income tax, having been first imposed when the finances were in disorder, ought not to be reimposed now when the finances are flourishing, the reply would be that experience does not show that we can afford altogether to dispense with direct taxation. For, when after a period of deficit a short period of surplus enabled Sir Charles Trevelyan to allow the first income tax to expire, there followed but one year of surplus. Then sure enough deficit reappeared, and Mr. Massey was obliged to propose a license tax (1866-67). Thus, no sooner had the income tax expired, than its resuscitation in another form became necessary. The licence tax having lasted for a year, Mr. Massey resisted all demand for its repeal, and continued it in an improved form as a certificate tax. That he was perfectly wise in so doing is proved this day, when I have to come before the Council with the longest story of deficit that has been narrated for some years. The moral of all this is, that the great convulsion of 1857, so fraught with trouble, yet so fruitful in reform, does to this hour make its effects felt, and the country must brace itself to bear the small sacrifice of a light income tax in consequence.

"Lastly, though this income tax is applicable to all alike above a certain limit of income, there are some important classes who immediately occur to our thoughts such as the fundholder in India, the landholder and house-owner, who will be required to aid in bearing a burden already borne for the last two years by several classes of their fellow subjects. The fundholder in India conscious that the value of his property in the market so largely depends on the financial credit of the Government, will not demur to a contribution to a tax which in England has been always held to be applicable to income from the public securities. The landholders, especially the zemindars under permanent settlement, convinced from long experience of the inviolable faith kept with them by the State, cannot regard this measure with any distrust, but will submit to the law, if it shall be enacted, with that loyalty which befits gentlemen of accumulating wealth and of liberal education, recollecting that the question of their liability was thoroughly settled long ago, and that in each cycle of years the progress of Bengal—with its staples profitably exported to England, its network of water communication, its patient and thriving peasantry—enhances their debt of gratitude towards the Government under whose sway their property has been so vastly benefited."

Taxation is an indispensable measure of Government. It is a duty which a nation pays to the State for the protection of its rights. It involves a principle on which all human governments are made to stand from the most despotic to the mildest form of them in existence. Only its modes of levy and the classes it is levied upon vary in different countries according to the nature of the different governments, the condition of the people and the sources of income to private individuals. We admit that in a country like India where the practice of concealing property is very common, there would be some difficulty and great oppression in obtaining a correct estimate of the property of individuals. The difficulty however has no reference to the returns arising from public securities, such as Government paper, Bank and other Joint Stock company shares, but to the floating capital of individuals. The inquisition into the latter should, we hope, as a question of national safety, be as less rigid as possible. We know from our experience of the past that the exemption granted to incomes below Rs. 500 proved a dead letter from the gushing zeal of Assessors in whose eyes no incomes could be below Rs. 500. We hope

therefore that there would be some penal provisions in the law for the protection of the poorer classes from such oppression. Inconsiderate and arbitrary assessments should not only be visited with the strongest displeasure of Government, but should be made a penal offence in the eye of the law. We have scarcely space at our disposal to enter into all the details of Sir Richard Temple's Budget. Its principal features are that a one per cent Income Tax be levied all round in substitution of the present certificate Tax, and that a loan of five millions be raised in England and in India to meet the charges for extraordinary Public works and to replenish the Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries.

Sir Richard Temple by this last measure, namely a loan in India, has shewn how tender he is to the interests of the monied classes of this country. They cannot lose sight of the fact that the whole of the proposed loan, five millions, might have been raised at a less cost to the State in England where the rate of interest is not higher than 3½ or 4 per cent. But the Government will have to contract the debt in India at 5 per cent, and why? Because Sir Richard, we presume, thinks that it would be unjust to the people of this country to impose a tax upon its richer classes and at the same time deprive them of the benefits which the possession of invested capital ought to bring to them.

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THE CRAMMING SYSTEM.

In noticing the Education Report we stated the other day that the University examinations have gone far towards moulding the system of education imparted here into the shape it has at present assumed—a system that serves simply to cram the mind of the young student, to load it with facts more than it can digest, and to check rather than assist the healthy growth of many of its faculties. The highest aim of the examiners seems to consist in barely ascertaining the amount of knowledge possessed by each candidate; hardly any skill is exhibited in inquiring into the general development of the understanding or the moral powers. The school master has thus more to do with the pupil's memory than intellect, fast filling up his mind with a chaos of crude materials often without a ray of thought to illumine the gloom. We are credibly informed that there are teachers in respectable institutions in the city who openly enjoin their boys to learn *by rote* the paraphrases of certain passages which the latter fail to understand and of which they feel anxious to receive critical explanations. Here is memory cultivated at the expense of the higher powers of the mind. The pupil is advised to act the part of a parrot in mechanically learning some unmeaning phrases and sentences without troubling himself much about the sense of the lines they are intended to interpret. The old *Patshala* system is being thus resuscitated; and the ghosts of our *Gurumohashoys* of old we see strutting in the halls of our schools and colleges. The mischiefs ...ed to are all to be fathered upon the dull mechanical nature of the University examinations. Quite in conformity with the subject under consideration are the following judicious remarks of Babu Nilmoni Gangooly, head master of the Bhaugulpore Government school, as quoted by Mr. Fallon in his report of the last year. "The one great object kept in view is to bring up a certain number of boys to the standard requisite to enable them to pass the Entrance Test within the shortest possible time; and need we wonder that teachers and pupils seek the attainment of their object by the path most easily accessible, the exercise of the memory. The exercise of this power should not, however, be unreservedly disparaged. It is the undue importance attached to what is called a mere local or verbal memory, that I think objectionable, and where the error in our system of education chiefly lies. The faculty properly cultivated and based upon a correct classification of ideas, doubtless constitutes a distinguishing feature of the truly cultivated mind. But a parrot-like memory which has been too much regarded as the sign and seal of intellectual superiority, when unusually manifested, seldom fails to counteract the healthful development of the other powers of the mind; and it follows that the boy whose memory is cultivated at the expense of his judgment can never become a really useful member of society." None can gainsay the fact that there is a great tendency in masters to enable their students to come up to the requisite standard with the least possible pains, and hence perhaps with the least advantage to themselves. We have heard of some European tutors who possess the means of hitting upon passages that are likely to catch the eye of the examiner, and making their whole energy and attention bear on them, get their pupils carefully initiated in these, not believing it worth while to go through the rest of the book of which they form but inconsiderable portions.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.

According to Lord Bacon the greatest vice of philosophising is the habit of viewing facts in the light of a preconceived theory instead of constructing a theory after an exhaustive analysis of all facts of a similar or analogous character. This vice has more than once made itself manifest in the progress of the historical literature of Europe, and the controversies regarding the authorship of the 'Iliad' have proved beyond doubt that there is nothing so extravagant or incredible which the Reason of man cannot assert when it is determined to uphold a theory or consecrate a prejudice. The first great law of historical reasoning—the absolute necessity of making any explanation of an historical event compatible with the known or probable social characteristics of the age in which the event took place—this law, we say, has been very often disregarded in that vast mass of historical literature which has resulted from the attempt to give a rational explanation of apparently mysterious or unintelligible facts. An attempt has been made and continues to be made to rationalise, so to say, the history of Ancient India as it is contained in our literature, and from the efforts of celebrated Orientalists like Sir William Jones, Colebrooke and Wilson, has proceeded a version of our old history which is similar in character and equal in reputation to the versions of ancient Roman history contained in the learned volumes of Niebuhr and Lewis. We do not share that prejudice which some eminent historians of the present age have evinced against the attempt to rationalise mythology and semi-mythic history. On the contrary, we have always regarded such attempts as a noble exercise of the powers of the mind fraught with instruction, amusement and utility. But we have ever been of opinion that, in this present age, when men in general are engaged so busily in the hard battle of life and in the study of what affects their most immediate material interests, investigators of antiquity, who would obtain a hearing, must make their narratives succinct and free from the excrescences of dogmatism and capricious philosophing.

We have been induced to make the above remarks by the perusal of a very valuable paper on the "Origin of Hindoo Festivals" by Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea, which appears in the last number of the Transactions of the Bengal Social Science Association. We perceive from the above paper that Babu Bunkim Chunder, who is so well known to us as the author of *Dooryesnundini* and *Kopalkoondala*, has an aptitude and talent for antiquarian enquiry, And as we entertain high expectations from his researches as an antiquarian, we have thought it proper to dwell at some length on the peculiar vices and requirements of antiquarian writing under the conviction that our remarks will be of some use to him at the commencement of his labours as a student of antiquity. We have, moreover, perceived some necessity of pointing out to Babu Bunkim Chunder the facility with which antiquarians may fall into the habit of squeezing facts into the pale of pre-conceived theories. Babu Bunkim Chunder, who seems to be very cautious and philosophical in his speculations, has, we are inclined to think, strained too far his theory of the astral origin of some of our festivals. He says that from the circumstance of the goddess Durga being made to stand on the back of a lion and her worship taking place in the month of *Asmin* which follows the month of *Bhaddra*, it would seem as if the festival was at its origin nothing more than the worship of the constellation Virgo which comes after the constellation Leo. This is an ingenious theory no doubt; but we ask—is the theory at all plausible? In the first place, it is not very easy to suppose that astronomy was so *popular* in Ancient India with its Brahminical exclusiveness as to render minute astronomical phenomena the causes of *popular* festivals. Secondly, there is nothing very remarkable about the succession of the constellation Virgo to the

constellation Leo. The month of Asmin in which this succession takes place, is by no means a very pleasant month, nor is the time marked by any such favorable manifestations of nature as are generally the causes of primitive idolatry. Thirdly, following the analogy of the Doorga Pooja, we might expect the worship of *Hara Gouri* to have been celebrated in the month of Assar when the constellation *Twins* succeeds the constellation *Brisha* or *Bull.* But though *Hara and Gouri* are worshipped together in this country, they are not worshipped in the month of *Assar,* a circumstance, which throws great discredit on the theory of the astral origin of *Doorga Pooja.* Fourthly, supposing the worship of Doorga to have had an astral origin, it is not very easy in connection with this hypothesis to account for the mythology which is joined with that worship. On the contrary, we believe that the theory which we propose below presents a beautiful consistency throughout.

Doorga is nothing but a popular version of the so called *passive principle* of Creation. The *lion* on which the goddess stands is intended to be a sign of her vast prowess, and the appropriateness of this symbol is manifest from the consideration that the generality of the Aryans of ancient India who must have led a nomadic life and exposed themselves to all the dangers of the forest might very naturally regard the subjugation of a lion as the greatest sign of individual prowess. The *chora* or thief on whose shoulder the left foot of Doorga is placed represents a Dasyu. The colour of the Chora is green which is nothing but a grotesque substitute for the "darkness" of the Dasya skin. The Dasyus were the greatest enemies of the early Aryans of India and by placing a bleeding man of the hostile race at the feet of their goddess, the Aryans meant to glorify that triumph of the powers of light over those of darkness which constitutes the chief burden of the songs of the Rig Veda. The whole group of figures expresses mental pride and resentment in a way which is by no means uncommon in the political caricatures of our time.

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II.

THE RULINGS OF THE HIGH COURT.

IN the case of Durga Narayun Roy *versus* Joy Krishna Mookerjea decided on the 22nd September last, the High Court has ruled that in rent suits no intervener can be heard except under Section 77 of Act X of 1859, and that a third party claiming to be the real tenant has no locus standi in the Revenue Courts. The following is a brief analysis of the case. A sued B for arrears of rent at an enhanced rate. B pleaded that he was not in possession of the tenure, that his father had sold it to C who was in possession at the time that the notice of enhancement was served. C intervened and supported the allegation of B. The Court of first instance dismissed A's claim on the ground that C should have been sued, not B. The Lower Appellate Court reversed this decision on the ground that the Zemindar had no notice of the alleged transfer and was therefore justified in holding B liable for the rent.

On appeal, the High Court held that both the lower Courts were alike wrong in allowing C to intervene as "under Act X of 1859, the only section under which a party can intervene is Section 77 and the ground of intervention must be that the party who intervenes claims the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure."

This ruling is the very reverse of the ruling in the case of Iswar Chandra Bhuttacharja *versus* Bharat Chandra Shaha and others decided by the High Court on the 23rd August 1865. This case was like the case under consideration a suit for arrears of rent at an enhanced rate. The intervener Iswar Chandra who was the purchaser of the defendant's tenure was allowed to intervene though he was not a registered tenant. The Judges (Phear and Jackson J. J.) remarked that, "it is true that Act X of 1859, does not like Act VIII of 1859, in its procedure clauses, lay down any special rules under which third parties can intervene in a suit to which the plaintiff has not made them parties; but the practice, both of this Court on appeal, and of the Lower Courts, has always been to allow of such interventions upon its being made to appear *primâ facie* that the intervenors have rights and interests which will be affected by the Collector's decision in the suit, and the absence of any special Clause in the Acts on the subject may be held to sanction such a Procedure, inasmuch as the law does not forbid it, and the direct result of the Collector's decision being a dealing *in rem* with the subject of suit, and it not being confined to an adjudication of abstract rights between the mere parties to the suit, it is reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended that all persons concerned in the actual subject-matter should have the opportunity of asserting those rights, previous to that decision being given. In this country secret actions by plaintiffs, to endeavour to gain their ends without contest by leaving out from the action the parties principally interested in it, are so common, that, for the prevention of fraud, it is frequently necessary that the parties really interested in a suit should be made parties to it, even though the plaintiffs have not made them parties, and wish to carry on the suits in their absence. It may be that the intervenors would not be injured by suits carried on behind their backs, or at any rate might have a remedy for the injury in the shape of a suit, and that it would, therefore, be the most preferable course for them to adopt, not to intervene. But it is difficult for a third person, who is aware that such a suit, fraudulently directed against his interests, has been preferred, to remain quiet; and indeed it might be held that his knowledge of such a suit and apparent acquiescence in it was a virtual admission on his part, the effect of which it would be afterwards difficult for him to remove. We, therefore, hold that the intervenors were correctly made parties to these suits." Want of space compels us to stop here.

———ooo———

A BILL HAS been introduced into the Governor General's Council for imposing Duties on Income and Profits arising from offices, property, professions and trades. We give below Schedule A of the Bill:—

"Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 500, but at less than Rs. 750, shall pay Rs. 6-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 750, but at less than Rs. 1,000, shall pay Rs. 8-8-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 1,000, but at less than Rs. 1,500, shall pay Rs. [illegible]2-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 1,500, but at less than Rs. 2,000, shall pay Rs. 17-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 2,000, but at less than Rs. 3,000, shall pay Rs. 24-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 3,000, but at less than Rs. 4,000, shall pay Rs. 34-0-0.

And for every additional Rs. 1,000 of annual income or profits or fractional part hereof so long as the whole amount assessed is less than Rs. 10,000, shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 10.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 10,000, but at less than Rs. 12,500, shall pay Rs. 110-0 0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 12,500, but at less than Rs. 15,000, shall pay Rs. 135-0-0.

And for every additional Rs. 2,500 of annual profits or fractional part thereof so long as the whole amount assessed is less than Rs. 1,00,000, shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 25.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 1,00,000, but at less than Rs. 1,10,000, shall pay Rs. 1,040-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 1,10,000, but at less than Rs. 1,20,000, shall pay Rs. 1,140-0-0.

And for every additional Rs. 10,000 of annual income or profits or fractional part thereof, shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 100.

———ooo———

WE BEG TO acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of a Lecture on the Life and character of the Hon'ble Shumbhunath Pundit, delivered at the Berhampore "Grant Hall," on Friday, the 4th December, 1868, by Baboo Dina Bandhu Sandyal. A photograph of the lamented deceased accompanies the pamphlet which has been beautifully printed by Messrs. I. C. Bose & Co, the well-known printers of Bow-Bazar Road, Calcutta. As the Hon'ble Shumbhoonath was the general favorite as the general friend we hope no one, at least no educated native gentleman, will be without a copy of this lecture.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOFUSSIL *HAKEEMS.*

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—The life of a Mofussil Hakeem is far from being enviable. Polished society is out of the question, (for that cannot be expected in the Mofussil) but even Mofussil Society as it is, is denied to him. His very position cuts him off. Of course it is no sin in a Hakeem to exchange a word with any body, but is mere exchange of cold civilities sufficient to satisfy the heart? There must be somebody with whom he can chat familiarly,—before whom he must open his heart. But where to have such a person in the far Mofussil. Besides this person ought to be an independent gentleman,—I mean independent of the office of the Hakeem and also no suitor at his court. For it would ill become the dignity of a Hakeem to be hand and glove with ordinary mortals! He must not descend from the pedestal on which his courtiers have placed him!

By the bye the adulation of the officers of his court and of people generally is a great bore to a new Hakeem, and I should not wonder if the flattery of subordinates were to turn the head of a young Hakeem in the Mofussil. He is *Huzoored* everywhere and seeing no body equal or superior to him in the station he is likely to forget himself. It requires a Canute indeed to remain unaffected amidst all this.

Mr. Editor I am myself a Mofussil Hakeem, I didn't intend to trouble you with an [illegible] the moral inconveniences that one like myself [illegible] necessarily suffer. I wanted more to complain to you about the want of professional advisers to consult with. I am oftentimes in a doubt and I have neither books nor friends to refer to. Will you or any of your readers please solve my difficulties? For the present I will put one question only and should I be favoured with a solution I shall send more anon.

Q. *How is resistance of process to be punished?*

Act VIII is silent on this head and so is Act XXIII. In the Circular Order of the S. D. A. dated the 29th July 1859, occur the following words "Resistance of process in cases of attachment or seizure of moveable property is still punishable under Section 25 Regulation IV of 1793 which has not been repealed." It is curious however that Act *XXIII* of 1861 while it gives the Civil Courts power to send certain cases for investigation to the Magistrate does not at all touch this offence. A reference on the subject was made by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Baulea and the High Court in its circular dated 13th January 1863 says "that any offence, that may be construed to be an offence provided for by the Penal Code must under Sec. 2 of that Code be punishable under its provisions." Now my question is this, is this construction of the High Court (Mr. Raikes present) correct? I have my *doubts*.

Supposing the interpretation of Sec. 2 of the Penal Code given by Mr. Justice Raikes is correct, how is a Subordinate Judge to proceed when a resistance of process is made. The Judge cannot punish himself nor can he send up the case to a Magistrate for Act *XXIII* does not give him the authority and the "*expressio unis*" &c., maxim consequently applies.

More practical questions will follow.

Yours obediently
HAKEEM.

S——
28*th February* 1869.

SIR,—Since writing to you last I have come across a decision of the High Court reported in 6 Wyman 63 Criminal Rulings which holds that Sec. 25 Regulation IV of 1793, is not repealed and resistance of process is still punishable by the Civil Courts. Here is confusion worse confounded! The Circular Order of the 13th January 1863 has not yet been rescinded: how is a Mofussil Hakeem to proceed now in the face of these conflicting authorities? Is a Circular Order or a Division Bench Ruling to have greater weight?

In your last issue I find a correspondent from Pooree—a brother Hakeem I should shrewdly guess—justifying a *Moonsiff* for the opinion he held in a certain execution case. The correspondent relies upon a ruling of the High Court reported in the 1st volume of Wyman. With due respect for your correspondent I should remark that he is not well up in the Limitation Acts. Is he ignorant of the fact that High Court Decisions like all things, are barred by lapse of time? One cannot help smiling at your correspondent's simplicity; he seems to think that old decisions of the High Court are binding. What, Wyman Vol. I an authority! Judicial shade of Justice Phear! The High Court decisions as a general rule are subject to a limitation of three years. Some Division Benches presided over by Justices——are governed by a lesser limitation of one year. The Chief Justice's decisions six years and Full Bench Rulings twelve years. After this lecture I trust your correspondent will be careful not to quote decisions barred by limitation. The principle however he has enunciated is correct. The quoted out of date decision is recognized in a late Full Bench case and he ought to fortify himself by appealing to that, I allude to the Full Bench case 10 W. R. 10 which lays down. "The Court to which the decree is transmitted for execution can determine whether it is barred or not." More anon.

Yours obediently
HAKEEM.

3*rd March* 1869.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor ..	10	0	0
Baboo Ram Kali Choudhari ..	13	4	0
„ Khetter Mohun Mitter ..	2	0	0
„ Woomes Chunder Bose ..	1	0	0
„ Shamabalash Roy Chowdhery ..	1	0	0
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Baboo Hem Chunder Bose ..	3	0	0
„ Narrohurry Sen ..	3	4	0
„ Kristodhone Banerjee ..	3	4	0

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur, is appointed to take order for the acquisition of land in that Sub-District for the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway.

Baboo Heera Lall Mookerjee, Deputy Collector of Survey, Third Division, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and a Deputy Collector, in Dacca, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. H. Grimley to officiate as Superintendent of the Dearah Surveys in the Rojshye Division.

Lieutenant N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, recently returned from leave, is transferred to Hazareebaugh.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to Hooghly.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Titalyah:—

Mr. C. B. Webb, Baboo Profullo Chunder Banerjee, Baboo Modhoo Soodun Mitter, Kazee Mohabut Ali, Shaik Meeajan Sircar, Baboos Gonesh Dass Agarwalla, Boodai Dass, and Luchmen Doss.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Chittagong.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Kancharapara:—

Baboos Mohim Chunder Rai, Mohendronath Rai, Prosonno Coomar Sen, Shama Churn Dey, Thakur Churn Mookerjee, Thakur Dass Mookerjee, and Surjee Coomar Sen.

Moulavy Azharooddeen, Officiating Moonsiff of Nubeegunge, in Sylhet, is appointed to be a Moonsiff of the third Grade and to be Moonsiff of Nubeegunge.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Brereton Birch to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Baboo Sareda Persad Chatterjee to officiate as Moonsiff of Niklee, in Mymensing.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Dutt to be Moonsiff of Beergunge, in Dinagepore, but to continue to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Rungpore.

Moulvy Ali Ahmed, Officiating Moonsiff of Pubna, to be Moonsiff of Pubna.

Moulavy Mohamed Natiq, Officiating Moonsiff of Mudheypoorah, in Bhaugulpore, to be Moonsiff of Mudheypoorah.

Baboo Denesh Chunder Roy, Officiating Moonsiff of Kishengunge, in Purneah, to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Kishengunge.

Baboo Ramyad Lall, Moonsiff of Contai, Midnapore, is promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsiffs, *vice* Baboo Bhoirub Chunder Mitter, deceased.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Ranaghat, *viz.*

Baboos Brojonath Pal Chowdry, Rajrajeshur Pal Chowdry, Rajendra Gopal Chowdry, and Judoonauth Mookerjee.

Dr. J. J. Monteath to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore.

Captain Q. D. Parsons to be District Superintendent of Police of Rungpore.

Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay to be Assistant Inspector-General of Police in that portion of the East India Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Lieutenant A. R. Wilkinson to be Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Captain W. L. N. Knyvett to be District Superintendent of Sarun.

Mr. H. M. Reily to be District Superintendent of Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. C. Bolst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr. V. W. Bertlesen, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr. K. G. Burne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calotta.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mitter to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Bhotmaree in Rungpore.

Baboo Kalimohun Roy to officiate as Moonsiff of Bhotmaree, until relieved by Baboo Dwarkanath Mitter.

Mr. Edward Dalgleish to be Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Mozufferpore.

Mr. J. Ward to be a Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Burdwan.

Baboo Nitto Lall Dey, special Sub-Registrar of Burdwan, is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr. A. C. Brett to be Secretary to the L. C. of P. Instruction at Monghyr.

Mr. G. E. Makgill to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly.

Baboo Dinnobundhoo Sandyal to be special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Sooree.

Mr. E. W. Molony to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Orissa Division.

Mr. C. E. Lance to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Rajshye Division.

Mr. Perch to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh.

Mr. W. F. Meres to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Extra Assistant Commissioner Darjeeling, for two months.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, for three months.

Mr. J. White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, for one year without pay.

Mr. H. Thompson, Assistant Collector of Customs, Chittagong, for seven months, without pay.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. Thompson under orders of the thirteenth instant, is cancelled.

Mr. H. Rattray, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Deoghur, for three months.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, for three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT AND QUINSEY.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

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May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

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Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chiego-foot		Scald Heads	Wounds
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Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

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1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the showing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867, a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram is now being made. All owners of Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. SMITH, *Collector.*

The 9th January 1869.

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THE

BENGALEE.

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BELLOORE, IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH:—SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

Mofussil *Subscription 13 Rs. 4 Annas yearly in advance, and 15 Rs. 4 Annas, in arrears.*

NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

—The *Indian Daily News* reports that the tenure of office of Dr. Green, the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Service, expires on the 31st instant, and Dr. Murray, who succeeds, will assume charge on the 1st April. Several changes are spoken of in the Department. Dr. E. B. Thring, Deputy Inspector-General of the Saugor Division, is about taking leave, in which case Dr. Francis, Secretary to the Medical Inspector-General of the Lower Provinces, will officiate for him. Dr. Ross on the Staff of the Commander-in Chief will take Dr. Francis's place.

—The same journal is glad to be able to announce the probability of a speedy settlement to the Rewah difficulty. The Rajah appears to have broken through the web of intrigue which had been woven so cleverly about him, and by this time the *sunnuds* of appointment for Major R. O. H. Forbes and Mr. G. M. Tagore, the last as the special representative of Rewah in the metropolis, to confer with the Foreign Secretary on the matter, are on their way to Calcutta.

—Of the Famine Relief Fund of 1860-61 there remained in the hands of Government a balance of 2 lakhs of Rupees invested in Government securities. Of this sum Government, we learn from our contemporary, has placed one lakh at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for the relief of the present distress in that province, the Lieutenant Governor representing that it is urgently required by the Lahore Central Committee. Instructions have been issued for the immediate sale of the Securites.

—The *Pioneer* is sorry to learn that the shareholders of the Punjab Trading Company—in one shape or other almost the oldest mercantile association in the N. W. Provinces—have determined to put the concern under voluntary liquidation. It is hoped that about Rs. 30 a share may be eventually returnable to the shareholders after satisfying all outside creditors.

—A correspondent of the *Times of India* gives the following account of the installation of the young Prince of Hyderabad:—"This day, a party of twenty-four assembled at the Residency, and accompanied Mr. Saunders to the Minister's, where they left their carriages and mounted on elephants, and thus proceeded in procession to the palace, where, on dismounting, they were met by an official from the Nizam's durbar. In the interior court, the Minister and other nobles met Mr. Saunders, who after the usual salutation, passed into the palace. Then the Resident was met by His Highness the Nizam, borne in the arms of one of the royal nurses, and taking the little fellow's hand, he led him forward to the *musnud*, upon which he placed him, while such of the gentlemen as could secure seats deposited themselves upon them. The confusion and noise were great. The Resident, however, congratulated the boy on his accession, and expressed a hope that the friendship which had existed between the two Governments might long continue. The Minister returned thanks much to the same purpose, and after the customary distribution of utter and pawn, the Resident and Staff returned to the Residency. The demeanour of the crowd was perfectly respectful, and I have no apprehension of any further excitement here."

—The Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P. has been pleased to direct that in the list of Jurors required to serve on trials before the High Court of Judicature, prepared from time to time by the Collector of Allahabad, the names of persons residing within five miles of the East Indian Railway within the Districts of Cawnpore, Mirzapore and Benares, and otherwise qualified to serve as Jurors, shall be included.

—The *Delhi Gazette* hears that the force to assemble at Umballa to grace the reception of the Amir will consist of 10,000 of all arms.

The Armstrong Battery at Meerut will join the Battery of Artillery already located there. The 4th Hussars from Meerut, with the Viceroy's Body Guard and the 21st Hussars, will form the mounted portion of the military display. The 3rd Buffs, the 41st, the 55th, the 79th, and the 100th will form the European portion and the 1st, the 15th, and the 26th the Native, of the infantry force.

—We learn from the same paper that certain old but by no means weary officials in the Madras uncovenanted service, are comtemplating an appeal to Government on the subject of the existing order making it compulsory upon their class to retire on pension immediately upon attaining the age of 55. The immediate cause of the movement appears to be a recent order by the Government of India making it imperative on all to retire at that age whatever their physical or mental condition.

—The *Englishman* hears that Lord Mayo has invited Sir William and Lady Muir, Lord Napier of Magdala, General Lumsden, and several other officers of distinction to be his guests on the occasion of the meeting with the Ameer Shere Ali at Umbullah.

—The *Indian Daily News* reports that a native Christian convicted by a District Judge, under Sections 190 and 193 of the Penal Code, of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and of making a false statement in a declaration before a Magistrate, has been released by the Madras High Court, on the ground that he was a Christian, and that as he spoke on simple affirmation only—the oath having been omitted—he had not been legally qualified as a witness. As a Christian the usual oath was absolutely necessary.

—The *Delhi Gazette* quotes the following from the last Punjab *Gazette*:—

His Highness Shere Ali Khan, Amir of Cabul, will arrive at Peshawar on the 3rd instant, whence he will proceed to Amballa to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. All Officers, Civil and Military, are enjoined to show His Highness, during his stay in British territory, the greatest respect and consideration.

3. The following are the dates on which His Highness will be at the several stations *en route*.—

Peshawar, 3rd to 7th March, inclusive.
Attock, 8th.
Rawulpindi, 9th and 10th.
Jhelum, 11th.
Gujerat, 12th.
Gujeranwalla, 13th.
Lahore, 15th to 18th, inclusive.
Amritsar, 19th and 20th.
Jullundhur, 21st.
Ludianah, 22nd.
Amballa, 23rd.

4. His Highness and suite will travel *by day* in carriages supplied and horsed by the Postal Department. He will be accompanied by Major Pollock, C. S. I., Commissioner of Peshawar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Chamberlain, C. B., and attended by a mounted escort.

5. District Officers will see that no inconvenience or delay occurs in His Highness' progress across the bridges of boats at Jhelum, Wazirabad, Lahore, Wazir Boler, and Philor.

6. On the approach of the Amir to a military station, the chief Civil and Military authorities will proceed about two miles from the station boundary to meet His Highness and accompany him to the place where he alights. If possible, an open carriage should be placed at His Highness' disposal to convey him into cantonments. A troop of Cavalry will be drawn up to receive him at the boundary of cantonments, and a guard of honor will receive him on arrival.

7. A salute of 21 guns will be fired on his arrival and departure.

8. Tents will be provided for the Amir and his followers by the District Officer, if possible, in the vicinity of some building to which His Highness may retire, if the heat should be oppressive. It is possible the Amir may prefer taking up his quarters in a house to being in tents; if so, his wishes should be met, if practicable.

9. A military guard will be supplied for the protection of the tents &c., and should be supplemented by a Police guard.

10. A Native gentleman should be appointed by the District Officer to act as *Mihmandar* to His Highness during his stay in each station, and the District Officer will take care that supplies, &c., are liberally furnished to His Highness and retinue.

11. Similar arrangements will be made, so far as practicable, in similar stations.

12. Regarding the reception of His Highness at Lahore, further instructions will be issued.

13. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are authorized to incur without stint any expenditure which may be necessary for giving effect to the above instructions.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

—We have been furnished with the following items by the Financial Department:—The Government of India has sanctioned, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the constitution of the Garrow Hills into a Deputy Commissioner's charge, by the addition of one fourth grade Deputy Commissionership to the scale allowed for the Non regulation Districts of Bengal, and the abolition of a first grade Assistant Commissionership. The net additional expense involved in this

change is Rs. 200 per mensem, and the arrangement will be open to revision whenever the present incumbent may vacate the post.

—The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab has been allowed an Office Establishment costing in the aggregate Rs. 239. It will be necessary to employ a further temporary Establishment of Mohurrirs when arrangements have been completed for carrying out the scheme of birth and death registration according to a plan under the consideration of the Local Government.

— The Secretary of State has declined to sanction the proposal of the Government of India to raise the salary of the Financial Commissioner of Oudh from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 40,000 per annum.

— In recognition of the very valuable services rendered by the late Dervish Ally, Sub-Magistrate of Tummaribund in the Khond Hills, on several occasions, to the British Government, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant to his son, Ansar Ally, of a special allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem until he attains the age of 18.

— The Government of India has approved of an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government, amounting to Rs. 5,98,928 for the erection of a new Post Office building in Bombay. In reporting on the plans submitted by the Bombay Government, the Director General of the Post Office offered the following observations, in which the Government of India have concurred, namely:—"Some further accommodation will probably have to be provided hereafter consequent upon the growing business of the Department. I think it probable that the Government Carrying Agency (commonly called on this side of India the Government Bullock Train) will ere long be extended to Bombay, and it is almost certain that, in the course of the present year, the Bombay Post office will be constituted a Money Order Office for money orders to and from the United Kingdom. It will not merely be a local Money Order Office, but being the one Office through which all the mails to and from England pass, will have much to do with the compilation and check of Money Order Advices, &c."

— The examination of Candidates for Junior Pleaderships, postponed from the 22nd and 23rd February, will take place on the 29th and 30th instant. This does not apply to Assam and Chota Nagpore.

— The *Delhi Gazette* reports that the Hon'ble Charles D. Poston, Special Commissioner from the United States Army, will shortly make a tour over parts of India, to enquire into our system of agriculture. The Viceroy has asked all Government officers to give these representatives of a great and friendly power every assistance in the prosecution of their enquiries. The Special Commissioner will start for the provinces from Calcutta, and leave India *viâ* Bombay.

— According to the above authority the efficacy of Professor Halford's antidote for snake-bite has been fully proved in Australia. Mr. Sturt the Melbourne Police Magistrate has recorded a cure which happened under his own observation. He was called in to see a lad who had been bitten in the leg by a snake. When Mr. Sturt first saw the boy he was in a state of coma, with glazed eyes and dilated pupils—evidently dying fast. No medical man could be obtained; but there were two apothecaries present, who, upon the advice of Mr. Sturt, injected ammonia. The operation was performed rather roughly—the vein was exposed with a penknife, and the ammonia injected with a common syringe—but the effect was wonderful. In less than ten minutes the lad recovered consciousness and next morning was almost entirely recovered.

— We learn from the Cabool letter of our contemporary dated the 23rd ultimo that the following particulars from Toorkistan were given by a kossid just arrived from Bokhara:—

About ten thousand of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan's troops, under Generals Moolla Mujeed, Morad Khan, and Mahomed Khan, Meer Ukoha, and Sirdar Esea Khan, are encamped in Toorkistan. Nanuck, the Hindoo chief, with about three thousand troops, is encamped at Haibuck.

Moolla Mujeed, with the son of General Nusseer Khan, has gone to Kirkee to ask aid of the Russians, and a bridge of boats is in course of construction over the Homoon, for the troops to cross to Toorkistan.

The duty on tea and muslin is very high.

The son of Meer Uttaleek Beg, Koondazee, has promised to supply ten thousand troops to oppose Ameer Shere Allee Khan.

All the merchants in Toorkistan are forbidden to write to their agents in Cabool.

— A London Telegram dated 10th March contains the following:—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff in replying to Mr. Denison said that in compliance with a request from the Ameer of Afghanistan Sir John Lawrence gave him six lacs of rupees and sanctioned a further payment of a similar amount. He also sent him muskets and ammunition. No formal condition was attached to the gifts, which were intended as a pledge of good-will and the expression of a hope that a strong Government was about to be established. Sir John Lawrence never contemplated a subsidy and the Government considered itself entirely unfettered as to the amount and kind of assistance to be rendered to the Ameer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

— The *Bombay Gazette* says there is perhaps some slight exaggeration in the newspaper paragraphs describing the "find" of "Timour's library" at the India office. A discovery of some interest to Oriental scholars has been made, but its real value is still uncertain. About thirty years ago a large quantity of manuscripts was sent home to the India Office from Beejapoor. These were inspected by Professor H. H. Wilson, who declared them worthless, and put them aside. But lately a Syrian, who is engaged under the librarian in re-arranging the manuscripts in the Library of the India Office found that on several of the papers huddled together in the box from Beejapoor was the seal of Timour; and these have since been put together and bound in volumes. It is not yet known, however, whether they are original memoirs or only copies of historical documents already familiar to students; and the only evidence of their value, so far, is the offer made by an agent of the Pasha of Egypt to purchase some of them, on the strength of their having Timour's seal on them, for £12,000. The Library of the India Office is rich in rare manuscripts, the most precious of its treasures being a copy of the Koran written, as is alleged, by the son-in-law of Mahammed. This manuscript was contributed by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who obtained it in Central Asia.

— The *Sindian* learns from a letter, under date the 21st Ultimo, from a station not far off from Nuggur Parkur, that no less than one thousand of the impoverished Marwarrees were employed by Major Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent Thur and Parkur, on the Goodee-Selhore canal. The blessings which the laborers showered on the British Government for the ready aid they had received through the instrumentality of Major Tyrwhitt, were immense. As far as circumstances allowed each workman received four annas per diem.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

— Sub-Assistant Surgeons holding charge of a Charitable Dispensary and being also required to undertake the medical charge of a sub-division, are allowed to draw an extra allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem. Native Doctors, similarly circumstanced, have been allowed an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. In sanctioning this allowance, the Government of India observed that ordinarily it would be both economical and desirable, with reference to the scarcity of such Officers, that one competent man should, at sub-divisions where there is a Charitable Dispensary, undertake both duties in their turn. But while deprecating the employment of two Medical Officers at one station on the grounds above stated, the Government of India yielded to the Local Government the discretion of appointing a separate Native Doctor for the medical duties of a sub-division, at which there is a Charitable Dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, if the Local Government consider such an arrangement indispensable, on the understanding that where a second Officer is thus appointed, no extra allowance will be made to the Officer in charge of the Dispensary.

— Owing to the great increase of business in the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of a Third Judge to that Court on a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem. The Government of India has at the same time expressed to the Punjab Government its opinion that, in the event of the appointment being sanctioned, a Native gentleman should be nominated to it.

— On the renewed application of the Government of Madras, and on a representation of the immediate necessity for the increases applied for, the Government of India has sanctioned an increase to the Establishment of Mofussil Normal Schools in that Presidency at a cost of Rs. 780 per mensem, and has recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of an Inspector of Schools for Malabar and Canara, on a monthly salary of Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 700, as well as the appointment of a Head Master to the school at Rajahmundry on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, the latter appointment being made with a view of raising that Institution to the status of a Provincial School, and eventually to that of a Provincial College.

— The Government Press attached to the Civil Secretariat of the Chief Commissioner of Oude has just been strengthened at an increased monthly charge of Rs. 512, to enable it to undertake the business of the Public Works and Railway Departments of that Administration. This arrangement is considered to be more economical than having a separate press for each of the Departments referred to.

— At a meeting of the native gentlemen of Bombay held at Magazon Castle, at the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, on Thursday, the 4th Instant, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the best means to be adopted for testifying the respect and esteem in which the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould is held by the native community, would be voting him a suitable Address marking their sense of the ability and impartiality which have characterized his career as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay during a period of ten years."

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

— The Princess Christian, it was reported by telegram a few days ago, had given birth to a girl. This is the thirteenth grand-child of the Queen. The Princess Royal, says the *Bombay Gazette*, has had five children, the Princess of Wales three, Princess Alice three, and Princess Helena two, Her Majesty wants two months of being fifty years old. Her father saw his 53rd, her grandfather his 82nd, her great grandfather his 44th, and her great great grandfather King George I. his 77th year. The Queen may live to see her children of the fourth generation.

— In the case of Basil Elias *versus* Lieutenant Jordan of the 107th Regiment tried in the Divisional High Court at Allahabad, the jury, we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, brought in a verdict of "guilty of trespass." The Hon'ble Justice Turner told the accused that sentence would be passed next sessions, in the meantime he would be released on bail. His Lordship intimated, at the same time, that when submitting a point of law for the decision of the full Bench, he would recommend him for a fine instead of imprisonment.

— Our contemporary has been told on authority he cannot doubt that on his last visit to Simla the

Maharajah of Patialah visited Bishop Cotton's school there, and contributed the munificent sum of 7,000 rupees towards the funds of the institution. The boys had 250 rupees placed at their disposal at the same time for the purchase of a "treat."

— In the Calcutta Insolvent Court, on the 6th instant, before Mr. Commissioner Phear, several insolvents were sworn and discharged. Among them the above authority notices the name of an ex-Inspector of Police, formerly of Cawnpore, whose debts amounted to Rs. 22,257-11-3; his assets are given as follows;—Unpaid legacies, Rs. 200; debts due to insolvent, Rs. 200; excepted articles, Rs. 100. A subordinate assistant in the Public Works Department showed that he owed Rs. 16,850, and had the following assets:—goods chosen in action Rs. 300; two policies of insurance on the life of the insolvent, Rs. 4,500; debts due to the insolvent Rs. 132; excepted articles, Rs. 250. Another insolvent described as having lately carried on business in partnership with another as Apothecaries and Druggists, was indebted to the amount of Rs. 5,010-3-8; assets—Nil; excepted articles Rs. 50. The above cases, our contemporary remarks, show how urgently the insolvency law needs reform; and how necessary it has become that the High Court of the N. W. Provinces should have insolvent jurisdiction.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

— We learn from Reuter's Indian Express that the *Times* of Wednesday, the 10th, and Thursday, the 11th February, published articles on the Central Asian question. In the article of Wednesday the whole question was reviewed and explained, and the two courses open for England to adopt, viz., inactivity or interference, canvassed. In the article, however, of Thursday the projects of Russia were discussed, and the conclusion arrived at that Russia would fight at a disadvantage so far away from her centre of supplies. Supposing however, that she were bent on weakening our power in Asia and is closing in upon India with that intent, our best security against the supposed designs consists not in the dispersion but in the concentration of our strength. "Every detachment that we plant at a distance from supports beyond the Punjab frontier, is really a source of weakness, and every dynasty that we take under our patronage involves us in engagements, damaging to our true ascendancy."

— Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the American President of that name, is in difficulties, so much so that she has presented the following petition to the United States Senate:—

To the Honorable Vice-President of the United States.

SIR,—I herewith most respectfully present to the honourable Senate of the United States an application for a pension. I am a widow of a President of the United States whose life was sacrificed in his country's service. That sad calamity has greatly impaired my health and by the advice of my physician I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters, and during the winter to go to Italy; but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, although I live as economically as I can. In consideration of the great services my deeply-lamented husband has rendered to the United States and of the fearful loss I have sustained by his untimely death, his martyrdom, I may say, I respectfully submit to your body this petition, hoping that an early pension may be granted me so that I may have less pecuniary cares.

I remain, most respectfully,
MRS. A. LINCOLN,
Frankfort, Germany.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

—An Extraordinary *Gazette of India* dated the 16th Instant notifies that his Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow two crores of rupees for the public service in the manner following:—

Promissory Notes bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and for sums above that amount in even hundreds. The form and conditions of the notes will be those of the notes of the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, of which Loan they will form a part. The notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid halfyearly on the 1st November and 1st May, in each year.

Notice is accordingly given that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, Calcutta, from this date to noon of the seventeenth day of April next, for the whole or part of the above named sum of two crores of rupees.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH 1869.

THE NATIVE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AND MEDICAL BRUTALITY.

THE Government of Bengal will soon be called upon, if it has not already been called upon, to deal with a case involving the success or otherwise of a very important improvement recently introduced into its Police administration. Our position as journalists daily brought face to face with the state of affairs presented in the Mofussil, enabled us to take the initiative in pressing for a reform which the Hon'ble Mr. Grey seems conscientiously and with his usual thoroughness in such matters to have undertaken. The experiment of placing native gentlemen of substantial education and well tried ability at the head of the executive Police in Mofussil Districts had in it a boldness which, though we were altogether sanguine of its success, nevertheless made us tremble for its results. The authority of Government could certainly at any time arm the weakest Bengalee who possessed all the elements of truth and honor and self-respect and patriotism in him, with that energy and that resolution which the Bengalee race had hitherto been deemed incapable of putting forth. Baboo Juggodish Nauth Roy's nomination to the District Superintendentship of Police in Noakholi was to solve an experiment of race. For the first time a child of the soil as lisping Bengalee politicians would call it, (and though we have long passed the lisping and even the howling politician stage, we call it, for want of a good substitute) was entrusted with responsibilities and armed with powers which demanded a cool head and collected nerves for their execution and exercise. How well the trial prospered may be inferred from the feeling which now agitates the entire District of Noakholi from the highest to the lowest classes of its community through an occurrence which we will now relate and upon which we expect the Bengal Government for the credit of its authority to take prompt and determined action.

It appears that the Civil Station of Noakholi is embellished with a peculiarly uncivil Surgeon of violent American proclivities. This man, who is named Durrant, had nursed himself in the hallucination that though an officer District Superintendent of Police may not be inferior to a medical functionary, a Native District Superintendent undoubtedly was. Labouring under this fancy and his position as medical officer of the Jail bringing him into occasional contact with the District Superintendent, he gave himself airs which no man possessing ordinary self-respect could tolerate. Baboo Juggodish Nauth Roy was the object of his special hatred—that kind of hatred which only a man can exhibit who has received favors at the hands of the person he hates. At a late hour of the night, the man called at the lodgings of the District Superintendent complaining that the jail guard had not shewn him due reverence. Such a frivolous charge did not of course demand immediate investigation, considering the hour of the night and the fact that the District Superintendent of Police had only just returned from a fatiguing journey in connection with a Dacoity investigation. Durrant was sent away. But he could not rest under the fancied slight. The man returned in a few minutes to demand an interview with Baboo Juggodish Nauth. With true Bengalee civility the Baboo turned out of bed at once, little anticipating the object of Durrant's visit. The wielder of escapel without any provocation, premeditatedly and with a violence heinous in an officer therefore supposed to be a gentleman, suddenly dealt a blow which fell with a stunning effect upon his amazed victim. Before the latter could collect his senses the offender had taken to his heels. A charge was duly laid before the Magistrate who was scandalised to an equal extent with the whole district, and the Civil Surgeon was

fined 300 rupees. The Court was crowded to a degree which evinced the popularity the District Superintendent of Police had justly attained and the sensation was such that Durrant was actually mobbed when leaving the Court. We hope the Lieutenant G-vernor will demand a full report of the case and prevent the experiment that has been found to be so successful from miscarrying through a want of vigour in the head of the administration in sufficiently protecting the dignity of important native officials against onslaughts of this nature.

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GOVERNMENT PLEADERSHIPS.

A proposition has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India to augment the salaries of the Government Pleaders in Bengal. At present the Senior pleader in the High Court is allowed Rs. 300 per month exclusive of office charges, the Junior pleader Rs. 200 and each of the pleaders in the Mofussil Courts Rs. 20 per month. It is proposed to increase the salary of the senior pleader of the High Court to Rs. 1000, that of the junior pleader to Rs. 800 and the salaries of the pleaders of the Moffussil courts in a corresponding ratio. It is stated as a reason for the proposed increase that the existing arrangement was created under an order of things that has passed away. "The accessions to the native bar," it is argued, "are steadily expanding, its standard has been raised, intelligence and success walk together, and the allowances look inadequate and even insignificant in association with the office." There is, we conceive, a mixture of truth and error in this statement. We have not the slightest doubt that the accessions to the native bar are rapidly expanding and that the standard of that bar has been considerably elevated within the last 10 or 12 years. But it is not quite correct to say that intelligence and success walk together. Considering the nature of the pleader's profession it might be expected that the measure of his success as an advocate should be in proportion to the amount of learning and intelligence which he possesses. But to those who are acquainted with the existing machinery of litigation it is well known that, as a rule, there is no such proportion observable in our courts. As it is foreign to our purpose in this article to dilate on this point, we will only remark that the Mooktear, who serves as a go-between between the litigant and his advocate, who practises extensive higgling and is never satisfied unless his commission in the bargain amounts to a larger sum than the fee of his advocate, is a person who opposes serious obstacles to the success of the most promising members of our bar. But to return from this digression, we think that the increase which is proposed to be given to the salaries of the Government pleaders in the High Court is rather inordinate and excessive. It is true on the one hand that the standard of the native bar has been considerably raised, but it deserves to be considered, on the other hand, that that standard, whatever it is at this moment, is not *remarkably* different from what it was 8 or 9 years ago. Besides, it would seem that, although the Native bar, as a whole, is now better than it was formerly, still the present bar is devoid of any very conspicuous talent. We have no longer men like Prossunno Coomar Tagore, Ramapersaud Roy, Sumbhoo Nath Pundit and Dwarka Nath Mitter in our bar and it would not be incorrect to say that in this respect the Native bar is in the same predicament as the European bar. It is also worthy of remark that the post of Government pleader in the High Court was held by Ramapersaud Roy and Sumbhoo Nath Pundit on salaries not larger than those which it is proposed to augment, and that these gentlemen were Government pleaders at a time when the standard of the Native bar was such as to render it almost indispensable to make the proposal of raising a member of that bar to the bench of the High Court. We cannot, in the second place, conceive why a salary of less than Rs. 1000 should be inadequate and disrespectful to the position of the senior Government pleader in the High Court, when we have so many Subordinate Judges drawing only Rs. 700 or 800 per month. It is admitted by everybody that the character of the judicial service is considerably improved of late, and we might venture to affirm that the ratio of improvement in the quality of the native bar has been less than the ratio of improvement in the quality of the native Judicial service. If, then, it is thought that no less than a salary of Rs. 1000 can be worthy of the post of Senior Government pleader in the High Court, we might say that a smaller salary than Rs. 1500 or 2000 per month would be disrespectful to the position of our Subordinate Judges. Besides, in allowing Rs. 1000 to the Senior Government pleader in the High Court when a Subordinate Judge receives at the most a similar sum, it deserves to be considered that a Subordinate Judge works solely and exclusively and all day long as a public officer, whilst a Government pleader is required, by the very nature of his position and duties, to devote only a portion of his time to the service of Government. Considering, therefore, the amount of work, which is done by the Subordinate Judge and the Government pleader respectively, it would be neither fair nor just to give equal allowances to both.

With regard to the increase which it is proposed to make in the salaries of Government pleaders in the Mofussil Courts we have no information save that that increase will be in the ratio of the increase in the salaries of the Government pleaders in the High Court. We think then that the salary of a Moffussil Government pleader will not be higher than Rs. 70 or 80 per month. We are of opinion, however, that the salaries of the High Court Government pleaders do not stand in need of increase so much as the salary of the Mofussil Government pleader. It is a wellknown fact that the Mofussil bar owes its improvement to the law graduates of the Calcutta University. Many of these young men who are unable to obtain a footing in the High Court, and their number is not few, go to the Mofussil Courts and contribute most materially to elevate the character and status of the Mofussil bar. Indeed, it might be affirmed that in no long time, the Mofussil bar will be, by the instrumentality of our law graduates, raised to an equality with the bar of the High Court. This is one reason why the salaries of the Mofussil Government pleaders ought to be increased in even a greater proportion than that in which the salaries of the Government pleaders in the High Court have been proposed to be increased. In the second place, it is worthy of consideration that the law graduates of the Calcutta University are men of education and principle, and such of them as stand high in the scale of University distinctions have a sense of honor in them which induces them to regard a salary of Rs. 50 or 60 as a very contemptible remuneration for their services. It is, therefore, necessary, in order that Government may avail itself of the legal learning and ability of the most distinguished of our graduates, that the salary of a Mofussil Government pleader should be raised to at least Rs. 150 per month. The salaries of the two Government pleaders in the High Court might be raised to Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 respectively.

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THE INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax must be submitted to as a necessary evil. There is a chronic deficit in our Exchequer, and we don't see how we can get rid of it unless some additional Tax is imposed. None has been able to suggest a more equitable tax than that proposed by Sir Richard Temple. A contemporary devoted to the interests of the higher classes has indeed suggested an increase of the Salt Duty, but all right-feeling men must reject this iniquitous proposal, which if carried out will impose a most oppressive burden on the lower classes and will perhaps defeat its own object by increasing smuggling. Already the Salt Tax presses heavily on the poor of many parts of the country as the Maharajah of Bulrampore stated in the Council, and the Viceroy has promised to lighten this pressure by increasing the facilities of transit. By exempting small incomes from taxation, the Council has conferred a great boon on the poor and helpless that is to say on the great body of the people, whilst our contemporary would reduce them to starvation-point by increasing a duty which is already felt to be very oppressive. If our vaunted knowledge of politics comes to this, we had better give up politics altogether.

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BARRISTERS AND PLEADERS.

An important question, namely, whether Barristers or Vakeels are entitled to pre-audience, was decided in the Appellate Side of the High Court on Friday, the 12th Instant. It appears that Mr. Paul and Baboo Onocool Mookerjee were engaged in an appeal case. Mr. Paul hav-

ing had occasion to go to Midnapore his brief was made over to Mr. Monmohun Ghose. On the case being called on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear on the above day, both Baboo Onocool Chunder and Mr. Monmohun claimed to be heard first. Mr. Justice Phear went to consult the Chief Justice. Sir Barnes Peacock came and sat with Messrs. Phear and Bayley for hearing the arguments of both the parties. Baboo Onoocool Chunder urged that so far as the Appellate Side of the Court was concerned, a Barrister did not take precedence over a Pleader of longer standing and that whenever such precedence had been allowed, it had been by private arrangement and not because a Barrister was entitled to it as a matter of right. Mr. Monmohun said that it had been the uniform practice of the Sudder and the High Court of giving precedence to Barristers. He also said that a marked distinction had been made in the Letters Patent of 1865 between Barristers as advocates and Pleaders as Vakeels. Sir Barnes Peacock decided the question in favor of Mr. Monmohun Ghose though he admitted that senior Pleaders were more experienced than junior Barristers. Mr. Justice Phear was of the same opinion as the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Bayley was however of a different opinion. The fact of the two barrister Judges being of one opinion—and the Civilian Judge of another is significant. Justice Bayley must have had strong reasons to dissent from his colleagues. It would be well for the pleaders of the High Court to appeal to the Privy Council. The question is by no means a frivolous one, and to allow matters to drop here would be to prove to the public in general that the pleaders of the High Court, constituting as they do the most intelligent and respectable portion of the native community, are defective in moral courage and high sense of honor and self-respect. It would not speak well for our nation if those who are considered to be most intelligent and independent amongst us should desist from fighting out their cause when that cause is no other than the question of the respectability of their status. Even if our pleaders should despair of achieving their object by an appeal to the Privy Council, they should remember Pope's maxim:

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

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THE LATE HON'BLE SHUMBHOO NATH PUNDIT.

BABOO Dinobandhu Sanyal, in his lecture on the Life and Character of the Hon'ble Shumbhoonath Pundit, has traced the principal events in the life of that distinguished man from his birth in 1820 to his death in 1867. The account is interspersed with anecdotes of which a larger number than we find in the pamphlet under notice would have been most acceptable. But we are aware of the peculiar difficulties which exist in this country in the way of writing biographies, and we cannot sufficiently indicate the mount of credit which belongs to Baboo Dinobundhu for the materials he has already placed before the public. The main cause of Shumbhoonath's success was his honesty and independence, and such of our countrymen as are ambitious of similar success in life would do well to study the character of that man who from an obscure station in life rose through a series of ordeals of the most trying nature to the highest rank which a Native can aspire to under British rule. It seems to us that the most interesting and instructive period in the life of Shumbhoonath—a period, which deserves more investigation and constant study—was that which was comprised between the year 1841, when Shumbhoonath left school, and the year 1848, when he established himself as a pleader of the Sudder Court. Of the event which formed as it were the turning point in the career of Shumbhoonath, the following account is given by Baboo Dinobandhu:

It was at this time the post of *Mesilkhan* or Reader fell vacant, and Shumbhunath stood candidate for it with full confidence of success. In Mr. Barlow, he had his best patron, and his hopes might not, therefore, seem unreasonable. "But Sir Robert," says the Patriot, "from a paternal solicitude "for the welfare of his *Chela* (as he used to call "him,) declined to give him the post saying, that "his lungs which were then affected were not strong for the work." This refusal was the turning point in the career of the subject of this lecture. He sorely felt the disappointment and unburdened his mind to his friend, Babu Hurro Chunder Ghose, at that time the Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, who soothed his feelings and advised him to study Law and to join the Sudder Bar—an advice he determined to act upon.'

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WE ARE INFORMED that Sir Barnes Peacock has expressed a desire to propose to the Judges of the Calcutta High Court that some of the leading Vakeels may as a mark of honor be admitted as advocates to rank from a date to be fixed. This will have a somewhat similar effect to Patents of precedence in England or the appointment of Queen's Counsel. These Advocates would not be able to act, but only to appear and plead for suitors. Before making the proposition the Chief Justice has requested Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee and some other leading pleaders to let him know whether they are willing to be admitted as Advocates and struck off the rolls as Vakeels.

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THE PUBLIC, we have no doubt, will be greatly delighted to see Mr. Justice Phear appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Mr. Phear has always evinced great interest in the education and social improvement of the Natives. He is a man of University distinctions and we have every reason to expect that his large European experience will substantially benefit our University. He is a very hard-working man and his earnestness is most praiseworthy. We have only to regret that Mr. Phear was disregarded when Mr. Maine resigned the Vice-Chancellorship. It is remarked in certain quarters that Mr. Phear, having withdrawn his connections from the Calcutta University on account of the slight put upon him by the appointment of Mr. Seton-Karr contrary to the express recommendation of Mr. Maine, will most probably decline to accept the Vice-Chancellorship now. We hope, in the interest of Native improvement, that Mr. Phear will accept the Vice-Chancellorship; he will not, in the slightest degree, compromise himself in any way. We trust that Lord Mayo will do his best to induce Mr. Phear to take the office.

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IT APPEARS from a London telegram that the Bill for extending and defining the authority of the Governor General of India was read a second time in the House of Lords on the night of the 12th Instant. The Duke of Argyle explained that the provisions of the measure were similar to those contained in the Bill introduced into Parliament last year, with the exception of the clause for erecting the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal into a full Government, with a Council, it being considered that any attempt to change the relations between the Lieutenant Governor and the Viceroy would only increase mutual friction and jealousy, the true remedy for which, however, the Government did not propose at present. Under the Bill a seat would be given to the Lieutenant Governor in the Executive Council, as his exclusion involved great waste of time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOAKHALI.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—The appointment of Babu Gudadhur Khan as officiating District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, noticed in your paper of the 6th Instant, has given satisfaction to every one excepting of course the *Budmashes*. During his six or seven months' stay in these quarters he has been the terror of all rogues and bad characters and the friend of all honest men. It is a matter of sincere pleasure that Government has in recognition of his services given him this promotion. It is the prayer of all that he may soon be made *pucca* Superintendent of Police in this or any other district. The Babu has taken charge of his new office from Babu Juggodish Nath Roy who has left this for Calcutta on leave.

The native District Superintendent of Police for assaulting whom a Civil Surgeon of a large station in Eastern Bengal, as stated in your paper of the above date, has been fined Rs. 300 and bound over to keep the peace, is no other than Babu Juggodishnath Roy. It is said that the Jailor of the Noakhali Jail and his assistant are not in good terms. They therefore take every opportunity of traducing each other. On the night of the *Hoolee* the assistant jailor came and reported to Dr. Durant, the medical officer of this station, who is also the Superintendent of the Jail, that the Jailor had gone out and the guards had been inattentive and disrespectful. The medical officer or Civil Surgeon as you choose to call him, made up his mind to go to the Jail to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the information received by him. The house of the District Superintendent of Police was contiguous to that of the Civil Surgeon who went there and roused the former. Having heard every thing in which there was nothing serious, the District Superintendent told Dr. Durant to go to the Jail himself and report to him if he found any thing wrong with the guards. The Doctor however insisted upon the District Superintendent's accompanying him and

on his refusing to do so threatened to report the matter to the authorities. The District Superintendent told him to do what he considered best and retired. The Doctor proceeded as far as the gate and then returned and again sent for the District Superintendent. While the latter was coming out the Doctor struck him with a stick in the dark. The servants immediately snatched the stick from the Doctor who in the confusion managed to get away. The next morning the District Superintendent brought every thing to the notice of the Magistrate and brought an action for assault. The whole station crowded to the Cutcherry on the day of trial. The defendant urged before the Magistrate in his defence that he punished the District Superintendent who was his Subordinate for disobedience!

Babu Juggodishnath has also brought a civil suit for damages. The Doctor expressed a desire to apologise. The Babu was ready to accept the apology, and even sent a draft of the same to the Doctor. As the latter did not approve of it and would have every thing in his own way, nothing has been settled yet.

The Doctor wrote to the Commissioner of the Division complaining that after the Magistrate's order had been passed, while he was being conducted from the second to the first floor of the Court for payment of the fine, he was insulted and assaulted by the Mooktyars, suitors, &c. The Commissioner called upon the Magistrate for a report. On enquiry it was found that when the Doctor could not pay the amount of the fine, the Constable who was in charge of him wished to take him before the Magistrate. As the Doctor was unwilling to go to the 2nd floor again he caught hold of some rails and struggled with the Constable who consequently pushed him in the execution of his duty.

The Doctor is more to be pitied than blamed. He has very little common sense. You and your readers will laugh to hear that he would not come out of his house as long as Babu Juggodishnath was in the station for fear of being thrashed. Poor deluded Doctor! You could not have left the house that night with unbroken limbs had the Babu who is uncommonly grave and cool, the desire to take the law into his own hands. We wish that the Doctor had a hundredth part of the qualities of Dr. Davis who was here for several years and left us on leave. Dr. Davis is now at Pubna. Cannot Government send him to his old station?

NOAKHALI, 12th March 1869. } Yours truly SPECTATOR.

Holloway's Ointment.—Ulcerous sores and scrofulous eruption of the worst kind, and for which all sorts of "established" medicines have been tried in vain, have been thoroughly cured, and in an incredibly short time, by Holloway's searching and healing ointment. The applications generally applied are mere palliatives; but this unrivalled unguent penetrates the source of the evil, destroys the secret virus, and gets rid of the disease for ever. In ordinary cases the Ointment should be briskly rubbed into the parts affected; but if they are too tender or irritable for this process, they should be gently anointed with it at least twice a day. The most inveterate external disease will yield to this Ointment if persevered in for some time.

LOCAL.

HOWRAH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

AT the first quarterly meeting of the Howrah General Hospital Committee, held on the 26th February 1869.

Present:—L. R. Tottenham, Esq.; C. H. Denham Esq.; Rev. A. Guinlan; Captain J. Barratt; W. Stalkartt; and R. W. Pearce, Esqr.

The following abstract of admissions, deaths, and discharges was submitted for the information of the Committee:—

Abstract of European and Native in and out patients treated in the Howrah General Hospital for the quarter ending 31st December, 1868:

EUROPEAN.	INDOOR.	OUTDOOR.
Remained on 30th September, 1868	36	18
Admitted	238	1,367
Total	274	1,385
Cured	212	1,368
Deaths	11	0
Transferred	3	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868	48	17
NATIVE.		
Remained on 30th September, 1868	25	81
Admitted	137	1,791
Total	162	1,872
Cured	106	1,862
Absconded	2	0
Deaths	28	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868	26	40

ROBERT BIRD, M. D.,
Secretary.

PUNCH.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Comical Department, 16th March 1869.—His Excellency the Viceroy has read with much pleasure the notice published in the newspapers that the name of the street hitherto known as *Ranee Moody Gully* has been changed, by order of the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, to *British Indian Street*. The change has been made, His Excellency believes, to honor the *British Indian Association* which is a power in the realm. This is as it should be, for, as the poet sings "a good name is a good omen." While His Excellency heartily approves of the measure adopted to honor the B. I. Association, he hopes the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace will not lose sight of the fact that something is due to the memory of the worthy woman whose name had stood so long at the head of the street as well as in the book of the Municipality. To preserve this lady's name from running into oblivion, His Excellency suggests that as the learned members of the B. I. Association have, in applying to their own use the funds of the Hurrish Chunder Memorial, very properly engaged to provide a set of rooms in their new house for the accommodation of a Library to be called after the name of the great *Patriot*-Editor, so they should be asked to set apart a room in the same which may be known as *Ranee Moody's* chamber. The learned members of the B. I. Association are the fittest persons to determine how to use this room; still if his Excellency were asked to express his opinion on the matter he would unhesitatingly say, make it a dancing saloon and let the members of the B. I. A. Committee there learn to dance,—an art which at present they are wholly ignorant of. His Excellency also takes this opportunity of suggesting that the names of some streets in the Northern Division may be likewise changed with profit; for instance, the street in which the Hon'ble President of the B. I. Association resides is now known as *Coila hatta*, this should be called the *President's street*. Then there is another street close by which is called *Panchee Dhobanee Gully*—a very very plebeian name. Why not call it henceforth the *District Registrar's street* to honor as well as to indicate the place of our worthy Registrar's residence. And lastly, the *Nimtolah* and *Pathooringhatta* and *Chassa Dhoba para* may be advantageously called as the Mitter-Member's, the hony Secretary's and Assistant Secretary's streets. Copies forwarded to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace and the B. I. Association for their information and guidance.

ZERMAN ZARR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEAR BENGALEE,—Insert the above and oblige.
Yours &c.
PUNCH.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue is appointed to be ex-officio Member of the Central Examination Committee for conducting the Half-yearly Examination of officers under the Government of Bengal.

Dr. S. J. Manook to officiate as Deputy Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of Singbhoom.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Magoorah.

Mr. J. S. Larminie to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Burdwan, until relieved by Mr. A. Blair.

Captain A. H. Eckford to be Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, and to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that cantonment.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to be Secretary to the Ferry Fund Committee of Tirhoot, and to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Mozufferpore.

Mr. W. Wilson to officiate as Medical Officer of Shahabad.

Baboo Ooday Chand Dutt to officiate as Medical Officer of Purulea, Maunbhoom.

Mr A. M. McGregor, Assistant Superintendent of Police Sylhet, is transferred to Cachar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. J. G. Pughe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Monghyr, for three months.

Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from the date on which he may be relieved of his office by Mr. E. W. Molony.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, for two months and twenty-two days.

Lieut. E. G. Lillingston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, for one month.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Magoorah, for one month.

Mr. E. S. Pearson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, for one month.

Dr. R. G. Mathew, Civil Assistant Surgeon Burrisaul, for one month.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee, of the Charitable Dispensary at Burrisaul, will remain in charge of the Civil Medical duties of the station during Dr. Mathew's absence.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. W. Cornell, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, is authorised to make over charge of his office on the 13th instant, to the Subordinate Judge of that District, in the event of Mr. A. Levien, who has been appointed to succeed him, not relieving him by that date.

Under Section 14, of Act XI. of 1865, notice is hereby given that the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Furreedpore, Bhoosna, and Bhanghah, recently established in the Furreedpore District, will sit in each Court on the dates noted below:—

In the Small Cause Court at Furreedpore, from the 1st. to 7th, and from the 14th to the 21st of every month.

In the Small Cause Court at Bhoosha, from the 8th to 13th of every month.

In the Small Cause Court at Bhoosna, from the 22nd to the end of the month.

Baboo Beharylall Mozumdar, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, is permanently appointed to the upper Subordinate Establishment in that Grade.

Baboo Khettermohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Barrackpore Division on the 25th February, 1869, before noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVICE GRATIS!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands year after year from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and re-animated with vigour and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured without risk or trouble by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

INDIGESTION WITH LANGUOR AND WANT OF ENERGY.

When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaint should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilions attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arises and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness, In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back, once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

PUFFY,—SHORTNESS OF BREATH WITH WEAKNESS

Very bad symptoms, which if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart, or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO CHILDREN.

All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels: a few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Jaundice.	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Dysentery	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureuxrs.
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tumours
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fits	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.,
Consumption	Head-aches	Sore Throats	
Debility	Indigestion.	Stone & Gravel	
	Inflammation		

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, W. C., London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world.

**There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Dwarkanauth Goopto & Co.

EAST INDIAN AGENCY,

EASTGATE HOUSE, ROCHESTER, NEAR LONDON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DULEEP SING, G.C.S.I., and several of the princes and chiefs of the Punjab, Rajpootana, Oudh, Bundlekund, Bengal, Bombay, and Central and Southern India.

MR. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, L.L.D., late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, has established this Agency in England solely for the Native Nobility and Gentry of India.

The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision. These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

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A. SMITH,
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THE

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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH:—SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that one Fatima Begum the eldest daughter of Sys-col-Moolk, Bahadoor, a Carnatic stipendiary, has appealed to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Madras Government, declining to grant her a portion of the stipend enjoyed by her late father. The Government of India is adverse to the petition.

— The *Pioneer* reports that at the last Criminal Sessions of the Allahabad High Court before the Hon'ble Justice Turner, an European, named Purdy, was convicted of cheating, under Section 420 of the Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The case was of some local interest, inasmuch as the prisoner had led the public to believe, by advertisement in the *Pioneer* and otherwise, that he was the Agent of the Rajah of Rewah, and on the strength of this belief he had succeeded in obtaining goods from several of the tradesmen of Allahabad.

A Mr. Silvester, late an Assistant Station Master at Etawah, was also convicted of negligence, under the Railway Act of 1854, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 only. The jury strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, as there was a good deal in the nature of the case to extenuate his conduct. It appears that the engine of a passenger train approaching his station broke down. He was telegraphed to for another engine, and he sent it, without having first obtained a line clear message, reasoning naturally enough, that the line was clear between his station and the train which the engine was going to assist. Meanwhile, however, a goods train had followed the passenger train, and the engine of this goods train pushed both trains along towards Etawah. The driver of pilot engine, however, seeing a train approaching him, avoided a collision by reversing his engine and driving back to Etawah.

— The Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Umballa on the morning of the 25th and reach the latter place on the 27th when His Excellency will meet the Amir in Durbar. Sir William Muir, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Donald McLeod, and perhaps the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, will be present on the occasion, to add to the brilliancy of the gathering.

— We find the following in the *Times of India*:—"The *Natal Mercury* of December 8 says:—"The Bishop, (Right Revd. Dr. Colenso) we regret to hear, met with a serious accident on Thursday evening last. His Lordship, it appears, was returning from a visit to the coast, and left Camperdown in company with Mr. J. Kirkman, taking the usual short cut to Bishopstowe, before reaching the drift which has to be crossed at that part of the Bushman's River, the travellers were benighted, and consequently were not able to discover until too late that the river had been swollen, and the drift rendered almost impassable by the recent rains. The horses had no sooner entered the stream, than they found themselves in some twelve or fifteen feet of water, in the midst of a rapid current. Mr. Kirkman's horse reached the opposite bank with great difficulty, and landed, when Mr. K. discovered that he was alone, and that the Bishop had been washed out of his saddle, and was struggling in the stream,—in fact he had sunk once. Mr. K. immediately went to his lordship's assistance, and with great difficulty managed to get him to the other bank, at which they had entered the stream, the horses having got to the opposite side. Mr. K. then braved the stream a second time, leaving the Bishop *sans* hat and spectacles, swam across, and got a Kafir from a neighbouring kraal; two more Kafirs were afterwards hailed, who took his lordship between them and crossed the stream safely. The Bishop had three miles to ride in wet clothes, but has not suffered any ill effects from the ducking—the only damage done being a slight bruise on the knee, received from the horse in the water. Had Mr. K. not been with the Bishop, there is little doubt but that his lordship would have been drowned, as he cannot swim; and, on the other hand, had he been the best swimmer, possibly he could never have saved himself impeded in the way he was with the leggings he usually travels with."

— The *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* learns from a correspondent at Hyderabad that the young Nizam is "a remarkably handsome boy, very fair, and looks perfectly healthy. The eagerness of the crowd to behold their sovereign was very great, and" continues our contemporary's correspondent "there was good deal of bustling when we went to the Durbar. But this, under the circumstances, was excusable. Of course, the lad never had been out of the Zenana, and all classes were anxious to behold him."

— According to the *Delhi Gazette* a Bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature providing that in every paper or magazine shall be printed the exact circulation of the previous issue.

— The same journal says it is one of the *on dits* of the day that the districts of Goruckpore and Azimgurh are to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to that of Oudh, and that the matter is in consideration before the Government of India.

— The *Indo-European Correspondence* is happy to hear that the lady of the honorable Justice Kemp has presented His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Steins with the very handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 to be put out to interest for the benefit of the Cathedral and Entally Catholic Orphanages. This generous act of charity, says our contemporary, entitles the donor to the sincere and lasting thanks not only of the orphans but of the whole Catholic community of Calcutta.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* hears that on the morning of the 7th instant, an accident occurred on a curve of the E. I. R. line near the Burhea station, by one goods train running into another that was proceeding in the same direction. Several wagons were smashed, but as the line is a double one at this spot, the traffic was not impeded.

— *Indian Public Opinion* says that a jeweller's son at Amritsar, while going home at night after the business of the day with a box of Jewels, was arrested by a constable on the way, and on suspicion of being a thief, was sent to the City Police Station. The father of the lad called immediately after for the release of his son and the restoration of the Jewel Box. The Inspector told him that the Box would not be returned unless an Ittila, or report, of the fact was made to the District Superintendent of Police, in the morning. The report was made, and the box directed to be returned to the owner. On its being opened at the Police station, however it was found that a Jewel, worth 500 Rs. was missing. The key of the box had been lost (so it is alleged) at the Kotwali's.

— The *Madras Times* concludes an article on the Admission of Natives to English Balls with the following remarks:—"Those natives whose social position is that of gentlemen among themselves, and whose education and contact with good European society are sufficient to have given them a proper conception of the light in which dancing is regarded by Englishmen, are in our opinion, perfectly eligible to receive invitations to any ball room; and their exclusion, merely on the score of colour or nativity, cannot but be deprecated as narrow-minded and unfair. On the other hand, we would exclude all others on such occasions, and we cannot see that they ought to feel hurt or offended thereat."

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns from a Sydney paper that on the 6th of January (summer in that latitude) at Wagga Wagga "plums approaching ripeness *fermented* under the intense heat, and now hang on the branches like small bags of native grown vinegar. The heads of many trees presented the appearance of having been subjected to the action of a stream of flame. Yet in the Tumat district, three days before, there was actually ice in the wash hand basins of a morning."

— During his late visit to Agra Sir William Muir honored the local colleges and schools with his presence. His Honor presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Victoria College. From the report read on the occasion by Pundit Ajoodhia Nath, the able and energetic Secretary of the College, we are glad to learn that this institution and its 4 branch schools are in a flourishing condition and well-conducted. There are 336 boys in the college, and 180 in the three branch schools at Agra, so that upwards of 500 boys were present on the occasion. Several of the students are from out-stations, and the Principal has just received applications for admission into the college from two boys of the Government zillah school at Shahjehanpore. The college is liberally supported by the Government, and by the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore. Besides the ordinary subjects, the curriculum of the college embraces the study of logic, which the Principal thinks to be of great assistance to the students of geometry, and perfectly intelligible to Entrance candidates. Three candidates from the Victoria College were

successful at the last Entrance Examination, and three failed.

— The *Home News* of the 10th ultimo says that while we write the Lord Chief Justice is still trying the strange convent case, the longest, his lordship says, that has been tried at Westminster. He means, of course, in the mere law courts. There is a natural feeling of indignation that a solemn tribunal should sit for a fortnight to listen to the most paltry and ridiculous stories. The defence of the Mother Superior and her nuns is that the plaintiff, Miss Saurin, was a most troublesome, "disedifying," "imperfect," "undevout" person, and that it was sacred duty to bring down her proud spirit, and tame her tongue, but that she invents many punishments and exaggerates others. The judge will take a day to read over his notes to himself, and will then sum up. So that the conclusion (in which "nothing" may be concluded) cannot be known this week.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that at a meeting held at Buddipore, at the instance of Baboo Dwarka Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate of Culna, Rs. 5185 were subscribed on the spot for a Feeder Road from Buddipore to Boinchee station.

—The above journal states that Sir John Lawrence has arrived in England in time to console Mr. Wyllie, once his Foreign Office under-Secretary, and the expositor of his Central Asian policy, in his mortification at being unseated for Hereford. The *Friend* will deplore the loss which the Indian element in the House has sustained, but the Bengal Civil service will be curious to know whether Mr. Wyllie's election has been characterised by bribery or by intimidation!

—On Friday last the Governor General's Legislative Council met for the last time this season. The following Bills were passed:—Mr. Maine's amending the procedure of the High Court "in the North West Provinces, Mr. Shaw Stewart's amending the law relating to District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bombay, the revised Stamp Bill, and the Bill for obtaining the evidence of prisoners.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

— The *Bombay Gazette* states that although it is true that Mr. Ellis has at length received formal notice of an appointment which has long been notified in a less official shape, it is incorrect to say that Mr. Noble Taylor, whose place in the Governor General's Council he will temporarily fill, does not intend to return to India. On the contrary Mr. Taylor, who leaves on the 27th, will, after the expiration of six months, resume his seat. Neither must it be inferred that Mr. Ellis will give up his post in the Bombay Government.

— We find the following in the *Indian Church Gazette* of Madras:—"The new style of hymn introduced by the 'Revivalist,' and written not merely for this generation but for this year, says the *Western Morning News*, really surprises us by the descent which it makes into irreverence, not to say blasphemy. The most recent specimen of this kind of literature is from the pen of Mr. Wm. Weaver, 'the converted clown,' who was convicted some years ago of bigamy. Here is the first verse:

I've given my heart to Jesus,
And mean to keep it so!
If the Devil wants to have it all,
I'll tell him—'Not for Joe.'

And so through other five verses, "Not for Joe" is the refrain. The last is, perhaps, the most extraordinary:

Lord, give me strength to fight,
And battle every foe;
If tempted to forsake my God,
To cry out—'Not for Joe.'

And it should be remembered that Revivalists would class themselves as 'Protestants' not "Catholics!"

—We take the following Telegram dated London March 13th from the *Indian Daily News*:—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Eastwick postponed the motion of which he had given notice relative to Central Asia, until the 9th of April.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to a question put by Mr. Nicol, said that the report of the Bombay Bank Commission was being issued by the head reporter to Government; but that the report of the inquiry in India had not yet been received in London.

The public journals criticise the deficits in Sir Richard Temple's Indian Budget.

Messrs. Massey and Laing have each written explanatory letters.

Yesterday a deputation waited upon the Duke of Argyle at the India Office, for the purpose of urging that increased facilities should be afforded for cotton cultivation in India by the extension of irrigation and the mode of transit.

In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of Argyle said he concurred in the opinion that there should be a considerable commercial element in the Indian Council:—but defended the Council against the charge of backwardness in supporting schemes for the improvement of the commerce of India; and instanced the proposed opening of Dharwar as a cotton district, where he had ordered a survey to be made.

Regarding communication between Eastern India and Western China, his Grace said that the difficulties of the country would oppose the scheme.

In conclusion, his Grace advocated private enterprise and considered it unfortunate that Government was always expected to forward every enterprise.

— The *Darjeeling Advertiser* hears from Purneah that there has been no rain, nor signs of rain there. Every thing is completely dried up, even to the pasture for cattle. The cholera is so bad in Central Purneah, that the villagers will not turn out to cut the ripe wheat and barley crops; so that in some places they are being eaten up by the cattle: and so great is the dread of this scourge that the people won't stir out of their houses to protect their crops. Indigo sowing in such places is at a stand still. In one Cutcherry the Magistrate struck off 26 cases owing to the absence of the plaintiffs, supposed to be dead or dying.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

— The *Hindu Reformer* states that a singular case comes from the Madras Presidency. A European missionary, it seems, was riding through the city of Travancore, and came to a street lined on both sides with Brahmin houses. The residents remonstrated against his passing through their street, but as he persisted, the result was an assault. The case was tried by the Dewan, who inflicted a fine on the Brahmins and directed the missionary not to pass through the street again until he had established his right to do so in a Civil Court. The decision seems to have given umbrage to the British Government, who have, it is said, removed the Resident and asked the decision to be passed on to Madras. What the result is to be it would be curious to know. But with every deference to civil rights and religious liberty and to the Madras Government authorities, it seems to our contemporary that they are making too much of the affair.

— The *Neilgherry Excelsior* states on the authority of the new *Catholic Directory* that the Roman Catholic hierarchy througout the world consists of 1,094 Bishoprics, including Archbishops and patriarchs, all subject more or less immediately to the Pope. His Holiness however, it would appear, 'now, as in the Middle Ages, has a habit of keeping many of these sees vacant for longer or shorter intervals, just as may suit the convenience, policy, or interest of the Holy See.' At present one patriarchate, nine Archbishoprics and 102 Bishoprics in ordinary are returned as 'vacant,' thus reducing the effective episcopal strength of the Roman Church militant to 982 prelates *in esse*. The theoretic number of the 'Sacred College' of Cardinals is well known to be 70; but at present there are 11 'vacant hats;' so that the actual number of Cardinals is only 59."

—Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney has addressed the following letter to the Right Reverend Dr. L. Meurin, S. J:—"My Lord,—Having heard that there are not sufficient funds for building the tower designed for your College on the Esplanade, towards which Government is contributing its moiety, I wish to show my esteem and respect to the descendants of the Portuguese, the first inhabitants of this island, who made it over to the British Government, to the Infanta Catherina on the occasion of her marriage with King Charles the Second of England, by offering to your Lordship the sum of (7,500) Rupees seven thousand five hundred, on condition that Government will add an equal amount, and that the Institution shall be open to Portuguese students.

— A correspondent informs the *Pioneer* that the horses and mules brought by Shere Ali for presentation to the Viceroy were left at Peshawur, and will be sold by public auction, as is usual in such cases. These animals were selected from the plunder of the Camps of the Ex-Ameer and Abdul Ruhman. The more costly but less cumbersome presents accompany the Ameer to Umballa.

— The *Madras Athenæum* contains the following:—"A story for the 'Standard'—! A correspondent who writes from Hyderabad to this interesting little journal, declares, on the authority of the old woman at that place, that the young Nizam is "a remarkably precocious child." To prove this, he tells what he very properly calls "a curious anecdote afloat." When, says this veracious chronicler, Meer Mybook Ali Khan was placed on the Musnud, Sir Salar Jung could not refrain from weeping, which he did with his arms encircled round the neck of the little Nizam who, as if aware of his superiority and greatness, disengaged himself and pointed to his feet, directing him (Sir Salar Jung) as it were to bow down there, and presume not to be so familiar."

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

— In an article on the Career of Sir John Lawrence the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that "in one respect it is said Sir John Lawrence failed. He failed as the "head of society." He was not by any means what Sir James Mackintosh called a "sultanised governor-general." He had no capacity for court life. A man of simple and frugal habits, he was disinclined to outward display, and, probably upon principle, averse to it. Perhaps this would have been a greater fault some years ago than it is at the present time. Owing to high prices and diminished gains, and, in many cases, heavy losses from over-speculation, Anglo-Indian society generally is, at present, in a depressed state. Money is scarce, thrift is necessary, and any very vehement promotion of gaiety and festivity must in such circumstances have its inevitable drawbacks. But, the failure admitted, it is but a small set-off against the great merits of Sir John Lawrence's administration or rather we should say the great merits of the man. For in truth, the man was greater than the viceroy. To judge such a man rightly we must regard his career as a whole—his 40 years of faithful and laborious service. The great "monarchy of the middle classes" derives additional lustre from the life of such a man. No public Service has ever sent forth such a constant succession of great men, from the time of Warren Hastings to the time of John Lawrence, as the old East India Company's Service; and among the many distinguished names on the great muster-roll of that Service, there are none which will be more exalted in history than those of Henry and John Lawrence."

— According to the *Delhi Gazette* the *Bombay Gazette* says it is reported from Peking that the young Emperor was astonished to find one of the chief eunuchs of the Palace smoking opium. The monarch requested to be allowed to try a pipe, and the effects were such as might have been expected. While suffering from the sickness consequent on his excess, the Queen mother surprised his Imperial Majesty, and immediately took prompt measures. The eunuch was beheaded, and a fresh proclamation against the use of the drug was circulated throughout the country. Several copies

of the edict reached Ningdo and excited much attention amongst the natives of that city.

—The same journal reports that another fire has occurred in Bombay causing damage to the amount of Rs. 2000. An accident happened to one of the engines whilst on its way to the fire, by which several foremen were injured though not very seriously. A local paper says that soon after the fire broke out, Mr. Mackenzie of the Bombay saw mills, and Messrs. Spiers, Bellis, and Davies were on the spot, and that it was entirely owing to their exertions and the aid of the fire engine belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s saw mills, near which the fire occurred, that a great amount of the timber stored there, amounting in value to some lakhs of rupees, was saved from destruction. It has been suggested to present these gentlemen with a testimonial.

—We learn from the above journal that the Ameer of Cabul reached Shadra on the Northern (right) bank of the Ravee on Sunday the 14th instant. On Monday morning he made his entree into Lahore with all the pomp and circumstance that a military display could lend to the occasion. He was conducted to the Summun Boorj by the Lieutenant Governor and a brilliant cortege and occupies the handsome Sheeshmuhul (Hall of Mirrors) in the Fort. On Monday afternoon he paid a private visit to Sir Donald McLeod and was visited on Tuesday morning by that officer in return. On the afternoon of the same day he drove out to Meean Meer, and was on Wednesday morning to have inspected the Railway workshops, but just as the preparations were completed, intimation was sent to General Abbott that His Highness was ill and "could not come."

—Our contemporary is glad to notice that the Chief Commissioner has allotted half the collection from Pandari tax in the Central Provinces, which the Government of India placed at his disposal for local purposes, chiefly for famine relief operations. In the Nagpore Division Rs. 20,000 have been set aside for famine works in the Bhundara, Chanda and Balaghat districts, and provision has also been made for supplying the city of Nagpore with water. In the Jubbulpore Division the whole of the moiety of the tax collected, or Rs. 25,000, is to be used for relief works; but, should any further grant be made by the Government of India from Imperial funds for such works, then whatever may remain out of the Pandari moiety will be spent on the improvement of the road between Jubbulpore and Saugor *viâ* Dumoh. Of the moiety, Rs. 15,000, in the Nerbudda Division, Rs. 3,000 have for the present been set aside for famine operations in the Chindwara district, the balance to be laid out for improving roads in the Division, which money will necessarily reach the distressed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

—The *Madras Mail* states that the Senate of the Madras University have resolved to introduce a most desirable change into their examinations. Hitherto these have been conducted entirely by papers, a mode that is peculiarly adapted for favouring the detestable system of "cram" that has now usurped the place of real education. Hereafter there will be *viva voce* examinations, in addition to the test papers, and the examiners will have some opportunity of testing the real knowledge of the candidates.

—The *Alygurh Institute Gazette* reports that Synd Shurf-ood-deen, lately nominated by the Government of Bengal to a scholarship that will allow him to finish his Education in England, intends to take his wife with him to London to be educated so as to enable her to be of service to her countrywomen in India.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the **EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.***

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH 1869.

THE RIGHTS OF LANDLORDS AND THE RIGHTS OF TENANTS.

SOMETIME ago the High Court of the North-West Provinces ruled that as the law stood a tenant digging a kutcha well and planting trees without the consent of his landlord rendered himself liable to ejectment. The duty of a Court of justice being to declare the law as it is, not as it ought to be, it would be unreasonable to blame the High Court for this apparently inequitable ruling, but the public as well as the Government felt convinced that a change in the law was necessary. Every body knows that in the North-West Provinces means of irrigation are much more scarce than in Bengal, that the Ganges canal and the rivers irrigate only a limited area, that tanks and other reservoirs of water are much more liable to be dried up there than in Bengal, and that unless recourse is had to wells, disastrous failures of crops and famines would be the result. In Bengal Proper, wells are unnecessary but throughout the greater part of the North-West Provinces, it is simply impossible to cultivate land without wells. For improving a piece of land in those provinces the first step is to sink a well in it, and a law which holds that a tenant making such improvement is liable to be turned out of his holding on account of it is too iniquitous to be tolerated for a moment. Accordingly about the close of Sir John Lawrence's administration, a Bill was introduced into the Viceregal Council for remedying this state of things. A famine was already threatening the North-West Provinces and the introduction of such a measure was most urgently needed. The necessity of passing a law for protecting a tenant from ejectment on account of improvement made by him and for enabling him to recover the value of such improvements in case of ejectment appeared to us too obvious to be questioned by any sane man. But we see we were mistaken. The Bill has excited the terrible indignation of our contemporary the *Hindoo Patriot*. He raves about the demolition of landlords, the guilty character of Sir John Lawrence's plan, alien misrule, and irresponsible despotism, and as the English language is not copious enough to enable our contemporary to give vent to his thoughts and feelings, he has coined a new word—*constitutionlessness*. When he talks of the rights of landlords being invaded by the Bill, he does not appear to have the faintest conception of what a *right* is. It is a gross misnomer to call that a right the exercise of which causes a wrong to anybody. A tenant who causes or suffers his holding to deteriorate may be justly held liable to ejectment, but the power of ejecting a tenant who has improved his holding *because of such improvement* is a monstrous iniquity and to call this power a right betrays a gross perversion of the fundamental principles of morality and equity. A law which sanctions such a pretended right is a barbarous and iniquitous law and deserves no better treatment than the slave-code of South Carolina or the serf-code of Russia. A usage sanctioned by prescription and antiquity should never be lightly disturbed; but prescription and antiquity can never be urged in favour of a usage which is patently iniquitous. The argument from antiquity may be pushed too far. If the landlords of the North-West Provinces have a right to retain the usage of ejecting their tenants on grossly inequitable grounds, those of Bengal have a still stronger right to revive their claims to abwabs or cesses over and above the rent, and we don't see why Brahmins should forego the privilege given to them by Menu of burning certain limbs of Sudras who presume to sit on the same seat with them.

The *Patriot* is of opinion that the landlords of the North-West Provinces should be consulted before the Bill is passed. Our contemporary forgets that there is another party concerned in the matter which has as much right to be consulted as the landlords—we mean the tenants. If a plebiscitum is to decide the matter, let the plebiscitum be a fair one. We are sure that for fifty thousand votes against the Bill, we shall have fifty millions of votes in favour of it.

As for the talk about alien rule, we can only say that it is far better for us to be governed by Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or even by Moguls and Patans than by politicians of the *Patriot's* school whose sole object is the aggrandizement of a certain class of men at the expense of the rest—a class of men whose only title to distinction is they are fatter than their poorer neighbours.

The *Patriot's* appeal to human nature reminds us of a certain barrister's appeal to God Almighty and the British constitution in a case of petty larceny of which his client was convicted on overwhelming evidence. The appeal should have been to the baser instincts of human nature, which certainly recoil from the idea of losing a power however oppressive. The planters of the Southern States felt indignant on the abolition of slavery, and we should not be at all surprised if some of the landlords of the North-West Provinces feel indignant when they will no longer enjoy the pleasure of ejecting their ryots for the heinous crime of improving their lands by digging wells, of making two blades of corn grow where

one grew before, of taking the only course which can save them and their landlords from starvation in times of drought.

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JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPHOLDERS AND THE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

A question having arisen as to whether Junior Scholarshipholders of Government Colleges and Schools under the old rules are or are not eligible for the Pleadership Examination, a reference on the subject was recently made to the Director of Public Instruction by Mr. Hand, Principal of the Berhampore College. Mr. Hand took a very plain fair and common-sense view of the thing and recommended a liberal interpretation of the High Court Rules which require from candidates for Pleadership certificates of having passed the University *Entrance* Examination. The old Junior Scholarship Examination, it is not denied by any body, turned out a much better class of students; at any rate the Test was by no means lower than the present University Entrance Examination. Our contemporary the *Hindoo Patriot* we remember wrote strongly on the point and recommended the same view of the matter years ago when the rules were being framed. But his suggestions were not adopted and acted upon, possibly because they were newspaper suggestions; and it was not until the subject was taken up and represented officially that the necessity for an authoritative ruling thereon was perceived and acknowleged. The High Court have now, we are glad to hear, been pleased to rule that gentlemen who have psased the old Junior Scholarship Examination *are* qualified for admission to the Pleadership Examination on the same terms as passed Entrance students. The decision ought to have been made public as there are many who are interested in it.

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APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO HIGH OFFICES.

A proposition was lately submitted to the Government of India by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for appointing two Natives as Assistant Secretaries on a salary of Rs. 800 each rising to Rs. 1000 in place of the present Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The proposition, we are sorry to say, has been negatived by the Supreme Government on the ground, it is said, of the creation of such posts involving additional expenditure for which no urgent necessity exists at present. We are not in possession of the correspondence which has passed on this subject between the Government of Bengal and the Supreme Government, and we will, therefore, base our remarks on the version of the story such as we have received it and which we have just stated. Economy is undoubtedly the first consideration and if it be true, as it has been stated, that the Government is hardly in a position to incur additional expenditure on account of the Bengal Secretariat, we cannot blame it for withholding its sanction from an expensive arrangement, even though that arrangement was a favorable one for our own countrymen. We cannot understand why one of our contemporaries considers the reason assigned by the Supreme Government for rejecting Mr. Grey's proposal to be discreditable to Government. It no doubt follows from what the Government has said regarding this proposal that " were the requisite funds forthcoming conveniently, two Native candidates might hope for the honor of being installed in the Bengal Secretariat." Is there anything monstrous in this opinion that it should be considered discreditable to the Government of India? No body now-a-days questions the propriety of raising the Natives of India to high offices. It may be, and we do not dispute the fact, that there is not yet amongst our countrymen one single individual capable of holding the highest administrative offices—that no Native can be Governor-General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. But that we have amongst us men fitted to hold offices far inferior no doubt to those just mentioned but still offices of great trust and importance cannot we are sure be questioned by any but those who are ignorant of what is passing around us every day and every hour. But the great question is whether the Natives of this country ought at all to be promoted to high offices in the state. A contemporary answers this question in the following way:—

" But it is argued by our Aryan brethren or by the exponents of their views that, the English hold the country in trust for their conquered subjects, and that when we see a capacity for good Government developing itself in the latter, we should leave the country in their hands and retire from it. * * * Of course if such be the intention of the crown, it is just and expedient to promote Natives to the *highest* offices in the country with a view to initiate them into our system of government—presumably a just and enlightened one. But if not where shall we stop and how limit the Native's ambition? * * * In all the rage of baffled and daring ambition, in all the desperation of thwarted expectations, will our Native subjects regard our countrymen, each one of whom is a representative man, and then in hatred and scorn will begin a new æra of lost confidence and broken faith, leading to complications we had better provide against while yet we have the time, the means, and the opportunity."

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that the ruling body, persons with whom resides the real governing power of the country, do not require to be told that it is both unjust and inexpedient to exclude Natives from high offices—that the admission of Natives to the government and administration of the country is a *religious and sacred duty* of the English nation. The best-minded Englishmen are aware that *conquest* gives birth to rights as well as to *obligations* and that a conquest achieved under circumstances like those which gave India to England creates only *obligations* to be fulfilled by the conqueror. Writers on international law are unanimous in their opinion that when a noble and powerful nation conquers a nation that is enslaved and oppressed, the right of conquest is justified only by such a principle of benevolence and sympathy as regulates the conduct of individuals towards each other. John finds Tom a poor man attacked by a robber, he rescues him and takes him under his protection. This is the formula of a certain class of conquests, and it can not be doubted that,—to say the best of the English nation, which, perhaps, severer critics than ourselves will consider unwarranted and lenient beyond measure,—the conquest of Bengal by England is a conquest which comes under this formula. Now, what are the rights and obligations of such a conquest? Refer again to the individual case we have put and you will find them. John has no doubt done a highly brave and benevolent act by saving the poor man from the highway murderer; but would he be therefore justified in making the object of his sympathy a slave and treating him in the same cruel manner in which slaves are treated in America and elsewhere?—Nay, would he be justified in denying him liberty to go wherever he likes even for a single minute after his rescue? Certainly not. What then are John's rights over Tom? Morality will declare boldly and positively that he has *no* rights whatsoever. On the contrary, the very same morality will say that, if John chooses to keep Tom by him for any length of time after his rescue, he is bound to feed him, clothe him and otherwise behave towards him in the best manner which his means admit of; in other words, that John by rescuing Tom from the ruffian's hand has, if he has created anything, created only obligations which he himself ought to fulfil. Tom, on the other hand, has no duties to perform towards John. He may thank John and bid him good-bye. He may be accused of ingratitude if he does not respect John and listen to any reasonable request which he might make; but as the performance of an act of gratitude is only what ethical writers would call an *imperfect* obligation, morality cannot compel him to any course of conduct towards John, We, as a nation, are in the position of Tom and England is our John. The duties and obligations which subsist mutually between this country and England are the very same as those which subsist between Tom and John with this single exception that, whereas Tom cannot be obliged to stay with John even for a single minute after his rescue, England has, under the conventional maxims of international law, a right to keep India under her sway so long as the latter is unable to take care of herself and India is saddled only with such obligations as must exist in order that that right may be properly exercised. It is clear then that England has numerous obligations to perform towards India and that the greatest of those obligations—one which ought to be regarded as the highest object of English rule in India—is to teach India to govern herself. That this

is the only sound and correct view of the question cannot be doubted for a moment and we are glad to say that several English statesmen of world-wide reputation have adopted it. Lord Macaulay, for instance, stated in the House of Commons in the year 1833 that the day when India will separate herself from England and govern herself will be the proudest day in the annals of England. As to India, it is needless to say that she will remain to the end of time grateful to England and that she will—so long as England may be pleased to keep her under her beneficent sway, which, God willing, may be for ever—serve her conqueror with the greatest allegiance and loyalty.

It follows from the preceding remarks that to appoint Natives to high offices is one of those sacred duties which England has to perform and which we are glad to say she is performing right nobly, and we would, with reference to certain remarks made by our contemporary, go so far as to affirm that when a Native otherwise qualified for any high office competes with a European of long official standing, the English Government ought to prefer the former, though the Native, on his part, would do well to leave the field to his competitor. Our contemporary has proved himself somewhat of an alarmist in making the remarks which form the concluding sentence in the extract we have made above. We have understood everything that he has said, but we cannot, for the life of us, see what he means by saying that every Englishman is a "representative man." Every man is a representative man—for that he represents his Maker. But whom does the loafer represent?

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WE ARE glad to hear that the Government of India has at last recognized the necessity of classifying the under-Teachers of the Education-Department and giving them a graduated increase of salaries. There is to be a meeting of the chief officers of the Department in which the details of the classification are to be discussed and decided. We have no idea of the principle on which the classification is to be made or the outlay it will involve but it is beyond all doubt we think that the Teachers are going to have *something* this time.

——ooo——

WE FIND the following in the *London Times* of the 3rd ultimo:—

Sir,—The accompanying account of an encounter between an elephant and a railway train may possibly be interesting to your readers. It is the first encounter of the kind in India of which I have heard, and is taken from the *Bengalee* of January 2, an intelligent native newspaper published in Calcutta in English.

Yours, &c.,
W. KNIGHTON.

Rochester, Feb. 1.

"A correspondent writing to the *Indo-European Correspondence* from Monghyr, under date the 21st inst., states that 'a very serious accident, brought about in a manner unknown, and perhaps unheard of since the establishment of railways, not only in India, but throughout the world, happened to a train last evening at half-past 8 p. m., between Sahebgunge and Mirzapore, about two miles from the latter station. At that time the No. 5 down goods' train was approaching a mangoe tope, in which some 70 elephants were stationed. The red lights glaring in the distance, and the noise and smoke of the engine, would seem to have caused an awful consternation among the poor brutes, all of whom more or less tried to break away from their fastenings. One large male, however, the strongest and most courageous of the lot, became so infuriated that he broke his chain and rushed forward to intercept and encounter the supposed enemy. He had scarcely placed himself on the line when the train was down upon him. He encountered it with head and tusks; but animal strength proved no match for steam and machinery—the poor brute was knocked down and killed on the spot, and the engine, rebounding, ran off the line, and it and eleven carriages were capsized into a ditch. The fireman luckily managed to jump off in time, and the guard did the same; but the poor driver, named Smith, remained in his place, and received injuries from which it is not expected he will recover."

The *Daily Telegraph* of the 4th ultimo ridiculed the above as untrue, affirming that Mr. Knighton had been hoaxed by the *Bengalee*. Is there anything impossible or improbable in the report? Every Indian reader is aware besides that it is strictly true, and the *Telegraph* may therefore accept the fact as undoubted.

——ooo——

ALL CANDIDATES for Mookhtarships, who obtained not less than 100 marks in each paper and not less than 30 marks in the *viva-voce* examinations, held on the 11th and 12th ultimo, will be re-examined on the 13th April next. All candidates for Pleaderships of the Higher Grade, who were awarded 20 marks and upwards in the *viva-voce* examination by the Local Committees will also be re-examined on the 15th and 16th proximo. The examination of Mookhtars residing in the District of Burdwan and the Burdwan Divisional examination of candidates for Senior Pleaderships will be held at Hooghly.

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MR. CLARKE, Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, has informed the Director of Public Instruction that Baboo Grish Chunder Roy and his brother Baboo Gobind Chunder Roy maintain a good school at Dhancora, a village in the Sub-Division of Manickgunge. For the last two years these Baboos have lent their house for the Minor and Vernacular Scholarship examination and provided lodging and food for the candidates at their own expense during the whole period of the examination. An expression of the Lieutenant Governor's satisfaction at their liberal and public spirited conduct in promoting the cause of education has been conveyed to the Baboos.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
His Excellency the Viceroy ..	1	14	0
C. T. Buckland, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Burdwan Division ..	17	7	0
Baboo Dwarka Nath Ghose ..	10	0	0
,, Gudadhur Khan ..	20	0	0
,, Bee Chund Patnaik, District Inspector of Schools, Sumbulpore ..	13	4	0
,, Aughore Nath Chatterjee ..	23	6	0

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT IS TRUST?

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—As the question which forms the heading of this letter is an important one, will you be so good as to insert the following in your valuable paper?

From *Wiraya* or *Wirya* might be derived the doctrine of Indian trusts.

'The property of *wiraya* (determination) is to afford support, as by a prop; it prevents the downfall or destruction of merit. When a house leans to one side a prop is placed against it that it may not fall; in like manner, this principle is, as it were, a prop to prevent the downfall of merit'*.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The same precepts have been declared by Buddha:—By *wiraya*, the srawaka disciple keeps at a distance all akusala, or demerit, and is enabled to practice all kusala or merit; keeps at a distance that which is evil and receives into the mind, and continually increases, that which is pure or good; thus he possesses a mind free from evil desire."—R Spence Hardy's Manual of Budhism.

Whatever the differences between Hinduism and Budhism, the theory of the transmigration of soul which is closely interwoven with merit, or *action enjoined by the Sastra*; and demerit or "sin, i e action distinguished as the neglect of what is enjoined, or the doing of what is forbidden," to quote Dr. Muir the Editor of the Sanscrit texts, is common to both these sects. Besides on a question of property, what holds good in one case is applicable to the other, barring special customs, according to the celebrated ruling of a Divisional Bench of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction presided over by His Lordship the Chief Justice.

In a recent case their Lordships of the Privy Council have declared a *will* to be a *testamentary trust*. And what is a *wiraya*—nothing more nor less than the *principle* of *prop* in the language of antiquity. In a modern version it would be analogous to trust.*

Here is an illustration from the Veda:—

"While distributing" [manifold gifts] "the holy son of Atri grew tired and dispatched messengers to finish the distribution."

In the metaphorical language of the East, might not tired Atri be likened to a house leaning to one side from lack of support, and his messengers, to a prop? A trust answers the purposes of a *prop*.

Would not the same principle apply to the numerous and varied wants of Society?

The primary import and significance of the word inheritance is derived "not from parentage but from previous births."—HARDY. Merit and demerit, then, are the real and original grounds of inheritance. *Menu* and *Jimutabahana* do not ignore it. The former says "For, in his passage to the next world, neither his father, nor his mother, nor his wife, nor his son, nor his kinsmen, will remain in his company, his virtue alone will adhere to him." Chap. 4th, verse 239.

"Single is each man born; single he dies; single he receives the regard of his good, and single the punishment of his evil deeds." Ditto, verse 240.

Besides the relation of heir, that of friendship (of considerable prominence) should be taken into account. By a fiction of Indian usage friendship yields not to presentation. Vide Chinese Triad Society for instance on this head.

A HINDU.

* With respect to the means of elucidating the ancient history of India, there break upon us lights from a most unexpected source from the literature of that remarkable people the Chinese. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. 6 Article XIV.

SELECTION.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS IN MADRAS.

(Madras Times.)

LORD NAPIER has made a proposal which has for its object to convert the Madras University from a simple examining body into a teaching one. He proposes to create five University Professorships—(1) for Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanics; (2) for Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; (3) History and Belles Lettres; (4) Astronomy (5) Law, with the obligation of delivering lectures on these subjects. His Lordship calculates that the total cost of this establishment would be £4,100 per annum. He would give Rs. 1,000 a month to each of the three professors of Architecture, Natural Philosophy, and History, and he would give an honorarium of £200 a year to the Government astronomer for delivering lectures as Professor of Astronomy, and one of £360 to the gentleman who would devote a portion of his time to lecturing on law. As, however, the professorship of architecture would be held by the principal of the Engineering College, his present salary would have to be deducted from the proposed salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, and as the law professorship would simply be a transfer from the Presidency College, the £360 allowed for that chair would not be a new charge. In communicating his minute to his colleagues, Lord Napier expressly guarded against its being thought to embody a definitive scheme: it was merely a suggestion upon which he invited comment. His chief object, he said, was to "give a new impetus to higher study, and to rouse a more generous and disinterested intellectual movement in this Presidency than at present exists."

Both of Lord Napier's colleagues concurred with him in thinking the creation of University professorships "desirable," but they both took a view of how this should be done a good deal different from that of his Lordship. Mr. Phillips does not see the need of a professor of architecture, and Mr. Arbuthnot strongly recommends a professorship of Sanscrit. But it is from Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, that we get an exhaustive analysis of the scheme. That gentleman points out that the project of attaching professorships to the University is not authorised by the act of incorporation, and would require special authorisation by the higher authorities. The Presidency and Provincial Colleges have been specially established to enable students to pursue the course of studies required for University degrees; and if university professors are appointed, there will be two sets of men both discharging the same duties and both paid out of the same purse. "Such an arrangement," he says, "would involve an unnecessary expenditure of money, and this at a time when funds are much wanted for peculiarly pressing objects. I regard University Professors as a species of instructional luxury, belonging to an advanced stage of literary and scientific culture; and, though a time may come when circumstances will justify their provision, it appears to me that the time has not only not arrived, but that it is not even near at hand." Then again, in Mr. Powell's opinion, lectures are not suited to the Hindoo mind—they require teaching rather than lecturing; and the Director doubts whether the Senate of the Madras University is suited to exercise control over a body of professors. In short, Mr. Powell throws a considerable amount of cold water upon the general scheme.

In examining the proposal in detail the Director has strong objections to urge against every point. He thinks that architecture is a branch of civil engineering with which the University has nothing to do, and which ought to be taught in the Engineering College. He doesn't quite understand what a professor of "natural philosophy" would be called upon to teach, and he thinks that students are instructed in the different branches of natural philosophy at the Presidency College more effectually than they could be by a single professor at the University. Mr. Powell holds that the instruction in English literature given in that College is high enough to meet the wants of all except an extremely small number, and he thinks the proposed professorship of English literature or Belles-Lettres "altogether unnecessary." The chair of astronomy is found to be of little value even at Cambridge, and at Madras it would be altogether superfluous. With cruel satire, the Director adds his opinion that the kind of teaching in astronomy, best suited to the capacities of the candidates, could be given by means of a *magic lantern*; and, as he gravely remarks, the manipulation of that instrument would be beneath the dignity of a University and a Professor of Astronomy! As for the law professorship, it may as well be retained in connexion with the Presidency College as be transferred to the University; and so with the Sanscrit professorship.

Mr. Powell shows that for all practical purposes, the Presidency College serves the objects sought as well as they are likely to be served by establishing new professorships. It is always a pity when a promising scheme collapses; but we fancy the Director's letter has pricked the pretty bubble that Lord Napier's love of culture had led him to blow for us. The matter has been referred to the Senate of the University for their opinion, but we hardly think anything that can be said on the subject will outweigh Mr. Powell's opinion and the arguments by which it is supported.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Baboo Dwarkanath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soonderbuns, is transferred to Balasore.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. T. W. Gribble to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bhaugulpore:—

Major Æ. Perkins, R. E.
Captain G. S. Hills, R. E.
The Reverend W. M. Lethbridge.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Furreedpore.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Kooshtea.

Captain L. J. H. Grey to officiate as Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Comillah.

Lieutenant E. N. D. LaTouche, Assistant Commissioner, Kamroop, is transferred temporarily to the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

Mr. G. E. Makgill to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, in the Second Grade, from the date on which he may take charge from Mr. L. R. Tottenham.

Mr. W. L. Heeley to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshye.

Mr. W. H. Henderson to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty to officiate as Moonsiff of Nasirnuggur, in Tipperah.

Baboo Rungolall Banerjee to be Municipal Commissioner for the Towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to officiate as Additional Judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge in Howrah.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bancoorah:—

Mr. J. M. G. Cheke.
,, C. D. Winter.
Baboo Hurrihur Mookerjee.
Moulavy Ashan Ahmed.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to officiate as Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and Commissioner of Police for that Town and its Suburbs.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bancoorah.

Mr. J. F. Browne to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipperah.

Lieutenant W. B. Birch to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Baboo Jugobundhoo Gangooly to officiate as Moonsiff of Okrah, in Zillah Beerbhoom.

Mr. James Horatio Reily, Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Detective Department, to be Extra Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta Police in addition to his present duties. Mr. Reily is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of Police described in Act IV. (B. C.) of 1866, and in Act XXI. of 1864, within the Town of Calcutta, and with the powers of a Magistrate in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Reily is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. Elliot.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. J. G. Pughe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Monghyr, for one year.

Baboo Heeralall Mookerjee, Deputy Collector of Survey, Dacca, for two months.

Captain H. H. Stansfeld, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, for one month.

Baboo Sham Chunder Nath, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dukhin Shabazpore, for two months.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Lieutenant-Governor has assigned furloughs to the Officers named below:—

Mr. W. Cornell, for eighteen months.

Mr. W. Wavell, for one year, nine months, and twelve days.

Mr. T. Ravenshaw, for one year.

Mr. S. S. Hogg, for six months.

Mr. S. Wauchope, C. B., for three months.

In supersession of the Notification, dated the 2nd instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd idem, it is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly Examination of Assistants and other Officers will commence on Monday, the 26th April 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURE IS AT HAND!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AS SORE HEADS AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralising all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT AND QUINSEY.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
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The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

Wines are also supplied to order.

3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Gornckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867, a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram is now being made. All owners o Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. SMITH,

The 9th January 1869. Collector.

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BENGALEE.

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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH :—SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

—The *Central India Times* hears from a correspondent at Allahabad that a most unseemly scene was gone through, the other day, at the railway station there. It appears that a certain disciple of Esculapus hailing from Dinapore and a captain of Police from these parts, were the actors therein. They had a regular pugilistic encounter in the waiting-room of the station. Our contemporary is unable to say what was the origin of the *fracas*, but the affair has, he understands, been submitted to the Chief Commissioner for adjudication, so far as one of his own officers is considered to be concerned.

—The *Poona Observer* states that Mr. Peter Taylor gave notice in the House of Commons the other evening that he should introduce a motion providing for the payment of members. The House goodnaturedly burst out laughing at the intelligence—whereat the Reform League, some of whose pillars the motion directly affected, are very wroth indeed.

—The *Delhi Gazette* says it is rumoured in Indore that Colonel Thompson, 1st Assistant agent, is to officiate as Resident at Bhopal, during Colonel Osborne's absence on leave to England.

—We learn from the same paper that the Government of the North-Western Provinces have issued a Circular in the Public Works Department to the address of Commissioners of Divisions stating that as it has been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor that a system is adopted at many, if not all, of the bridges of boats in the North-Western Provinces, of putting marks made with some colouring matter, on the persons of the passengers in lieu of supplying them with tickets, and that this practice is distasteful to at least the higher classes of natives, requesting them to require that a supply of proper tickets be kept by all the Toll Collectors, and that marks on the person be in no case resorted to except with the free will of the passenger. All Toll Collectors are to be given to understand that they will render themselves liable to punishment should they after the receipt of the Government order refuse to supply a ticket to any passenger demanding one.

—The Rajcote correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* states that a Legislative Council to frame laws for the province "is in embryo, and will, I believe, be brought to maturity in about a month. It is to be composed of a representative from each State, and members (to be appointed by the Political Agent) to represent landholders not having jurisdiction, such as the Bhayad and Gerassias."

—The Sonthal Pergunnahs have heretofore been administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners, the latter being members of the Subordinate Executive Service and not of the Non-Regulation Commissions of the Lower Provinces. This arrangement being obviously anomalous, and it being desirable to improve the position of the Officers employed in the administration of these Pergunnahs, the Bengal Government proposed the incorporation of these Officers in the Commission of the Non-Regulation Provinces of Bengal, by the abolition of ten appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service, and the addition of the same number of Extra Assistant Commissioners, at a net aggregate additional charge of Rs. 6,000 per annum. The Government of India has sanctioned the additional charge.

—The Government of India has sanctioned an arrangement by which the expenses incurred in transferring sick children from the Roman Catholic Orphanages at Agra to the Branch Institutions at Mussoorie and Simla for the benefit of their health, will, on the first occasion, be defrayed by Government.

—As a special case, the Government of India has sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs. 350 per mensem for the conversion of the High School at Mirzapore into a first class *Zillah* School. The High School was originally established by funds raised by the inhabitants of Mirzapore, with a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 250 per mensem, which has therefore been found sufficient to maintain it as an Institution for elementary instruction. But circumstances having since altered, and it being desirable to raise the status of the Institution by the appointment of a well qualified European Head Master, the Local Government supported the application of the Local Committee at Mirzapore for additional aid from the Government of India, which has been given as a special case, the Government of India being averse to keeping up a Zillah School on such an expensive scale in every district.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

—We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that owing to the inclemency of the weather during the Durbar week at Lahore, the Shalamar fete that was to have taken place on Wednesday night the 17th, was postponed to Friday, the 19th March. The consequence was one day's detention of the Ameer at Lahore longer than was originally intended. His Highness therefore only reached Umritsur on the 20th, remained there to the 21st, and started for Jullundhur on the 22nd, travelling to the Beeas, and thence by carriage to Jullundhur, Loodeeana would thus be reached only on the 23rd, and Umballa on the 24th. It has been arranged that a special train shall be organized at Kana-ke-Seraee, twenty-five miles from Loodeeana, so that His Highness and suite will be saved forty-five miles of road travelling.

—In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what arrangement had been made with reference to the scholarships recently established by the Government of India for natives of that country desirous of prosecuting their studies in England; and whether there were any papers on the subject which he could lay upon the table.

Mr. Grant Duff said the subject was still under consideration, but as soon as the papers relating to it were in a complete form they would be laid upon the table. The House would probably be interested to know that the first competitive scholarship conferred by the Government of India had been gained by a young native of Assam, and the Government have just been informed that he was expected to arrive in England in a few days.

—Mr. Stacpoole asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any objection to lay upon the table all the papers connected with the deposition of the Nawab of Tonk; a copy of the Nawab's application for permission to leave Benares, his present place of exile, for the purpose of visiting England, together with the grounds upon which the late governor-general refused such application; and whether he had any objection to lay upon the table the letter of Professor Syed Abdoolah, dated the 19th of January last, offering remarks on the subject of native Indian servants and others brought from India to England, and who were frequently thereafter found destitute in the streets of London; and also to explain under what circumstances the resolution of the Bombay Government, dated the 11th of February, 1846, and which required that any one bringing Asiatic or African servants to Europe should deposit certain sums of money in the Government Treasury as a guarantee for the safe return of the said servants, had been repealed.

Mr. Grant Duff had no objection to produce the papers connected with the Nawab's deposition, but the papers connected with his application to leave Benares had not yet been received from India. With regard to the latter part of the question, he had to say that the resolution of the Bombay Government alluded to was not found of much practical use; but it was a fact that the Oriental vagrants in the streets of London were not generally dismissed servants, but adventurers or suitors who had come here on their own account. The whole of this subject, however, was of importance, and was receiving attention.

—Mr. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the Governor-General of India was to reside at Simla during the greater portion of the present year, and whether, if this was the case, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to remove the nominal seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to some more healthy spot.

Mr. Grant Duff said the Government had received no information as to whether the Gonernor-General proposed to reside any part of the year at Simla; and as to the propriety of changing the capital of India, although an important and interesting question, it had not yet passed out of the stage of irresponsible discussion, and was not in any shape under the consideration of the Government.

—The following letters give some account of Bastardy in Europe:—

To the Editor of the "Daily News."

Sir,—I read in your paper of to-day an interesting paragraph about the amount of bastardy in the principal towns of Europe. As to Paris, I am aware that in the greatest number of cases the illegitimate children are the offspring of people living maritally and as quietly as married people. The reason why they

are not married cannot be understood by anybody unacquainted with the administrative ordeal of French marriages. Besides, there are not such things to be enjoyed in France as licenses, registrar, &c., and privacy at will, each partner must present one pound weight of certificates—extracts of all sorts—coming sometimes from the four points of the compass, and in which the family and relative names must not differ by a single accent, or there is no marriage possible. Through disgust of that administrative tyranny—the work of the French themselves—a great many people, in Paris especially, live in "concubinage," and their children are "illegitimate," although not forsaken by their parents. That is the plain fact.

Feb. 5 J. A.

To the Editor of the "Daily News."

— Sir,—The very large proportion of illegitimate births in Bavaria (and I believe also in Austria), to which you allude in your article of yesterday, is caused by a law in that country which forbids persons to marry till they possess a certain sum. As few young couples are able to make up this amount, which is unnecessarily large, they live together as man and wife without having their union blessed by the "church," until the marriages can be legally sanctioned. Their children are consequently illegitimate. This was the explanation of the fact given to me some years ago in Munich, which from statistics of illegitimate births is said to be the most immoral city in Europe. However that may be, its streets are not disgraced by those bold "unfortunates" who nightly prowl all through our large towns in England to ply their infamous trade.

J. F. C.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Feb. 6.

Tuesday, March 30.

— The Government of India has declared that persons employed under municipalities are not eligible to pension under any rules administered by the Government of India or the Local Governments, unless they serve in eligible grades in the Police of the Presidency Towns which are under Government control, or are under Officers appointed by the Government, or in Municipal Police Establishments in the Mofussil which are amalgamated with the Civil Constabulary, or in Establishments paid from local funds which are under Government control, but are administered, as in the Bombay Presidency, by municipalities.

— The Government of India has, in compliance with the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, ruled that Clerks employed in the Registration Offices established in the Lower Provinces after the passing of Act XVI of 1864 shall be treated like other Government servants in respect of pensions and gratuities on retirement.

— Europe twist and Europe piece goods, which have already paid duty on importation, when dyed in the country and exported in a dyed state, have been declared by the Government of India to be exempt from all export customs duty.

—The *Indian Daily News* has received the following telegrams from Umballa :—

Saturday, 17th March.—The Viceroy arrived this morning at six o'clock ; his reception was grand. A street of troops, upwards of two miles long, stretched from the Railway Station to the Camp, and up this His Excellency moved, attended by a brilliant staff. The Puttiala, Jheend, Kotah, and other native troops also paraded for the occasion.

Shere Ali has been here since the twenty-fourth, and will be received in grand Durbar this evening.

Umballa is excessively crowded ; the East Indian Railway trains are generally two hours late, travellers thus losing a night at the Ghazeabad junction. Much luggage is left behind, and the inconvenience generally experienced has been very great.

Sunday, 28th March.—The Durbar yesterday evening was a brilliant affair.

The Ameer was [redacted]

The Viceroy, in [redacted]hness, Shere Ali, Khan ! In the [redacted] Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Sovereign of India, I bid you a hearty welcome, and express to you the sincere gratification it gives me to receive you as the guest of the Queen. I trust that this visit may be the commencement of many years of amity between Her Majesty and your Highness, and of mutual confidence between the nations which Her Majesty rules in India, and the subjects of your Highness."

The Ameer in reply expressed his delight at the glorious reception which had been accorded him.

A long conversation then ensued between the Viceroy and the Ameer, after which the presents, nearly a lakh in value, were presented to the latter.

—The same journal hears that the proposal to appoint two Native Assistant Secretaries to the Government of Bengal has been submitted for the reconsideration of the Government of India. The proposition was at first negatived by the Supreme Government, on the ground that there was no saving in the Establishment of the Bengal Office, from which the expenses of the new appointments could be met, and that the State could not sanction additional charges. It is probable that the scheme, as now proposed, will be sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor is said to be of opinion that two of the most experienced Native Officers from the Executive service in Bengal—men competent to advise His Honor in Judicial and Revenue matters—should be selected for the new posts.

Wednesday, March 31.

—The rule under which Assistant Magistrates, and Assistant Commissioners in Bengal, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces under the Government of India, draw Rs. 400 per mensem on first appointment, Rs. 450 per mensem on passing the examination according to the lower standard, and Rs. 500 per mensem on being vested with full powers, when they have passed fully by the higher standard, has been extended by the Government of India to the Junior Civil Servants of the Bombay Presidency.

— The Government of Madras referred for consideration the question as to the share to be borne by the Civil and Military Departments, respectively, of the cost of lock hospitals in places where the cantonment funds are unable to bear the whole charge. The Government of India has decided that as, except in Presidency Towns, lock hospitals are established for the protection of the soldiery only, their cost should, unless special circumstances exist indicating the propriety of a different course, be treated as a purely military charge.

— The Government of India has sanctioned the extension to Uncovenanted Ministerial Officers of the privilege of receiving advances for building suitable houses for their accommodation in places in which no house being available, building must be resorted to ; the head of the Department to which such officers belong certifying to the necessity for such advances.

— The appointment of an Assistant Secretary and Librarian, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, has been sanctioned for the Indian Museum.

— The Government of India has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of Bengal to entertain 50 vaccinators (35 for the entire year, and 15 for shorter periods) in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, exclusive of those in the four vaccination circles under Dr. Charles, at a total cost of Rs. 8,859 per annum, of which Rs. 2,775 will be borne by the municipalities, and Rs. 6,084 by the State.

Thursday, April 1.

—The *Delhi Gazette* learns that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has conferred the appointment of Government Advocate for the North Western Provinces on Mr. William Jardine, M. A., L.L. B., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, and Law Professor, Government College, Agra.

—We are glad to learn from the same paper that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces has awarded a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Pundit Bapu Deva Shastri, Mathematical Professor in the Sanskrit College, Benares, for a work on Algebra in Hindee. Sir William Muir has also expressed a hope to have an early opportunity of acknowledging to the Pundit personally, in Durbar, his sense of the Pundit's merits as an author. Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P., has highly recommended the work. In forwarding it to Government Mr. Kempson says, " It will be seen that the work contains a complete exposition of Algebraic methods of discussing quantities and in the order usually adopted by mathematical writers in England. It has, moreover, the great advantage of not being a mere translation. Many of the rules and much of the teaching are of European origin, but the Pundit has made the subject his own, so to say, and the result is a work of considerable merit, and one worthy of the author's reputation."

Friday, April 2.

—The *Madras Times* understands that Lady Napier accompanied by her eldest son, the Master of Napier, will leave Madras on a visit to England by the Messageries Imperiales steamer on the 9th instant.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the East Indian Agency, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, Calcutta.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE

BENGALEE.

Saturday, 3rd April 1869.

A LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE AND ENTAILS FOR INDIA.

Whilst Mr. Locke King backed by the most liberal section of the English Press is trying to have the law of primogeniture repealed in England it is amusing to see our worthy fellow-citizen Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal with the *Hindoo Patriot* to countenance him, advocate the introduction of such a law into India. The Baboo's proposal has been referred to the Committee of the British Indian Association. From some of the political views of the British Indian Association we dissent altogether ; but we have too high an opinion of the general intelligence of its members to think for a moment that they will ever move the Legislature for the enactment of a law which has been condemned as a barbarous relic of feudalism by the best jurists and the ablest thinkers of Europe.

The law of primogeniture has certainly some advantages which no candid man should overlook. In a monarchy it is of great importance that the succession to the throne should be regulated by this law. A large empire is certainly an evil

inasmuch as it tends to retard the free development of the human race, but the division of a monarchy into a number of petty principalities constantly at war with each other is a still greater evil. So long as mankind do not outgrow the monarchical form of Government, it is necessary that the right to the Crown should be regulated by the law of primogeniture. It must also be admitted that where this law regulates the devolution of private property succession to the throne is apt to be much quieter than where no such law prevails among the mass of the people. The fratricidal wars which distracted India shortly before the dissolution of the Mogul empire are a remarkable instance of the disadvantages of having one law of succession for the people and a different law of succession for the royal house. The younger members of a royal house do not naturally like to be ciphers in a state where the younger members of private families enjoy the same advantages with their elder brothers. This feeling was one of the causes of the great war sung in immortal strains by Vyasa.

The peculiar military organization of feudalism rendered a law like that of primogeniture necessary. If our society be ever feudally constituted as Oudh partially was not long ago, the advocates of the law will then and not till then be able to rest their case on plausible grounds. A country where the law of primogeniture prevails may like England smile with an air of outward prosperity. We will see hereafter how much of this seeming prosperity is hollow. We are sure that if Baboo Issur Chunder's proposal ever becomes law we shall see the country dotted with a good many pleasant villas. It would be well to estimate how much would be sacrificed for this pleasant show. Perhaps the strongest argument for a law of primogeniture is the fact, that an estate, which is the property of a single proprietor, is much more likely to be improved and well managed than an estate held by several co-parceners, especially when these co-parceners are at war with each other as they too often are in Bengal. Every Bengal village gives illustrations of the adage that what is every body's concern is no body's concern. We admit all this, but at the same time we cannot help feeling an irresistible conviction that the remedy would be worse than the disease.

That mere priority of birth should entitle a man to exclude his brothers from inheritance is admitted on all hands to be a breach of the natural principles of equity. There are indeed cases in which such a breach of equity is attended with so many advantages to the people that the breach is allowable. If for instance, a monarch divides his kingdom among all his children, and these children follow their father's example the petty principalities into which the monarchy will be divided will be sure to wage ceaseless war against each other, and be utterly incapable of defence against a foreign foe. It is therefore very desirable that he should be succeeded by his eldest son. But does this principle apply to the devolution of private property? We trow not.

If as we maintain the object of legislation be the greatest good of the greatest number a law which favours the distribution of property must be preferred to a law which like that of primogeniture favours the accumulation of property. It is far more desirable that there should be many persons with moderate incomes, than that there should be a few persons wallowing in wealth whilst the rest of the community have just enough to keep body and soul together. We shall proceed to show how the law of primogeniture has worked in England.

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THOUGHTS ON THE ECONOMICAL CONDITION OF BENGAL.

This is a little pamphlet containing views on questions that should engage the attention of the educated portion of our community. The subject is no doubt, one of grave importance and if rightly understood, properly cultivated, and earnestly inculcated cannot fail to result in the progressive welfare of the people at large. If our intelligent youths instead of wasting their time in idle frivolities or in the reckless pursuit of personal aggrandizement, would devote but small portions of their leisure hours to the contemplation and agitation of questions like these, much good may reasonably be expected. Considering what a vast field of inquiry and research is the economical condition of Bengal, it will not perhaps be denied that the discourse under notice is anything but elaborate. No blame however, we conceive, attaches to the author on this account. He meant this not as an exhaustive treatise but as a lecture to be read out to the Social Science Association and as such, it was but highly prudent that he should barely touch on some of the leading problems which his subject involves, and attempt to give rough and plausible modes of their solution. Nothing we know is more irksome to a lecture-room audience than to have to sit up for hours to listen to a protracted and lengthened discourse. Burke, the most profound and erudite of English speakers and orators, always contrived to bring in the inexhaustible treasures of his philosophy, knowledge and experience to make his speeches and orations really instructive, but as he was a little prodigal of time, he, in most cases, found himself addressing his discourses to empty benches and vacant seats around him. If our author had pertinaciously taken longer time than he did, his auditory would, by way of revenge, have either left him to himself or have as pertinaciously gone to sleep. We therefore do not murmur at the skeleton form in which the subject has been presented to us. So far as it goes, this pamphlet is not unworthy of its author. The language is on the whole, precise and perspicuous and exempt from that spurious polish and false glitter which characterize the writings of those who pay great attention to the form to cover the deficiency of matter, in their productions. Baboo Chunder Nauth Bose, M. A. deserves the thanks of the public for setting such an example to the educated native youths. The absence of education and intellectual training among our peasantry is, the writer advances, the main cause of their degraded condition and of the rude state of agriculture in this country. The extension of a system of elementary education to the lower orders of our society would, he thinks, open their eyes to the wretchedness of their condition, cause a growth of sympathy and combination among them and eventually lead to the adoption of measures that would conduce to the elevation of their position and the rapid increase of their pecuniary resources. The writer says:—"The avowed object of providing education to the poorest tiller of the soil is to rescue him from an intellectual gloom, and to reclaim him from a moral degradation the consequences of which, whether we regard him as an individual or as a member of society, are equally deplorable * * * A common intellectual discipline is in our opinion the best guarantee and promoter of a community of thought and feeling, and a community of thought and feeling it cannot be denied, is a social power of vast importance.* * * I think the British Government has established a lasting claim to the gratitude of Bengal by forming the bold resolution to send the light of knowledge down into the lowest strata of society."

These sentiments are in unison with our ideas. They are patriotic. We grudge not the extension of education to any one class or member of our society: we are on the contrary strenuous supporters of such a measure. We are however a little surprised to find the following sentiment expressed shortly after: "But it is at this moment of time of the utmost consequence to bear in mind that the scheme of education which has been proposed is a scheme intended not only for the actual cultivators of the soil, but also for certain classes of our countrymen, who though not leading an agricultural life, are yet, on account of their listless ignorance and poverty, ill fitted to take care of their intellectual wants.* * * But it has appeared to us, from certain considerations based upon well ascertained facts and indications of experience, that the mere imparting of education to those classes of our countrymen, who like our weavers and blacksmiths occupy a social position immediately above the actual cultivators of the soil, would be productive of more evil than good."

From the above quotations it appears clear that Baboo Chunder Nauth advocates unconditionally the scheme of educating boys of the agricultural class but that he is opposed to educating the class of artizans so long, as another condition is not fulfilled, which is the establishment of manufactories—such as exist in England—in Bengal and the introduction in Bengal of the English system of manufactures. The reasons which have induced our author to make this distinction in respect to the artizan class are—The system of caste which has existed in Bengal for a long time past, has allotted particular callings exclusively

to particular castes; and these callings have become hereditary. These callings have never been sufficiently remunerative on account of the limited area within which they are practised. Since the importation of English manufactures, they are declining. The English manufactures are well nigh superseding the indigenous native arts which would receive their death-blow and cease to exist altogether if the artizan boys be educated, for since the cheapening of the means of elementary education by the establishment of the "Anglo-vernacular system of instruction aided by the grant-in-aid method in Bengal" large number of boys of the artizan class has received some sort of education more or less advanced and it has been found that a great repugnance has grown up in them to follow the professions of their fathers. This reason it appears to us is quite insufficient and futile to justify the writer in making the distinction between agriculturalists and artizans in reference to the advisibility of imparting education to them. We shall return to the subject in our next.

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SIR ALEXANDER GRANT ON COLLEGE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

WE HAVE reprinted at length the opening and the concluding portions of Sir Alexander Grant's letter to Sir Stafford Northcote on the subject of Educational administration in India. In the latter portion of his letter he deals with the several educational establishments already existing, including Primary, Middle-class, and College Education; and he propose certain improvements in their organisation with a view to their further development and increased efficiency.

With reference to the higher education, (on which it is our purpose now to speak) the substance of what he recommends may be reduced to two propositions; first that it is the duty of Government openly and avowedly to take upon itself the entire responsibility of the higher education, both in furnishing the necessary means for its support and in securing competent officers; second that the rules and conditions of the Educational Service should be placed on a level with those of the Covenanted Civil Service. Neither of these two propositions are entirely new, though they have not yet been as distinctly recognized as they should be.

I. At present the work of Higher Education is partly in the hands of Government officers and partly in the hands of Missionaries. Sir Alexander Grant considers that the labours of missionaries, so far as they are educational in their aim, can be and have been more usefully employed in Middle-class education, under the Grant-in-Aid system. His reason for thinking so is a very obvious one; namely that missionaries cannot on account of their religious objects devote themselves with sufficient zeal and exclusiveness to the high secular training which their pupils require. The *Friend of India* in commenting upon this, admits with regret that the argument "has a basis of "fact; and it may even be admitted that "the growing secularisation of the mission-"ary colleges by the absorbing demands of "the University curriculum is making this "statement more true every year." It is in fact a misnomer, not to say an act of hypocrisy, to call them missionary colleges in any sense of the word. The pupils who attend them never think of going there for the sake of being instructed in Christianity. They merely consent to hear a certain amount of Christian doctrine propounded to them at stated intervals, on condition of paying lower fees.

Another reason might be added to the one mentioned by Sir Alexander Grant. Missionaries, *as a class*, are not competent to give the high mental training and secular culture which the natives of India are capable of receiving. The *Friend of India*, in speaking of the Government officers, says that "some of them are incompetent." In the blindness of his zeal he forgets that this statement, if true of the Government officers, must apply much more forcibly to the Missionaries whom he makes his paragons of excellence. If an educational officer, who has received a high University training, and has been appointed to his post by the Secretary of State,—and more especially such an officer as would be invited to enter and remain in the Service by the means recommended by Sir Alexander Grant,—should in some cases prove to be unequal to his work; what must a missionary be, who is very rarely a man of a high stamp of intellect, and whose very calling deters him from devoting himself exclusively and zealously to the pursuit of secular knowledge,—the only knowledge which in the present case is wanted? Perhaps it might be possible here and there to select individuals out of the whole missionary body who would be found to be as competent to impart the highest secular training as an average Government officer. But these are exceptions, and Government would not be justified in relying upon the chance of finding them. The work required is far too important to be left to any such chance or uncertainty. A matter of such high importance both to the interests of the Government and to the welfare of the community must not be left to any hap-hazard arrangements, but should be put on such a footing that the chances of incompetent men being appointed may be eliminated as much as possible. If some of the present men, as the *Friend* says, are incompetent, this evil cannot be remedied by throwing the work of Higher Education upon men who as a rule are not able to give it; but only by adopting the plan recommended in Sir Alexander Grant's second proposition as the most likely means of securing first rate men.

II. Sir Alexander Grant's second proposal, according to which the rules and conditions of the Educational Service should be placed on a level with those of the Civil Service appears to us to be the necessary corollary from all that he has said in the preceding paragraphs of his letter. If a first-rate training is to be provided for our youths, first-rate men must be secured to teach them. The ability and attainments required of an Educational officer on first coming to India are of a decidedly higher order than those which are required of a young civilian on entering his career. It is not required of the latter that he should have received any training at an English University; he has merely to pass the competitive examination; and, even if he may happen to have had some training at Oxford or Cambridge, the time allowed him in England is too short to permit him to complete it and give it the final finishing stroke, which in the case of mental cultivation is the most important stroke of all. If this kind of man is good enough for a considerable portion of the work of the Civil Service, it certainly would not do for *any* portion of the work of college education in India. For this work we need, and if Sir Alexander's recommendation were adopted we should be almost certain to secure, a man who before he accepts his appointment has not only completed the highest training which an English University can give him, but also has had time to learn experience in his important and difficult work on the best English models and to have given full proof of his abilities and fitness for the educational profession. Such work requires a man of mature mind, sober judgment, refined culture, and enlarged sympathies—one who will be willing and able to contribute something to the stock of valuable thought and elevated feeling, which we hope will one day be liberally diffused through the length and breadth of our nation. It is not to be expected that such a man will be contented with his position in this country, when he finds, on coming to India, that in pay, prospects, social status, and every thing except ability, he ranks below men, who in his own country would never be looked upon as his equals, still less as his superiors. Such a policy is radically unsound. A man who is discontented loses interest in his work. And the whole success of a teacher depends upon the interest that he takes in his pupils.

Finally we consider that the high capacity of native intellect entails upon government the duty of conferring such rules and conditions upon the Education Service as are calculated to secure and retain the services of able men. The recent development of English education both in Bengal and in Bombay has proved beyond doubt the intrinsic strength and vitality of native intelligence. The grandeur and beauty of Sanskrit poetry, the acuteness and originalities of the Hindoo philosophers, the wisdom and learning of our ancient law-givers, are fully admitted at the present day by the most accomplished scholars in Europe. But it appears to be frequently forgotten that our forefathers are equally celebrated for having taken the first steps in that field of knowledge which is the particular boast of European [illegible] for the past three centuries. In the department of mathematical [illegible] they preceded the Arabs

in point of time and surpassed the Greeks in point of correctness; and several scientific discoveries were by the Hindoos in the fifth century, A. D; which were not announced even in modern Europe till the days of Copernicus and Descartes or even later. Theories relating to the precession of the equinoxes; the diurnal revolution of the earth upon its axis; a method of expressing the area of a triangle in terms of its sides; the unit of measurement expressed by the proportion of the radius of a circle to its circumference; the invention of decimal notation; the resolution of equations involving several unknown quantities; method of resolving all indeterminate problems of at least the first degree; these are some of the discoveries made by our ancestors in Mathematical and astronomical Science. Gibbon attributes to the Arabs the introduction of chemistry and medicine into Europe. But the Arabian physicians make no secret of their obligations to the chemists and physicians of India. In the eighth century, two Hindus, named Manka and Saleh, were attached to the court of Harunal Rashid as the royal physicians. The names of Arya Bhata, Brahma Gupta, Bhaskara Acharya, Varaha Mihira, Vieta, Charaka, Susruta, and others, will ever remain famous in the annals of the history of science. The Indians of the present day are the descendants of these men; and every year tends more and more to show that in point of natural ability they are not unworthy of their ancestors. It is manifestly the duty of a Government, which professes to rule for the benefit of its subjects, to do full justice to the capabilities of the native intellect, and to provide our Indian colleges with a competent and highly-trained instructive staff by conferring such rules upon the Educational Service, as shall induce some of the best men in the English Universities not only to enter the Service but to remain in it. If Government wishes us to respect the system which it provides, and to value moral force and intellectual attainments above the mere possession of political power, it should set us the example of doing so by placing its educational arrangements on the same level of dignity and importance as its Fiscal and Political; and so finish and bring to perfection the system which it has so well commenced, for the regeneration of native society and the revival of our national greatness.

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We are sorry that Mr. Tottenham, the popular and conscientious Magistrate of Howrah, has departed for good from the station, though we rejoice that the event is the result of his promotion to a Judgeship. Mr. Tottenham we believe, is the youngest Judge of any in Bengal. But the ermine never graced more spotless shoulders.

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We are glad to hear that the Lieutenant Governor has taken prompt, decisive, vigorous and rigorous action against the medical officer who assaulted Baboo Juggodish Nath Roy, the District Superintendent of Police in Noakhali. Dr. Durrant has been recommended to the Medical Department for dismissal. Doubtless he deserves so heavy a punishment which is needed specially for the protection of native officials. In the Navy the European sea man who disobeys a colored superior is sometimes punished with death. But we could wish a lighter penalty were inflicted on the Doctor. If he were continued in the service with the effects of this punishment leavening his future conduct through life he might have been made to serve as a standing warning to his class against violence to the superior Native officers of Government. His dismissal can produce no permanent good in that direction for his very name will be forgotten in a few months.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two well-got up volumes of Bengalee Prose entitled *Nari Sikha* or Female Instructor. They form the Hare Prize Fund Essay produced by the Bamabodhinee Shobha or Society for the promotion of Female enlightenment. There was a serious want of vernacular Books of this kind which could form text books at the numerous Hindoo Female schools that have sprung up around us. The volumes well supply that want containing as they do varied information in history, biography, geography, astronomy and other important branches of knowledge. The style of the books is remarkably simple and is therefore within the easy apprehension of little girls. We should exceedingly like to see them introduced into the Female schools in Calcutta and elsewhere in supersession of the trash now taught in them.

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We have to remind our readers that the Choitra Mela or Hindoo National gathering will be held in the spacious garden of the late Baboo Ashotosh Deb, in Belgechia on Sunday the 11th April. Great preparations have been made this year to give the Mela a charm for all comers. The athletic sports and the collection of Hindoo female work will interest all who care for the advancement of the nation. Though the season in which the Mela is held is objectionable on the ground of excessive heat, still the attractions it puts forth will we doubt not tempt even the valetudenarian out of doors to renovate himself with sights and scenes of the most cheerful character. We expect to see all Calcutta and its suburbs upon the spot.

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Night Trains were experimentally run along the Nulhattee Branch Railway for some months last year. But as they did not pay they had to be stopped. We are glad however to hear from a friend that Baboo Ramgati Mookerjee the new energetic Traffic Superintendent of the Line has undertaken to issue special Night Trains both before and after Holidays for the convenience of gentlemen residing in Moorshedabad and Rajshahi. Baboo Ramgati deserves the thanks of the people of those districts for this.

The Venerable Mr. John Cochrane, one of those Englishmen who come to this country *bona fide* for the country's good, left Calcutta for England on Tuesday last. A large number of native gentlemen met on Monday afternoon at the Hall of the British Indian Association to present an address to Mr. Cochrane conveying to that gentleman the high sense of appreciation of the Native Community of Calcutta of his professional career, and their obligation for the kindly and never-ceasing interest which he has taken, in private as well as in public, in the promotion of the well-being of the people of this country. Mr. Cochrane gave a feeling reply.

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On Thursday last Mr. Justice Phear delivered judgment in the Will case of Tagore *versus* Tagore. The learned Judge has held that the plaintiff (Mr. G. M. Tagore) has failed to make out a case and that therefore he is not entitled to any relief.

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It is rumoured that Baboo Kissen Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah will soon be transferred to a Sub-division. If it is really the intention of the Bengal Government to do such an act, we must on the part of the inhabitants of the Howrah District enter our respectful protest against any step of the kind. Baboo Kissen Chunder Roy is one of the ablest and most conscientious members of the subordinate Executive Service. His presence in Howrah is a sure preventive to many of the more audacious villanies commonly perpetrated through the means of the Mofussil Courts. He knows every Budmash by name and by sight within the District. Coupling his proposed transfer with the removal of Mr. Tottenham from the Howrah Magistracy we can anticipate nothing but the greatest evil to the community. One officer of experience ought at least to be left to us and we therefore pray the Bengal Government will not hastily sacrifice us to novices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAW QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—I find my query anent Resistance of Process published in your issue of the 13th instant without note or comment. But in the next number (which I have not yet got as I live far in the Mofussil) some correspondent I am afraid may have fallen foul of me for putting such a query, since a Full Bench have lately ruled that Resistance of Process is punishable by the Criminal Courts. In justice to myself I should here state that living as I do in a remote corner of Bengal I do not receive the Law Reports till very late and depend upon me when I wrote on the subject I had not the remotest idea that the question had been referred to a Full Bench. But still the query I put has not yet been fully solved. The question before the Full Bench was "whether the resistance of process of a Civil Court is punishable under the Code of Criminal Procedure" and the answer is "the offence is punishable under the Penal Code." The Chief Justice expressly says it is unnecessary to determine whether the offence is punishable by a Civil Court so you see my query after all remains insolved.

Mr. Justice Lewis Jackson indeed expresses an opinion to the effect that Subordinate Civil Courts have not the power to punish resistance of process. This is an *obiter dictum* and "*tombehakeem hambehakeem*" I am not bound to follow it. But that brother Hakeem of mine is somewhat too shrewd to fall into an error and to my regret I can't find a flaw in his reasoning.

Now a practical suggestion. I find many cases in which debtors deny the execution of a bond and say they never knew anything about the *tomoshook*, the creditor then appeals to the stamp-vendor's endorsement on the back of the bond and lo! there is the name of the debtor as the vendee of the paper. But in very many cases it turns out that the wily so-called creditor gets the paper bought in his victim's name and the vendor unwittingly abets the forgery. How can this be checked. I should suggest that not only the name of the purchaser but his age, stature, and complexion should be put down. The endorsement should stand thus—"A. B. of village C. D. purchases the paper for such a purpose. His complexion fair, stature middle, age 34. Will the Revenue Board take up this suggestion?

Now a query.

Q. *Is every sort of property liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree? If not what are the exceptions.*

Section 205 of the Civil Procedure Code enumerates lands, houses &c., &c. and concludes with the remarkable words "and all other property whatsoever moveable or immoveable." Now if every sort of property was meant why did the legislature take the trouble of enumerating a few? If only those that are enumerated were meant and the doctrine of *ejusdem genens* were to apply why such strong language at the conclusion. Again if no other property save and except that named could be sold many sorts of property would escape *e. g.* cattle. On the other hand if every sort of property be meant even a man's apparel would not be safe. Section 273 excepts the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the implements of his trade. How then can Section 205 include every thing? I am inclined to limit the signification of Section 205.

A Hakeem should not trouble himself with the bickerings of ordinary mortals but excuse me if I express some concern at the quarrel in the High Court between Baboo Onooocool Mookerje and Mr. M. Ghose. For the present I will only say Mr. Ghose is a child.

Yours obediently

HAKEEM.

SELECTION.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

In a letter to the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C. B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India—By Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., L. L. D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh; late Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency.

Right Honourable Sir,—Having been permitted by the Government of Bombay to resign the office of Director of Public Instruction in that Presidency, I venture, very humbly, to lay before you a few such general observations on the working of the Educational Department, as could not with propriety have been introduced in my annual Reports, or otherwise submitted to Government during my tenure of office.

During my experience of nine years in India, and especially in Western India, as Educational Inspector, Professor, Principal of a College, and Director of Public Instruction, I have been more and more struck by the good sense evinced by the natives in accepting the system of instruction which has been introduced in accordance with the Despatch of 1854. This system, while secular in name, and in reality free from all proselytizing aims, is at the same time imbued throughout with the spirit of Christian morality; and it has always appeared to me that the natives of India individually make an advance in probity and moral worth—and, I may add, in loyalty to the British Government—in direct ratio to their proficiency as scholars in the Governmental or aided schools and colleges.

In the meanwhile, the system, free as it is from all denominational difficulties, and all suspicion of ulterior motive, is more and more acceptable to the people, who every day see more clearly the advantages which education opens to them.

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Great has already been the success of the Educational Departments in India. But the time has now come, when, by utilizing the experience of the past, fresh organization might be introduced with every prospect of the most fruitful results. In the Presidency of Bombay the great question of Primary Education for the cultivating class, who constitute the mass of the population, has been solved by the introduction of the local cess under the government of Sir Bartle Frere. My annual reports for the three past years sufficiently indicate the entire success of this measure, in providing primary schools, in calling out local action, and in actually bringing the children of the cultivators under instruction. The local cess consists of a levy of one additional anna for roads and schools on each rupee of the land-tax. Hitherto two-thirds of the product of this cess have been devoted to roads and other local public works, and only one-third has been given to education. As the first outlay on roads is the principal thing, whereas the expense of schools tends year by year rather to increase than diminish, I think that Government might fairly be asked to gradually shift the distribution of the local cess, so as by degrees to allot one-half only to roads and one-half to village schools. If this is done, primary education in the Bombay Presidency will be sufficiently provided, for many years to come, and the imperial grant might be entirely withdrawn from this head of the Educational Budget.

When we come to Secondary Education we arrive at the great field for the grant-in-aid system. According to my experience, the aided institutions in India neither succeed well in primary nor in higher instruction. It is in Anglo-vernacular or middle-class education in which they do most, both as to quantity and quality. Without in the least wishing to restrict grants to middle-class schools alone, I should expect that practically the main bulk of the aided institutions will be found to be of this class, and I would wish to see full scope given to them with the one stipulation that the grants from Government should be awarded on the system of payment for results, as now successfully practised in the Bombay Presidency. There should be in each taluka one Government Anglo-vernacular school of the first grade; but these schools could be supported almost entirely from fees, and thus would cost but a trifling sum to the State. It is in higher (*i. e.*, high school and collegiate) education that we find the great call for Government action. And this is for two reasons—*first*, because unless Government provides higher education for the people of India, it will not be provided at all; *second*, because Government has the strongest political interest in introducing and in supervising higher education. The case is one of compact between a highly-civilized and a comparatively uncivilized race. Higher education consists of the literature and sciences of the civilized race, and must come from that race, and not from the uncultivated natives. It must be introduced and fostered, therefore, either by the Government or by private (European) individuals or bodies,—in a word, by the missionaries. But the aims of the missionaries are not purely educational, but religious also, and therefore one might anticipate that they would—and experience shows that they do—confine themselves to something short of the highest secular culture of the natives, and devote themselves accordingly to middle-class instruction. The care and the cost of higher education devolves, therefore, naturally, upon the Government. And the cost need not be excessive if, as above suggested, it be restrained within a financial limit, bearing a very moderate proportion to the revenues of the State. I need hardly have referred to (except that it seems to be entirely ignored) the interest that Government has in providing and supervising the higher education of the people of India. The multiplication of native newspapers, and the eagerness with which they are read, are at present most remarkable phenomena. These newspapers are the product of the pupils of schools and colleges; and it is only by training these pupils' minds to correct methods of reasoning, and by imbuing them with pure literature, and the lessons of History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence, that we can hope to gradually create a sound native opinion in the country. Under these circumstances, I have always been surprised at the objections constantly made by the Government of India to even a moderate increase of the staff of professors in the Bombay Presidency. Continental Governments understand better the political importance of looking after the higher teaching of the people; and in Prussia, as is well known, every high school and college is directly under the supervision of the State. In India, it appears to me, that the more widely the class of half-educated natives increases, the more dangerous will it become not to provide that a due proportion of them shall have received a really liberal education.

Connected with higher instruction, I would name also Special Instruction, as devolving, from reasons of expediency, upon the State. Schools for Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Industrial Arts, and the Art of Teaching (Normal schools), cannot be expected as yet to be provided at private cost, and they might well be regarded by Government as reproductive institutions, calculated to develop the resources of the country, and to increase the wealth and well-being of the people.

* * * * * *

Given these things, only one other condition need be added to insure the proper discharge of England's duty in the instructing of her Indian subjects,—namely, such rules and conditions for the Educational Service as shall insure a due supply of persons fitly qualified for their important task. This question is at present under the consideration of Government. Therefore, with reference to it, I will only respectfully add, that a comparatively small number of European officers is required for the Education Department of each Presidency or Province, but that it is absolutely necessary for these to be men of ability and attainments, and that unless conditions analogous to those of the Covenanted Civil Service are offered, it will not be possible to induce such men to enter the Indian Educational Service, and to remain in it.—I have, &c.,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. Grant,

Late Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency.

Edinburgh, 13th November, 1868.

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A. SMITH,

The 9th January 1869. *Collector.*

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THE

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PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

—The decision of the Lower Courts in the libel case against the *Mofussilite* has been upheld, and the proprietors are mulcted in the sum of Rs. 10,000, with costs, in addition to the enormous sums of money they have disbursed on account of their efforts to defend themselves.

—The *Delhi Gazette* states that not very long ago the High Court of the N. W. Provinces was made by a clerical error to release instead of imprison a convicted offender. The error was not discovered till the man applied for copy of the judgment to preserve in vindication of his aspersed character.

—*Indian Public Opinion* stated recently that Sir Richard Temple had recorded a minute condemnatory of the uncovenanted officers of the Financial Department. The *Delhi Gazette* is much gratified at being placed in a position to affirm that the statement has no foundation.

—Our contemporary has been informed on authority he can not very well doubt, that His Excellency the Viceroy has, at this early stage of his rule in India, intimated his intention of holding a Durbar in Agra in all November. It is to be on a scale of great magnificence. The Governors of Bombay and Madras, with the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioners of Mysore, Nagpore, Oudh and Burmah, are to be invited and summoned, while every chief of any standing in the country, including probably the Rajah of Cashmere, will be expected to attend. It is to eclipse every thing of the kind hitherto attempted, and is to be a type of the new viceregal reign as to exterior appearances. Railway communication now affords facilities for such a gathering as were never available before.

—The same paper notices a rumour to the effect that Mr. Secretary Thornton will be Commissioner on the frontier, to be succeeded in his present post by Mr. L. Griffin, now occupied in writing a history of the Cis-Sutlege Chiefs.

—The Rao Rajah of Alwur had confiscated the petty State of Neemranah, a tributary to his raj, realizing a revenue of Rs. 40,000 per annum. The Neemranah Chief, or Thakoor, has preferred his complaint to the Supreme Government through the Agent of the Governor-General at Rajpootana. It is said that the Viceroy has ordered the restoration of the Thakoor's jagheer with instructions that new stipulations are to be made between the Rao Rajah of Alwur and the Thakoor of Neemranah.

—The *Nagpore Observer* contains the following:—"*Beware of the Wine Cup.*—A commercial Bank of Scotland pound note was received some time ago by a person in Forfar, with the following inscription written on its back. It appears to have been dated exactly two years after the issue of the note:—"Drunkards, take heed! When this note passes from me I am a ruined man. It is the last out of a fair fortune, bequeathed to me by, and the hard won earnings of, an indulgent parent. As quickly come as quickly gone; for after a few short years of inebriety and reckless folly, my dissipation has made me homeless, friendless and a beggar. Whoever may be the next owner of this note, I would recommend him to follow the advice of sad experience, and beware of intemperance.—London, 1815."

—At the Easter banquet at the Mansion House on the 29th ultimo Sir John Lawrence in replying to a toast said he was happy to resign the viceroyalty, and alluded to the difficulty of governing India to make the people satisfied.

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

—It has been decided by the Government of India that Public Officers in the employ of municipal corporations, when they wish to proceed on leave, shall be allowed leave of absence on precisely the terms that would apply to them if they were Government servants; that such Municipal Corporations shall not be required to provide, on the whole, any allowances in excess of those which they pay when the officer is present at his post; but that they shall be invited to grant to the officer to whom they may give leave of absence whatever sum may be saved by the employment of a substitute on lower allowances than those received by the regular incumbent. When this is done Government will supplement the absentee allowance so granted so as to bring up the whole absentee allowance to the amount to which by the rules of the Government service the officer would, were he in the service of the Government, be entitled.

—It has been decided that a subordinate Medical Officer, officiating in the medical charge of a 1st or 2nd class Civil Station, shall receive an extra allowance of Rs. 100 a month, besides the pay and allowances of his rank.

—Civil Police and Medical Officers of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are allowed the privilege of drawing, on certain conditions, advances to enable them to erect small substantial houses of residence in places in Hyderabad where house accommodation is not procurable. This privilege has been extended to the Public Works Officers (Civil as well as Military) employed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

—The *Bombay Guardian* remarks that the postage on a weekly paper, twice the size of the *Guardian*, in America is 20 cents a year,—about 7 annas. The annual postage on the *Guardian* in India is 52 annas, more than seven times what it would be in America. The only way of accounting for this disparity is that the American conception of what the post should be to the community differs *toto cœlo* from the Indian.

—A telegram has been received from Calcutta, says the *Bombay Gazette*, announcing that Lord Mayo is unwilling to sanction the Municipal Fifteen Lakh Loan, for fear of creating a bad precedent, and that he does not wish the Bombay Municipality to go into the market to borrow money at 6 per cent., but that, on behalf of the Government of India, he offers to lend the Municipality the sum required at 5 per cent. "This most generous proposal will be gladly accepted in Bombay. Lord Mayo is evidently a man after Mr. Arthur Crawford's own heart; and his readiness, to put the affairs of our Municipality straight, shows that we in Bombay have no longer cause to accuse the Supreme Government of a predetermined dislike to every measure proposed for the benefit of this Presidency."

—The *Poona Observer* says "it is now rumoured that the choice of a successor to Lord Napier of Magdala, as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, rests between Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, and the Hon'ble Sir A. A. Spencer.—both of whom are good men. We give this rumour for just as much as it may be worth, which, in the presence of Major General, the Hon'ble A. Gordon's claims, we do not in fact think to be much. We do not suppose any thing is yet decided and, for our own parts, in no way make any pretension to be able to indicate on whom the decision will really fall."

—The *Englishman* understands that Baboo Shama Churn Mullick has bestowed a Gold Medal, to be annually competed for by the students of the Medical College, under Dr. Norman Chevers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

—The *Times of India* says that the labours of the Commission appointed to enquire into the recent accident on the Bhore Ghaut are now over, and the report of the Commissioners is already on its way to England. Based on the evidence given by Mr. Knox, the Commissioners attribute the accident to a want of proper care on the part of those in charge of the train, and to an error of judgment on the part of the engine-driver in reversing his engine—an operation necessitating the release of the brakes. The Commissioners recommend that the reversing station should be abolished and the line continued round the hill, and they consider that the incline can be safely worked without the introduction of the centre rail such as that used on the Mont Cenis Railway.

—*Native Opinion* says that His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has made a donation of 1,000 Rupees to the East India Association. Our Princes, and Jahagirdars, our rich nobility and gentry could not do better service to the cause of the British Empire than strengthen the hands of this very useful institution.

—The *Madras Times* hears that a dispatch has been received from the Supreme Government, intimating that unless Prince Azeem Jah shall have arranged with his secured creditors by the 30th of June next, the advance of twelve lakhs of rupees promised for the settlement of the Prince's debts will be withdrawn, and the parties be left to settle matters as they best can.

—The Cabool correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that Sirdar Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Cabool, is accumulating money in every possible way. He has passed an order that the Afghan Chiefs, who have been receiving their allowances from the time of Moostoufee Ubdoolrazak Khan, are to refund the whole. On Mirza Habeeboolla Khan's informing the Governor that many of the Afghans who had been thus receiving allowances, had been killed in battle, he ordered the amounts

should be realised from their estates. It is reported to be an act of great oppression on the part of the Governor to make the Afghans, who have been enjoying their allowances for the last three years, refund the amount, which is said to be about eight lacs of rupees.

— According to the above writer the following item of news from Bokhara has been received through the agents of the Cabool merchants:— Sirdar Sikunder Khan, who in the battle which took place at Summurkund between the Russians and the Bokharians, played some trick with the Russians, and was sent to Chuzzukh as prisoner, has been brought back to Bokhara as a state prisoner. It is reported that about ninety thousand men were killed and wounded in the Summurkund battle on both sides. The Shah of Persia has applied to the Russian authorities in Bokhara to release Sirdar Sikunder Khan and send him to Persia.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

— The *Indu Prakash* states that at the late interview between Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and the Gaikwar at Broach, His Excellency expressed a personal wish and desire that reconciliation should take place, if possible, between His Highness and his brother. To this proposal, His Highness was found only too willing to accede, should Malharrao Dada Saheb agree to conduct himself properly in future. After His Highness's return to Baroda, a Yadee consisting of three conditions was drawn up, which Malharrao Dada Saheb was to be asked to sign. It was sent through the Resident to His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald for his inspection and approval. After His Excellency's approval, the Resident waited in person upon Malharrao Dada Saheb, told him of the interest His Excellency personally took in him and of the prospect of reconciliation between him and his brother, and asked him to sign the Yadee which was to effect it. This Yadee Malharrao refused to sign, and, to make matters worse, supplemented his refusal by contemptuous words towards His Highness Khanderao. The consequence has been, that His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has ceased to take any interest in Malharrao and has left him to his own fate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

— The *Indian Medical Gazette* states that the sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal for the purchase of a site for a Native Hospital at Howrah.

— We take the following from the *Athenæum*:— "Johnson was destined 'to have his memory tortured and abused by her [Mrs. Piozzi's] detested itch for scribbling. More injury, we will venture to affirm, has been done to the fame of Johnson by this lady and her late biographical helpmate [Boswell] than his most avowed enemies have ever been able to effect; and if his character becomes unpopular with some of his successors, it is to these gossiping friends he is indebted for the favour.' This was the opinion of the Rev. David Rivers, in his 'Literary Memoirs of Living Authors,' 1798. In our day we ask what would Johnson have been if it had not been for tattling biographers? What would we give for a life of Addison by a Boswell, if one could be found? To Boswell we owe it that biographers now do not object to stamp characters with their peculiarities, eccentricities and weaknesses,—in fact, to make men and women of them, and not successions of events. But we have not yet got sufficiently into this way; and it is useful from time to time to remind those who write memoirs, be they long or short, that no such production is worth the paper it is written on which does not contain something 'partial friends' would disapprove of, 'good taste' would be shocked at."

— The above paper reports that Mr. Catlin, the Prairie Traveller, has communicated to 'Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record' the curious fact—if it should prove to be a fact—that a great river, "larger than the Mississippi," flows under the Rocky Mountains! Mr. Catlin, we gather from his note, is about to submit the evidence which he has collected in favour of this startling hypothesis to the world.

— By intelligence from China our London contemporary learns that the Hwangho, one of the largest rivers of the empire, has recently changed, or is changing its outlet, and now enters the sea at a point five hundred miles north of its recent mouth. The change is so complete that, as we are informed, the Rev. Dr. Martin, one of the professors in the new University at Pekin, has walked dry-foot over the spot where Lord Amherst's junks lay, while the natives burned incense to insure a favourable passage. There appears to be reason to believe that in this deviation the river is only returning to a bed on the north side of the highlands of Shantung through which it formerly flowed, and, according to Chinese records, it has repeatedly shifted its channel, sometimes divided by a delta, sometimes entering the sea by a single mouth.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Government of the North-Western Provinces have forwarded to Commissioners for their information and the guidance of the District Officers in their respective Divisions, a set of rules in English, Oordoo, and Hindee, prepared under the orders of Government by the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, to be observed in the management of important Fairs in those provinces.

— Besides the handsome presents from the Viceroy to the Amir, His Highness, we learn from the above paper, has received from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, an entire set of camp equipage, three Arab stallions, a varied selection of coloured velvets, laces, ostrich feathers, and a handsome Cashmere shawl, and a number of elegant carriage clocks, for which His Highness has a great liking. The total value of these separate presents exceeding Rs. 20,000.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

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☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL 1869.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.

At a late meeting of the Viceroy's Council, the Honorable J. N. Bullen stated that "he would like to know in what way the seven millions charged in England on Indian account was expended. No doubt *every shilling of it was properly expended on India*, but the tax-payers had a right to know how it was expended. He also thought that the home balance was very large and would like to know why such heavy balance was required. It was only the other day that the Government here had to borrow a sum of money at a high rate of interest, when for all they knew, there was a large sum lying idle in the hands of the Secretary of State or else employed at a very low rate of interest." We are thankful to Mr. Bullen for having drawn the attention of the Council and the public generally to this very important subject, but we are at a loss to know whether Mr. Bullen is in jest or in earnest in speaking of every shilling in the hands of the Secretary of State being properly expended on India. Surely Mr. Bullen cannot have forgotten the Ball in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt. We do not know how many such jobberies have been perpetrated at the expense of the Indian tax-payer.

In all matters of Indian expenditure, the Secretary of State for India is an autocrat. The only power which can control him is the British Parliament, and the utter indifference of the British Parliament to Indian affairs is notorious. Speaking of the premonitory symptoms of the outbreak between Great Britain and America, Burke sarcastically observed that a robbery at Hounslow Heath excites far more interest than the riots which threaten to dissever an empire. This utter indifference to the interests of the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain which was so much censured by Burke is still one of the remarkable characteristics of the British Parliament. "Indian debates," says a *Saturday Reviewer*, "appear to be richly endowed with a centrifugal force which scatters Parliamentary atoms to the West End." A Private Bill interests the members far more keenly than the Indian Budget which is too often delivered to empty benches. So long as an Indian subject acts like a dinner-bell on the House of Commons, it is hopeless to expect, that any mismanagement of funds in the hands of the Secretary of State will be properly checked. The Parliament did not care to protest against the misappropriation (it would be wrong to use a softer expression) of Indian money for getting up a pageant in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt; in fact it tacitly approved of a proceeding which reflected credit on English hospitality whilst it saved the pockets of English tax-payers. It would not have cared a rush if the Secretary of State had thought fit, as some politicians proposed, to saddle India with the whole expenditure of the Abyssinian war. When the Secretary of State jobbed away half a million per annum in favour of the family of Tippoo Sultan, the Indian tax-payer grumbled and murmured; the only power which could repress such extravagance, let the matter well alone. Public opinion in India is too powerless to check any extravagance or jobbery on the part of the Secretary of State; and an occasional sneer or sarcasm from the *Saturday Review* or the Spectator is not at all likely to mend matters. Nothing but the concession to India of the right of being re-

presented in Parliament can remedy this state of things.

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PERSONAL ASSISTANTSHIP TO THE COMMISSIONER OF BURDWAN.

The post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan has been vacant for a long time and we have been surprised that nobody has yet been appointed to it permanently. Mr. Buckland has kept one of his Deputy Magistrates in *temporary* charge of his office; but as this officer belongs to the fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service it is not the intention of Government we understand to keep him in his present post long. Mr. Buckland is therefore looking out for a qualified person from among the lower grades of the Service. The order of Government on the subject is that none but members of the Subordinate Executive Service of a particular grade *i. e.* those only that are or have been Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the fifth or sixth grade are eligible for Personal Assistantships. Whether this is a good rule or not those only can say that have passed it; but we think it ought to be changed if the Government means to secure the services of able and talented men. The duties of a Personal Assistant as far as we are aware are of a purely clerical nature. He is not required to pass orders or decide cases but merely to draft ordinary letters and reports and exercise a sort of general supervision over the office establishment. This being the case it is perfectly immaterial we think from what Department of the service the Personal Assistant is taken, so he be a person of industrious habits possessed of strong common sense and good writing powers with some knowledge of office business. It is a mistake to suppose that a good Deputy Magistrate or Deputy Collector is necessarily a good Personal Assistant or vice versa. The duties of the two are not indentical in character. The one has to deal with Letters and Reports and help the Commissionner in his corresspondence. The other has to pore over the Penal Code and Rent Laws and decide cases. We therefore fail to see why the Rule was made at all or being made how it has stood so long. It is certainly very desirable that it should be modified if not changed altogether. We have no objection to Deputy Magistrates of the lower Grades being appointed as Personal Assistants if they are found sufficiently qualified; but we think Commissioners ought also to have the power of nominating to such posts men who have not been Deputy Magistrates or Deputy Collectors but who by reason of their abilities or success in other Departments are in the opinion of Commissioners found worthy and deserving and are likely to do honor to such posts. This is the more necessary as there may be meritorious and experienced hands in the Commissioner's own office whom it would neither be fair nor just to deprive after a long service of their claims to a promotion by showing preference to men less deserving and less experienced as new Deputy Magistrates or Deputy Collectors generally are. Mr. Buckland is an old officer of high standing and ability and will doubtless see the justice and expediency of the course we recommend.

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II.

A LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE AND ENTAILS FOR INDIA.

We have said that Baboo Isshur Chunder Ghosal is trying to introduce here what the greatest thinkers and the ablest jurists of Europe have condemned as a barbarous relic of feudalism. Let us cite what these great thinkers say on the subject of primogeniture and entails.

After remarking that primogeniture had its use in feudal times, Adam Smith proceeds to observe:—"Laws frequently continue in force long after the circumstances which first gave occasion to them and which alone could render them reasonable are no more. In the present state of Europe, the proprietor of a single acre of land is as perfectly secure in his possession as the proprietor of a hundred thousand.

"The right of primogeniture, however, still continues to be respected; and as of all institutions it is the fittest to support the pride of family distinctions, it is still likely to endure for many centuries. In every other respect, nothing can be more contrary to the real interest of a numerous family than a right which in order to enrich one beggars all the rest of the children." *Wealth of Nations*, Book III. chapter II.

Of entails the same distinguished thinker speaks as follows:—"When great landed estates were a sort of principalities, entails might not be unreasonable. Like what are called the fundamental laws of some monarchies, they might frequently hinder the security of thousands from being endangered by the caprice or extravagance of one man. But in the present state of Europe when small as well as great estates derive their security from the laws of their country, nothing can be more completely absurd. They are founded upon the most absurd of all suppositions, the supposition, that every successive generation of men have not an equal right to the Earth and to all that it possesses; but that the property of the present generation should be restrained and regulated according to the fancy of those who died perhaps five hundred years ago." *Wealth of Nations*, Book III. Chapter II.

The following is the opinion of Mr. John Stuart Mill:—"Unless a strong case of social utility can be made out for primogeniture, it stands sufficiently condemned by the general principles of justice; being a broad distinction in the treatment of one person and of another, grounded solely on accident. There is no need therefore to make out any case of economical evil against primogeniture. Such a case however and a very strong one may be made. It is a natural effect of primogeniture to make the landlords a needy class. The object of the institution or custom is to keep the land together in large masses and this it commonly accomplishes; but the legal proprietor of a large domain is not necessarily the bona fide owner of the whole income which it yields. It is usually charged in each generation with provisions for the other children. It is often charged still more heavily by the imprudent expenditure of the proprietors. From such causes as these in almost all countries of great landowners, the majority of landed estates are deeply mortgaged, and instead of having capital to spare for improvements, it requires all the increased value of land caused by a rapid increase of the wealth and population of the country to preserve the class from being impoverished" *Principles of Political Economy.* Book V. Chapter IX.

Mill's condemnation of Entails is still more emphatic.

"The economical evils arising from this disposition of property were partly of the same kind, partly different, but on the whole greater than those arising from primogeniture alone. The possessor could not now win his successors, but he could still win himself: he was not at all more likely than in the former case to have the means necessary for improving the property. It may be added that the heir of entail being assured of succeeding to the family property, however undeserving of it and being aware of this from his earliest years, has much more than the ordinary chances of growing up idle, dissipated and profligate." *Principles of Political Economy*, Book V. Chapter IX.

The children of our landed aristocracy have already temptations enough to grow up idle and dissipated. It would be wrong to increase those temptations by introducing the system of entails. Professor Fawcett and Professor Newman condemn primogeniture and entails quite as strongly as Smith and Mill. As far as we are aware the only political economist of note who defends primogeniture is Mr. M'Culloch. According to this writer, primogeniture "inspires the younger children with an energy and vigour which they could not otherwise feel. It raises universally the standard of competence and gives new force to the springs which set industry in motion."

That the younger children being left to shift for themselves must work harder and more vigorously than they would otherwise do must be admitted by every candid man. But is this a sufficient ground to beggar them? Mr. M'Culloch has been so ably refuted by Mill that we need only refer the reader to the latter's famous Chapters on the law of inheritance. We have not space enough for long extracts.

Though Mr. M'Culloch is a great advocate of primogeniture, he condemns entails as strongly as any thinker we have ever seen. After admitting all that could be urged in favour of entails he proceeds to observe:—

"Every unprejudiced observer must at the same time admit that by fostering the growth of dissolute habits in the heirs of entails, by locking up property in the hands of those who would be glad to dispose of it,

by fettering the application of capital to land, and multiplying the sources of litigation, it must have been very decidedly prejudicial". *M'Culloch's Edition of Smith's Wealth of Nations*, 1863, Note XVIII· P. 561.

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THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

Though the education imparted to our young men be not very sound in its nature, as has been more than once hinted in these columns, yet we cannot refrain from admiring the strenuous efforts made for its extension into regions hitherto unvisited by the light of knowledge, and to orders of people so long living totally beyond its reach. The officers of the education department have penetrated thick jungles, traversed desolate wilds, and labored over hill tracts in the remotest corners of the Lower Provinces in their task of reclaiming their inhabitants from error and ignorance. Attempts are being made to humanize by letters the Sonthals, Garos, Hazans, Cacharis, Rabhas and other tribes. The Hill population of Bengal so long forming a nucleus of ignorance and barbarism, has now a fair chance of emerging from a state of moral and intellectual darkness. Missionary enthusiasm, backed by a strong desire for conversion has commenced the arduous work of civilization. Though the motive that creates this enthusiasm cannot be endorsed by our approbation, yet the numerous benefits derived from these zealous efforts cannot be gainsaid. Government has now come forward to lend valuable assistance, unrestrained by the usual rules of the grant-in-aid system. There are now in the Khasiya and Jaintiya Hills no less than sixty-seven schools: Mr. Clarke, the Inspector of South-East Division, says, " they learn Khasiya and about half of them English also: one or two of the schools near the plains learn a little Bengali. In Arithmetic very little has been done." Several schools have been established in the Hill Tracts solely at the expense of the state. " In 1865 four model schools for Garos were sanctioned by Government. Three of these were placed on the plain of North Mymensigh near the Hills. During the last year they have been moved up to the edge of the hills. They now contain some Garos of the plain, and a few Hazan pupils, all of whom speak Bengali, more or less impurely. But it is now wished to carry schools among the genuine Hill Garos. It is proposed to train certain Davashis (traders who understand both the Bengali and Garo languages) as teachers and place them among the Garos." There are at present three Government schools for disseminating knowledge among the several tribes inhabiting the Chittagong Hills. " At Chandrogona and Brindavan, Bengali masters teach the Mugh boys Bengali and English. At Manikarai, an incompetent Mugh master is teaching English, without any Burmese books." The Nowgong Normal Schools bring up young men to act as teachers among the neighbouring hill people. The pupils attending them during the past year were of the following tribes.

Mihirs	15
Kacharis	9
Lalongs	3
Nagas	1
Garos	1
Miris	1

The *Patshala* scheme and the night schools are conferring much benefit on the country. They have succeeded in reaching the *masses*. Several thousands of day labourers are receiving instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. Notwithstanding the immense good which the *Patshala* system has already rendered to the lower orders of the native population, we are sorry the Financial Department should have cut down the Budget Grant for its support by fifty-thousand Rupees about the middle of last year.

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II.

THOUGHTS ON THE ECONOMICAL CONDITION OF BENGAL.

If educated artizanboys get their heads turned and feel repugnance to practise the calling of their fathers, the sons of the tillers of the soil who are a class inferior to the artizans in the social scale, cannot, when educated, do less. Whatever can with truth be predicated of the artizans can with equal truth be predicated of the agriculturist. It is not attempted to maintain that agriculture is according to the conventional opinions obtaining in our society, a nobler occupation than the callings of the artizans; these are all alike in disesteem. The mental vision of the majority of the native population is still so obscured in some points by old prejudices that meanness and dishonor are assumed and supposed to lie where none such really exist. An erroneous notion has found place in the minds of our countrymen, that any avocation the pursuit of which does not call for the exercise of the intellect but requires the action of the muscles, a certain dexterity in manipulation and a certain amount of stolid labor, is unworthy to be followed by an intelligent being whose pride is the cultivation and expansion of his intellect and understanding. Hence the pursuits of the blacksmith, the weaver and the basket-maker &c, as also of the cultivator of the soil are all looked upon with contempt in the higher walks of our society. It is no relieving feature in agriculture to say that it is not the occupation of any particular caste, that all the castes more or less have recourse to it and that even persons of acknowledged respectability and position are known to carry it out by means of hired labor. If the use of hired labor be taken to bring a person in the category of a cultivator of the soil, then all our Zemindars, putneedars, big lakherajdars are in one sense cultivators of the soil for, the ryots are the hired laborers, receiving a certain portion of the produce as wages and making over the remainder to the landowner in the shape of rent. In regard to the esteem in which his occupation is held, the artizan, we are sure, is not worse off than the actual cultivators of the soil. It may indeed be urged that agriculture, whether a mean or a responsible occupation, is remunerative, while, in the present state and circumstances of Bengal, the callings of the weaver, the blacksmith &c are not so. If the artizans find—as they do really find their profession unremunerative and therefore abandon them, their abandonment of their callings will not in any way be influenced by education but by other motives. On the whole, we confess that as between these two classes the cultivators of the soil and the artizans—we do not find any distinctive traits which can establish that education would be advantageous to the one and mischievous to the other. The remarks made by Dr. Chuckerbutty and Mr. Justice Phear the president of the Social Science Association deserve consideration. Dr. Chuckerbutty remarks: "India was in a transition state, and it might be true that persons who were educated did not like to pursue hereditary trades. But that was a consummation which many philanthropists desired, and if it were an evil, it must sooner or later correct itself. When people saw that the only effect of crowding into government or other offices was to lower their emoluments, and that they could better employ their labor and capital in trades, they would soon get over their reluctance and follow occupations for profit, and not as hereditary professions. Popular education might destroy caste distinctions but that would be a great gain to civilization and no loss to society." The Hon'ble Mr. Phear observed: "So long as education was a rare acquisition, a man would be naturally reluctant to go back into the old family ways, and to take up the occupations of those above whom he had a right to consider himself elevated by cultivation and acquirement. And therefore, partially extended education might be expected to have just the effect which it is found to have of beating down the wages of *karaneedom*. Those who obtained the distinction of education, forsook the business of the class out of which they rose and flocked to the one employment, which gave scope for the exercise of their new abilities. The remedy lay in the extension of education. If all a man's friends and relatives are equally educated with himself there would not be the same objections to follow the old pursuits."

There is much truth in these observations but it appears to us that imperfect and superficial education is more likely to confirm than blot out long standing prejudices and an imperfect and elementary training is we conceive all that is practically attainable by the majority of the people of any country. The real source of the evil seems to be the prejudices of the people and the real remedy must therefore be the eradication of these prejudices. When the high and the low would be equally imbued with the idea that there is nothing disgraceful and dishonorable in the pursuit of agriculture and art, educated youths of the artizan class, no less than the educated boys of the actual cultivators of the soil, would willingly engage in their hereditary trades and would rather set their cultivated intellect in action to devise improvements in their respective professions. How then is this reformation in the tone of feelings and sentiments of the native community, to be effected? It must begin with those who occupy high positions in society and who are by their superior education

and knowledge capable of knowing the true nature of things. As the expected changes will not come in all at once but gradually and imperceptibly, there is no necessity of the education of the lower orders remaining in abeyance until the consummation of our hopes takes place. Already the mist is cleaning away from the national mind, and unless we are sadly mistaken, within a quarter of a century, Bengal will wear an aspect that would have the same relation to its present state as that which present Bengal bears to England.

PLEADERS AND BARRISTERS.

THE question of precedence between the vakeels and barristers of the High Court has been, as our readers already know, decided in favor of the latter. It cannot be doubted that the barristers are in general far better trained and more learned lawyers than the vakeels; but it is equally certain that there are some vakeels who are much better lawyers than many a barrister. It is clear then that the question of precedence cannot be decided solely on the ground of legal attainments, for in that case many of the vakeels would be without one word of objection entitled to precedence. The question moreover cannot we think be fairly decided solely on the authority of the rule or rather custom which prevailed in this respect in the late Sudder Court or of the rule which the High Court has promulgated. In the late Sudder Court, barristers invariably took precedence of the Vakeels; but the weight and significance which ought to be attached to this circumstance must be determined by the following considerations. In the first place, barristers who appeared in the Sudder Court were, if we mistake not, always men of a longer standing than the vakeels with whom they were joined. Consequently the practice which prevailed in the Sudder Court was not such a practice as could furnish a fitting precedent for the adjudication of a question like that which has been just now raised. The present question is one between a senior vakeel and a junior barrister and, therefore, no custom, which does not comprehend at least one case of a junior barrister taking precedence of a senior vakeel, ought to be applied to its solution. Any such application, if at all warranted, must be made as strict as possible. We mean by this to affirm that the only meaning which with respect to the question on hand ought to be attached to the custom of the Sudder Court is not that barristers as a class took precedence of the vakeels, but that *senior* barristers took precedence of junior vakeels. In the second place, it is particularly worthy of remark that those barristers who appeared in the Sudder Court invariably filed vakalutnamahs appointing and authorising them to plead on behalf of their clients. Now, this practice it seems to us very materially affected the position of the barrister in the Sudder Court. A barrister, as the English law has it, is a person who receives no fee and does not consequently require any written appointment to enable him to plead on behalf of his client. The Sudder Court, therefore, by making it necessary for the barrister to file vakalutnamahs, materially changed the nature of his status and reduced him to the position of a vakeel. Two consequences follow from this view of the case. In the first place, if the Sudder Court barristers were virtually no other than vakeels, no precedent whatever can be derived from the Sudder Court. Secondly, even if the Sudder Court allowed any junior barrister to take precedence of a senior vakeel, still, as the Sudder Court barrister was virtually a vakeel, the case was one of a junior vakeel taking precedence of a senior vakeel, a case which has, apparently, no relevancy whatsoever to the point which was lately mooted in the High Court.

The rule which the High Court has promulgated regarding the respective rights and privileges of vakeels and barristers is as follows :—

"All such advocates, vakeels, and attorneys-at-law shall be enrolled in this Court in the same order as that in which they were enrolled in the said Supreme and Sudder Courts respectively, and they shall respectively have the same rank and precedence in this Court as they had in the said Supreme and Sudder Court."

Now two distinct views, we are inclined to think, can be taken of this rule. In the first place, agreeably to the interpretation we have given above we might take the words "advocates of the Sudder Court" mentioned in the preceding rule, to mean the "*vakeels* of the Sudder Court" and then this rule cannot in any way serve as a guide in deciding the question which the High Court has lately disposed of. Secondly, we perfectly agree with a contemporary in thinking that the rule does not apply to vakeels and barristers who have joined the bar after the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts into the High Court; and it is a very noteworthy fact that the particular case which has given rise to the present question is one between a vakeel who commenced his practice in the Sudder Court and a barrister who has joined the bar after the amalgamation.

It will perhaps be said that as the Letters Patent make some distinction between vakeels and barristers, the latter ought to have precedence of the former. It is true that according to Parliamentary enactments a barrister of five years' standing is eligible to the bench of the High Court, whilst a vakeel cannot be raised to that bench unless his practice has extended over a period of 10 years. But this distinction, we believe, is made simply because the barrister is a better trained lawyer than a Vakeel. It is worthy of remark, however, that the Letters Patent do not at once prevent a vakeel from becoming a judge of the High Court, which they would probably have done, if the status of the vakeel had been really less respectable than that of the barrister. The only difference, therefore, which seems to exist between vakeels and barristers is that the former are not so learned as the latter. But as we have already shown that the question of precedence cannot be decided on the ground of difference of legal attainments, we are disposed to think that the High Court has done serious injury to the vakeels by settling the question in favor of the barristers.

The learned Chief Justice admits it to be an anomaly to allow a barrister of two years' standing to take precedence of a vakeel of 12 or 13 years' standing. But we think that the Chief Justice was not very happy in the suggestion which he made in order to remove this anomaly. He proposed to confer on three or four leading vakeels the rank and title of *advocate*. We think that by far the better course would have been to make a rule allowing a vakeel of five years' standing to take precedence of a barrister of one year's standing. Such a rule would have been exactly in the spirit of the distinction made in the Letters Patent between vakeels and barristers with regard to their respective eligibility to the Bench of the High Court. We do not mean to say that the enactment of some such rule would have been the best course which the High Court could adopt. Perhaps the best course would have been to decide the question unqualifiedly on behalf of the vakeels. But we think that a rule of the nature we have described would have been less objectionable than the proposal which the learned Chief Justice made, inasmuch as it would not like the latter have seemed to imply the existence of any radical distinction between the status of the vakeel and that of the barrister. It seems to us that the very fact of a barrister of two years' standing taking precedence of a vakeel of 12 or 13 years' standing appearing anomalous ought to be interpreted to mean that there is no radical difference between the status of a vakeel and that of a barrister. For if any such radical difference had really existed, then the taking of precedence by a barrister of 2 years' standing over a vakeel of 12 years' standing ought no more to have appeared anomalous than the taking of precedence by a barrister of 2 years' standing over a Zillah Court Pleader of 25 years' standing. The anomaly is an *anomaly* simply because a vakeel of the High Court is inferior to a barrister in nothing but the amount of his learning. Any other deficiency or inferiority could not have allowed of any weight being attached to experience and long standing. We are glad that Babu Unoocool Chunder Mookerjea has refused the offer which the learned Chief Justice made to him, for we are of opinion that if he had accepted it he would virtually have given up his point and thereby precluded himself from appealing to the Privy Council.

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WE PUBLISH elsewhere a report of the proceedings held at the last annual distribution of prizes to the students of the several educational institutions, male and female, at Konnuggur. They will be acknowledged to be very satisfactory. But we cannot let go the speech of Mr. Ryland, the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore who was present on the occasion, without one word of comment. Mr. Ryland is undoubtedly in possession of the opportunities that should enable him to form a tolerably accurate opinion of Bengalee litigants. But when he talks of the want of truth as the greatest obstacle in the administration of justice in this country, we think he strikes out into very deep water. The want of truth that is exhibited in our Courts is a result purely of the system which soils the respectability of persons who may be found within their precincts. The magistracy does nothing to encourage the resort of truth to their tribunals. There is so much bullying from all sides that truth flies appalled from the presence of the grim Themis before whom she is brought pinioned and prostrated, and perjury—professionally hired perjury, naturally takes up the abandoned ground as business must proceed. Not long ago a principal officer of Government of the class to which Mr. Ryland belongs, nay of a superior class, was degraded for attempting to save a felon by prevaricating evidence. It was scarcely fair therefore or even prudent in the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore to assume that lying was a characteristic peculiar only to Bengalees and it was hardly decorous in him to address a meeting in that strain at which were present at least two Bengalee gentlemen who had had honorably filled the posts of members of the Bengal Council. The less people prate about truth and honor, the more should we be inclined to respect their own truth and honor. It is a well understood fact that those who want self-respect themselve are ready wantonly to outrage the selfrespect of others developed in that bright, holy form—national self-respect.

———ooo———

THE REVEREND Dr. Wilson of Bombay is now in Calcutta. This philanthropic gentleman delivered an address on the present prospects of Indian research at the meeting of the Asiatic Society held on Wednesday last.

———ooo———

WITH THANKS we beg to acknowledge receipt of a Prize Essay by Aliquis expounding the sin of cruelty to animals, and a Bengalee translation of the same by Baboo Goopee Krishna Mittra, the Assistant Secretary and Librarian of the Calcutta Public Library. The translation is exceedingly well executed as may have been expected from a veteran Bengalee writer and English

scholar like the Baboo. We have been asked with many wise stimulants by the Honorary Secretary to the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to recommend the essay to the perusal of our readers. This we unhesitatingly do, though we are convinced our readers are of that class which instinctively shudders at acts which the Honorary Secretary to the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals probably includes within the catalogue of his amusements. A native gentleman of considerable fortune was once tempted to purchase a fowling piece. His first and last exercise with that weapon, which, by the way, was a very valuable one, was on a wild bird in his garden. But as soon as the poor creature was brought down its cries and gyrations so shocked the mild Hindoo that he cast away the fowling piece into his tank and swore from that moment never again to meddle with dumb animals. The bulk of Hindoos are of this type and the care with which our race tends and treats domestic animals is proverbial. There are sects of Hindoo religionists who in treading the ground carefully remove the smallest worms from their path lest they should be injured.

—ooo—

WE ARE GLAD to hear that 21 out of 22 candidates who appeared at the final examination of the Calcutta Medical College have passed the examination successfully and that two of these have been placed in the first Division. This result is extremely satisfactory and reflects great credit on our young men considering that the examinations of our Medical College are by far the most difficult of any that is known in any part of the world. But it gives us real grief to reflect that many, if not all, of these incomparable *wrestlers*, if we might so call them, will become Sub-assistant Surgeons on the insulting salary of Rs. 100 per month.

—ooo—

THE NATIVE inhabitants of Khurdah have applied to the East Bengal Railway Company for a station opposite their picturesque little town, Baboo Tarruck Chunder Peramanick with his usual public spirit and liberality having agreed to guarantee the sale of a stated number of tickets. If all the Tickets are not daily sold, the Baboo engages to pay the price of those remaining unsold. Whilst the Calcutta native gentleman whose connection with Khurdah consists only in this that his Goroo resides in the village is so generous, one of the most affluent and influential Gossamies of the place is strenuously opposing we hear the formation of a metalled road to the site of the proposed station, though upwards of two thousand rupees have been subscribed by the inhabitants for the purpose. There is an enormous drain which bounds the House of this Gossamie forming a sink of malaria during the rains and leaving little space for the road which it is intended to metal—the drain is wider in fact than the road. With the stubbornness of ignorant pride the rich priest resists every attempt to fill up this drain partially and connect it with a water course through which the now stagnant liquid accumulations in it can be passed on to the river or the fields. Two Cantonment Magistrates have been already set at defiance by him, but we hope the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs will be able to procure by an application of the usual legal remedies, the much needed reform and improvement. The interests of a vast majority in such an urgent sanitary and municipal matter ought not to be sacrificed to the whim of an idiot.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
M. R. R. G. N. Gazaputty Row	.. 16	8	0
Baboo Tarruck Nath Mullick	.. 10	0	0
,, Kany Loll Mullick	.. 10	0	0
,, Shamabelash Roy Chowdhery	.. 1	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjee	.. 1	8	0
Chotokundo School Library	.. 1	0	0

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONGHYR.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I regret to say that for about a fortnight Cholera has been raging in certain quarters of the town. Many people, especially Hindustanees, have already fallen victims to it. Many Bengalees have been saved merely through the assistance of the native doctors here. The Hindustanis were under no treatment and scarcely one recovered. Every-one is aware how few people can call in the aid of the Civil Surgeon. The very persons whose services are availed of by the common people are the native doctors who again are not adepts in their profession, as they are were students of the Bengalee class of the Medical College. Under such circumstances it behoves the Government to appoint a Sub-Assistant Surgeon whose assistance will reach a fair portion of the inhabitants and this will no doubt be a great boon to them.

Yours truly,

30th March 1869. A. READER.

LOCAL.

THE KONNAGOR SCHOOL.

THE distribution of Prizes to the successful students of the Konnagor English, Vernacular and Female Schools took place on Saturday the 27th Ultimo at 9 O'clock A. M.

PRESENT.

Rev. T. Martin of the Serampore College.
W. H. Ryland Esq., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Serampore.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter. }
,, Degamber Mitter. }
,, Nobo Gopal Mitter. } of Calcutta.
,, [illegible] Lall Mitter. }
,, [illegible] Lall Mitter. }
Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee of Otterpara.
,, Grish Chunder Ghose of Belloore.
,, Harish Chunder De, Zeminder, Serampore and the principal inhabitants of Konnagor.

The chair was taken by the Revd. T. Martin who at the conclusion of the ceremony delivered an appropriate speech in which the claims of Christianity to the attention of Hindoo youth were set forth with the stock missionary arguments.

Mr. Ryland next addressed the assembly as follows:—

Gentlemen, and Boys of the Connaghur School—It gives me great pleasure to be here and to address a few words to you on this occasion.

The report which has just been read shows that you have great reason to congratulate yourselves on the progress and success attained by the boys of this institution. It reflects very great credit on the masters and teachers no less than upon the pupils.

I cannot omit also to notice the care and attention bestowed upon the pecuniary management of the Institution, which after all is as much a test as any other of the appreciation of Education and its advantages by the community of this populous Town.

I am assured that this is in a great measure due to the deep interest taken by your worthy Townsmen Baboo Shib Chunder Deb and his nephew Baboo Grish Chunder Deb the Secretary of this Institution, to whom you have great reason to be thankful.

It is fortunate for you that you have amongst you a gentleman who having spent a great part of his life with credit and success in the service of the State is still able to devote himself on his retirement with so much energy and public spirit to the promotion of your welfare, both in this institution and the girl's school which is attached to it as well as in Municipal affairs.

There are others also here to whom I might refer, but I do not think I can hold up to you Boys a better example of honesty, industry, and perseverance in the path of duty. These qualities should ever be kept before you and I am sure they will carry you successfully through life.

On the subject of religion I do not touch, though it is also doubtless an essential ingredient in forming uprightness of character. But here also Baboo Sib Chunder Deb stands conspicuous in endeavouring to strike out a purer system and more elevated conceptions of the Deity.

As a Christian I must say that no purer system for ensuring true happiness in this life and hereafter, than the Christian religion can exist, but this is a matter which you must think and search out for yourselves.

There is one thing which I feel it my province to impress upon you and as a Magistrate you will permit me to allude to it, that is, the necessity for truth in all your actions.

I can from experience state that the want of truth is our greatest obstacle in the administration of justice in this country. Do not allow this stain ever to rest upon you.

I do not think any more words of mine are needed to stimulate you to a diligent pursuit of your studies. You are fully alive to their importance and advantages and I trust you will in your several spheres reap the incalculable benefits arising from education as not the least of the institutions enjoyed by you under the British rule. I wish you all success and will always be glad to hear of your advancement.

Baboo Peary Chand Mittra in reiterating all that Mr. Ryland had said regarding the energy and the efforts of Baboo Shib Chunder Deb declared with reference to the Revd. Mr. Martin's throw for Christianity that the Hindoos were in possession of as pure and enlightened a faith as that the claims of which had been advanced before the meeting.

[illegible] schools con- [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AND SORE HEADS AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

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In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

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In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

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This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

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May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

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Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
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Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
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		Sore Nipples	Yaws

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⁂ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Culley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867, a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram is now being made. All owners of Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. SMITH,

The 9th January 1869. *Collector.*

Printed and published by ANANDORE CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY *for the Proprietor at the "Bengalee" Press, Bellore in the Suburbs of Howrah.*

THE

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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH :—SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

Mofussil Subscription 13 Rs. 4 Annas yearly in advance, and 15 Rs. 4 Annas, in arrears.

NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

— A London telegram dated the 6th Instant announces that the Bill relating to the powers of the Governor-General of India has passed the House of Lords, with an additional clause introduced by the Duke of Argyll, empowering the Indian Legislature to deal exceptionally with vagrancy, subject to the approval of the Home Government.

— Notwithstanding the decision of the High Court of the N. W. Provinces that the fact of digging a well gave the superior landlord the right to eject his tenant, and the subsequent introduction of Mr. Strachey's Act in consequence of such decision, the Board of Revenue, we learn from the *Englishman*, have decided that there is no occasion to alter the law in Bengal, as they do not think that the ruling would be upheld by the Courts in this presidency, where no express stipulation on the point existed.

— The Zemindars of Behar having petitioned the Lieutenant Governor for a remission of the Government cesses, owing to the scarcity of the late harvest, and the ryots being unable to pay the rents due from them, the petition was referred to the Board of Revenue for their opinion. The Board, the above journal states, came to the conclusion that no such remission was necessary under the present circumstances, except in a few individual cases, which might be dealt with at the discretion of the Commissioner of the Division, and the Lieutenant Governor has expressed his approval of this decision.

— The *Mofussilite* states that Ameer Shere Ali is so pleased with the European style of buildings in Hindosthan that he has asked the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to get him the design of a small Palace for himself in Cabul; and the Executive Engineer of Delhi, Mr. E. J. Martin, has been applied to for the plans. The Cabul Chief has, moreover, expressed his firm belief that he will be able to construct the building in Cabul for about half the estimated cost of the D. P. Works in our territories; which opinion, however high the compliment conveyed in the request for a design may be, is certainly more candid than complimentary to the said department.

— The *Bombay Gazette* announces the death of Hasee Jaffir Sulliman, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of Bombay. "Jaffir had fairly won his title of Hajee by going once on a pilgrimage to Mecca; but he had much more of worldly shrewdness than of Mahomedan piety of the old type in his composition, and was more at home in London than in Mecca. He spoke English well, and had a plausible manner and address; and, when he paid his first visit to England some fifteen years ago, his personal appearance made so great an impression on the lion-hunting British public that he had the honour of being invited to a public banquet at Southampton and of having his health drunk as an Indian Prince. It is true that the Mayor of Southampton at that time was Mr. Andrew, the coach-builder, and that, as Jaffir was a large importer of English carriages into Bombay, the worthy Mayor may have had an eye to business in paying a compliment to one who might become a very good customer. But the honours paid him at home did not turn Jaffir's head. On his return to this country he continued to treat Europeans with much affability, and as a shop-keeper always served them well if he made them pay well for it. His shop became in later years a lounge for old Bombay residents who used often to drop in to have a talk with Jaffir, collect the gossip of the day, and hear him relate some amusing anecdotes of his experiences in England. Peace be to his ashes! He was a man of the old school of native tradesmen in Bombay—useful, obliging, and goodnatured, and on the whole, perhaps, quite as intelligent as the most conceited native youths of the new generation."

— The same paper says that a remarkable story is reported from Totness. A bachelor became enamoured of the wife of a man living at Dittisham, and negotiations were concluded for her purchase for the sum of £50. The money was duly paid and the husband left the place, promising never to return to claim his wife. Soon afterwards, however, the woman was missed from the house of the purchaser, having proceeded to rejoin her husband at Totness, where, with the £50 they are enjoying a second honeymoon.

— The *Central India Times* is glad to learn that Mr. Colin Browning, M. A. has been appointed permanently to succeed Major Dods as Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces. This is a nomination which, says our contemporary, cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction to all who have the interests of education at heart.

— Baboo Banwarry Lall of Chuprah has made over to Government the munificent sum of one lac of rupees, for the purpose of constructing and endowing a serai in connection with a large public tank which he excavated in Chuprah at his own expense some years ago. At the Baboo's request Government has agreed that the management of the Trust is to be vested in the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Chuprah for the time being; that a small "Shadabrito" or gratuitous distribution of food to indigent travellers, already established, is to be managed by Government in connection with the serai; two Brahmin superintendents on salaries of Rs. 10 per month are to be maintained; that Rs. 1,000 per annum be set apart to defray the costs of the destribution; and that a mid-day gun be fired daily at the serai.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

— *Native Opinion* reports that one of the officials of Government connected with the management, or rather, the mismanagement of the notorious Broach Exhibition has met with his deserts. Mr. C. M. Hogg, who was acting Sub-Collector of Broach, has been removed from his post to act as First Assistant Collector of Tanna. The cause of this removal is stated to be the conduct of Mr. Hogg at the late Exhibition at Broach.

— The *Bombay Gazette* reports that the Maharajah of Travancore has been presented with an astronomical telescope, the Maharajah of Vizianagram with a pair of Bohemian glass vases rose du barry, and Sir Salar Jung with a central fire. breach loading rifle. They were "distinguished contributors" to the Paris Exhibition, and it is as much to reward them for their conduct as to encourage others that these presents were made to them. The gifts were specially selected by the Secretary of State, and his selection was guided by a consideration for the idiosyncracy of each of these members of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

— The same paper mentions the fact that Hajee Jaffir Sulliman was very charitable to the poor of his own community, the Memons, with the wealth which he had acquired by his rare enterprise and industry. He spent as much as £25,000 in erecting and providing for the maintenance of almshouses in the poor Mahomedan quarter of the native town: and it should be recorded to his honour that, in a city where rich men are not, as a rule, careful, when bestowing their gift, to let not the right hand know what the left is doing, Jaffir spent all his money without even intriguing to obtain for himself the usual laudatory resolution of Government in the official *Gazette*.

— In the House of Commons Sir C. Wingfield asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay before the House a copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India, with reference to the act passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 1st of October, 1868, entitled the Punjab Tenancy Act.

Mr. Grant Duff—I cannot do what my hon'ble friend wishes, because no such despatch exists. A despatch on the Punjab Tenancy Bill was drawn last November, but it was cancelled by the then Secretary of State in Council, and never went to India.

— The *Pioneer* reports that Mr. Woods, Station-Master of Toondla, was engaged in shutting an engine or train from one line to another, when another train came down upon the line where he was standing and crushed him to death.

— A correspondent informs the above paper that Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, accompanied by his two sons, left Benares on the 1st instant for Bombay *en route* to England; and that Mirza Khuda Dad Beg is shortly about to proceed thither with the view of competing for the Indian Civil Service. Should the latter gentleman fail in his competition, he will probably, after the example of his friend, Syud Mahomed, take to the law and return to India as a Barrister.

— The *Poona Observer* regrets to hear that, owing to failing health, Mr. Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has been recommended by his Medical advisers, to proceed to England for a few months' change of air.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

— The *Bombay Gazette* announces that the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley will assume on the Bench the

place to be vacated by Sir Joseph Arnould at the end of the month; that the post of Advocate-General has been given to Mr. White, and that, as he is going home very shortly, it is probable Mr. Scoble will act for him. Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Max. Melvill will also be raised to the Bench in succession to Mr. Newton and Mr. Tucker.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that on the recommendation of Dr. Macnamara, of Calcutta, the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, have instructed all local governments to have the mouths of every well in cantonments and encamping grounds, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, closed with a wooden cover, to which a trap door is to be affixed; and this door must be opened only when water is to be drawn from the well.

— The Cabool correspondent of the same journal reports that the following news from Bokhara was received by the Governor through General Furramoorz Khan:—

The son of the King of Bokhara having fallen out with his father, went to Kurshee, and having collected about forty thousand troops marched against Bokhara to fight his father. The King, assisted by the Russians, marched out, and there was hard fighting between the troops somewhere near Kurshee. After a long engagement, the son of the King of Bokhara was defeated, the King gaining a decided victory. The son of the King fled towards Oorgunge, while the King took possession of Kurshee. The Russians on making over Kurshee to the King, have ordered the fort and the walls of the city which were damaged to be repaired.

— The above writer states that the Governor of Cabul was conversing on the subject of Ameer Shere Allee Khan's reception by the British Government, when a relative of Sufdur Allee Khan, Sundookdar, arrived from Herat, viâ Hazara Dahzungee, and gave the following news to the Governor:—

There has been a great battle between Sirdar Ibraheem Khan, the Governor of Herat, and Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, in which the former was defeated and compelled to retreat to the city.

Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, with eight thousand Persian troops, is encamped under the walls of Herat, and has besieged the city.

'I suspected this' said the Governor, 'because it is long since a letter has been received from Sirdar Ibraheem Khan.'

The Governor sent the news to Ameer Shere Allee Khan in India.

— The Punjab Government has received the following telegram:—"The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat reports by telegram dated 5th April, the complete submission of the Bezoti. Oolman Kheyl, and Sepah Tribes."

— The *Englishman* states that a well known junior Civilian of the Punjab is busy drawing up a digest of all the papers relating to the Tenancy Act.

— Sir Richard Temple returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling on Sunday last. He will proceed to England *via* Bombay about the end of this week.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

— A Bombay paper states that His Imperial Royal Highness Archduke Rainer of Austria has honored the following members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by appointing them to be correspondents of the Imperial Royal Museum for Arts and Industry at Vienna, of which the Archduke is Patron:—Reverend Dr. John Wilson, Dr. Bhau Daji, Consul A. C. Gumpert, and Professor F. Kielhorn of the Deccan College. Each of these gentlemen received a handsome Diploma, signed by His Imperial Highness.

— The *Pioneer* says that Umballa has relapsed from its brief greatness into its normal insignificance. All the notabilities have gone.

— We learn from a telegram dated the 9th Instant that in the House of Commons on the night of the 8th idem, Mr. Eastwick postponed his motion relative to the Central Asian question, upon an appeal from Mr. Gladstone, who said a discussion upon the subject would be inopportune.

Mr. Gladstone also stated that no engagement had been made by the Indian Government to pay an annual subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan; and that very friendly communications had been exchanged with the Russian Government, but were not concluded. Mr. Gladstone stated that, as soon as a conclusion was reached, he would communicate with the House.

— According to the *Madras Times* the heat at Madras is now very great and the thermometer ranges higher every day, and worst of all, there are no signs of those refreshing April showers which usually come down at the season.

— We regret to learn from the *Amrito Bazar Potrika* that cholera is raging in Jessore. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police are distributing medicines. Our contemporary says much good can be effected if the local authorities leaving off their prejudices distribute Rubini's Camphor Tincture instead of Cholera Pills and stimulant mixture.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

— In the House of Commons on the 5th Ultimo when it was moved that the resolution as to the supplementary estimate for the Abyssinian expedition be agreed to, Mr. Alderman Lusk wished to take the opportunity of impressing on the Government the necessity of having more speedy and satisfactory accounts from India. Merchants having ships in India found no difficulty in communicating with them by telegram and giving directions as to what cargoes they should bring home. He could not, therefore, comprehend the peculiar difficulty of communicating with the Government of India with respect to these matters of account. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ought really to be able to tell them a little more of this supplemental estimate than he had done. Those who had experience in business could not understand these difficulties. There was another point which was not mentioned last night and which he must impress on the Government. The Foreign-office should not send Consuls to places where they were not wanted—(a laugh)—and they could not be too careful in their selection of those they did send, for many of them were very peculiar men, and we were responsible for them. He hoped they had now heard the last of the Abyssinian affair. It was all very well to talk of the honour and glory of the expedition, and of "the banner of St. George floating on the mountains of Rasselas;" but the taxpayers of this country had to pay rather heavily for it all. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sorry he could not give the hon. Gentleman any further information on this subject than he had stated last evening. He was not Chancellor of the Exchequer for India—(a laugh)—and had no official pecuniary relations with India. He had neither been able to extract from the India Government any account, nor any account why they did not render one. (A laugh.)

The motion was then agreed to.

— Mrs. Lynn Linton, the wife of the celebrated engraver, Mr. W. J. Linton, is said to be the author of the "Girl of the Period" essays in the *Saturday Review*.

— A London paper states that Mr. Hepworth Dixon has published a new work, entitled "Her Majesty's Tower," and amongst other curious discoveries, the author lays claim to having found at last the creed of Shakespeare. In the course of an article on Sir John Oldcastle, Mr. Dixon says Shakespeare speaks of Oldcastle as a martyr; and the man that could do that in the days of Archbishop Whitgift must have been a Puritan! Our bard has been proved to have been nearly everything, from a poacher to a teetotaller—cannot some of our friends produce evidence that he fed a "Hoe" when a boy?

— Mr. J. M. Bellew, who recently joined the Romish Church, has become a student at one of the Inns of Courts, with the intention of qualifying himself for a barrister.

— Mr. Charles Dickens, for his farewell readings (which are, it is said, to extend over the United Kingdom to one hundred nights), is to receive 10,000*l.* from Mr. Chappell.

— Mr. William Tayler was arrested on Tuesday last, for writing certain letters published in the *Englishman*. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter having taken their seats, Mr. Tayler was brought up in custody and the Chief Justice informed him that he had been attached in consequence of certain defamatory letters against Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter published in the *Englishman* and purporting to be written by him. The Chief Justice asked Mr. Tayler, if he admitted the authorship of the letters, as otherwise the publisher of the newspaper would have to be proceeded against. The Chief Justice informed him that the usual course was to administer interrogatories which he would have to answer. Mr. Tayler said if he would be compelled to answer the interrogatories he might as well admit the letters, though he would have preferred taking advice as to the course he should pursue. He then admitted the four letters of February 4, April 7, April 12 and April 13. The Chief Justice asked Mr. Tayler if he was prepared with bail in case of an adjournment. Mr. Tayler said he was prepared. Bail was, however, ultimately dispensed with. The case was adjourned to the 20th instant.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

— Messrs. Trubner & Co. are preparing for publication a most important work by Professor Max Muller, in 8 vols. 8vo., on "The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmins, as preserved to us in the oldest collection of religious poetry, the Rig-veda-Sanhita."

— Some newspapers in Vienna are so anxious to appear that they come out three times a day. In this same capital one called the *Flea*, having just been seized by the authorities, a fresh title-heading was sought for of a less piquant description, and its projectors accordingly have published the other insect, in hopes of a very long run.

— *The Anglo-Italian Gazette*, an Anglo-Italian weekly journal, published in Florence, is stated to be the first English newspaper printed in Italy. It made its appearance on Dec. 5th, 1868.

— During the bygone year 1918 books, including new editions, were published in the United States. Of these, 1450 were original American works, 359 reprints of English books, and the remaining 109 translations or reprints of books published on the continent of Europe.

— On and after January, 1869, all editors, schoolmasters and ministers of the Gospel, will be passed free of charge over the Lehigh Valley (United States) rail-road upon showing their certificates of office.

— The *Dacca Prakash* regrets to state that the authorities intend to abolish the Dacca Female Normal School.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE
BENGALEE.

Saturday, 17th April 1869.

THE DECAY OF APOSTLESHIP.

A recent debate in the House of Lords, on the subject of political embarrassments caused by missionary intermeddling in the North of China, and the comments made by the *Times* of the 12th March on the occasion, suggest a painful view of the conditions under which the messengers of the Gospel of the present day carrry out the greatest behest of their Great Master. It was agreed on the part of the Noble Lords, both those who protested against the heedlessness which necessitated the employment of British gunboats in furtherance of missionary enterprise, and those who sought excuses for such folly, that these so-called pioneers of civilisation and religion were men of weak judgment, ignorant of the means for accomplishing their mission, and regardless of the consequences to others, if not to themselves, of the mischief they create. The *Times* concurs in all this, but while condemning, as "incomplete and unsatisfactory," the conclusion of the discussion in "commonplaces and truisms," the Thunderer himself finishes up with the following, which he doubtless considers very practical suggestion to the Chinese Government and people:—

"We cannot expect that this country will ever be free from the task of supporting the Missionary whether it will or not. So much the more reason for urging on the Chinese the concession of all the mutual rights which are enjoyed by all civilised nation. If China were within this pale, each man would have the liberty of settling where he chose, and each sect of propagating its own opinions. Questions of the right of teaching could not arise, and we should no more be concerned with the operations of the Societies in China than with sectarian preaching in the civilised countries of Western Europe."

Here, then, is a broad doctrine laid down in very intelligible language which, as coming from a journal which is supposed to speak the mind of England on all great questions, is full of strength and encouragement to the Missionary in heathen lands; and we think it ought so to be received. It tells the herald of peace and glad tidings in the midst of benighted savages, in hourly peril of his life, to fear not, for the arms and armies of England are at his back. Relying on such sure support the Christian Missionary ought to be equal to any height of heroic fortitude. Turk or Tartar or Chinese may flout him, may compel him to flee from city to city, may burn down the house over his head, Let him bear it with the meekness which is most exquisitely symbolised by the crown of thorns. For every insult and injury heaped upon him the barbarian shall be made to rue by the might of the British bayonet, and where dollars are plentiful, as in China, real, substantial dollars shall compensate the Missionary for loss of worldly goods. In the grand old Scripture the disciples are told, if refused admission into a city, they were to depart thence, shaking the dust off their feet at the gate, and that it should be a judgment against that city at the Last Day. In these far advanced times the Missionary will not let such inhospitality off so cheap; nor can he consent, although assured of its certainty by his Master, to put off the punishment to the Last Day. The wretched inhabitants are made to feel through fire and sword the enormity of the outrage offered to the religion of humility and peace. British Consuls assess damages to Mission property; and the Gospel is glorified before the heathen.

All this is implied as well as expressed in the determination of the British people, outspoken in the *Times*, to support Missionary operation whether right or wrong, and is clearly illustrated by the events happening around us. No Englishman in his senses believes the conduct of the Missionaries in Abyssinia to have been a whit entitling them to the favor or sympathy of reasonable people.' Nevertheless on their account, both England and India have been burthened with the expenditure of millions of money, the blood of many hundreds of Abyssinians has been shed, a king has lost his life, his churches have been sacked and pillaged. The educated class of the community at Yangchow are so offended at the ill-behaviour of a Missionary Agency that they turn them out of the town; whereupon "a spirited naval officer with his gunboats" demands an "apology and reparation"—the first being engraven on some solid material to perpetuate the memory of the victory of Christian forbearance over barbarian intolerance, the second applied to the inside of the pockets of the deeply grieved servants of the Lord. The doings of the French in Corea and in the Cambodian peninsula are notable instances of the inroad of Christian conquest following close upon the heels of Missionary enterprise. In our own country the organs and agents of the Missionary party are the most clamorous for the annexation of Cashmere. In short, wherever Missionaries are unable to make way by the sheer force of character and moral suasion they call in the aid of the *ultima ratio regis*. It is very natural that, when they get into difficulties through their own fool-hardiness and offensiveness, they should have the protection of England's arm, Missionaries though they be. Howsoever it might be explained, the fact remains the same, that the progress of evangelisation in the darkest places of the earth is now-a-days pushed forward at the point of the sword.

To many sincere Christians it might be a source of lively satisfaction that Christianity is able to take up such a position in the world. They contemplate the change as one which enables a religion whose votaries once practised their rites in caverns and in the recesses of tombs, and reckoned upon martyrdom as an act of fealty to their Redeemer, to come forth into the light of day, to send heralds to distant nations, and, if they will not hear, to coerce them into violence which terminates in their own subjugation.

Perhaps it is inseparable from the attitude of aggressiveness, both physical as well as intellectual, which is adopted by Christian nations towards the heathen world, that the religion they profess should assume a character as intensely aggressive towards other religions; and that, as Christian nations are ready to go to war with one another for free trade in indigo and calico, so they should be ready to fight for free Christianity. The *Times* means nothing less when it advises the recusant Chinese to mend ways towards Christian Missionaries. But the picture has an æsthetic aspect which we may contemplate without questioning the propriety of the present order of things. The Church Militant may rejoice that the Missionary, besides the blessing of Heaven, is sure of being within shelter of the range of Armstrong guns and Enfield rifles. This, however, is altogether opposed to our preconceptions of the relations of the apostolic character, as based upon the Bible and the earlier records of the religion itself.

Throughout the history of the immediate successors of the Founder of Christianity, there is not a more deeply affecting passage than that which describes the journey of Paul from Ephesus on his way to Jerusalem, where he knew that bonds and afflictions awaited him; how the brethren of Ephesus wept sore, fell upon Paul's neck, and kissed him, "sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more." How, again, at Cesarea, Agabus the prophet foretels the persecution which awaited the apostle, and those about him besought him not to go. "Then Paul answered, what, mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? For I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."

With zeal and single-mindedness like this animating the first apostles of Christianity, there is nothing marvellous in the growth of the religion, in spite of the fiercest repression from age to age which we know to have been brought to bear upon it. Depraved and debased as the human mind is, it is liable to a thousand delusions; but there is really nothing that so readily and forcibly impresses itself upon it as the spectacle of suffering calmly and resolutely endured for the sake of an idea, be the idea ever so incomprehensible. To the stolid and the brutish the self-sacrifice of Paul must appear inscrutable if not foolish. But the great majority of mankind are neither stolid nor brutish; and hence the impulse with which the multitude have ever been moved by the sight of martyrs at the stake or on the cross. Misguided tyrants and oppressors have resorted to those modes of silencing parties and sects; but the moral effect of such exhibitions is quite the other way. There were other accessories to the apostolic life which lent to it a singular, but nevertheless perfectly natural interest in the popular im-

agination. The apostles were poor men and they were told to do their mission in the poorest manner possible. They were to take nothing for their journey, neither staves, nor scrip, neither bread, neither money; neither to have two coats apiece. There is certainly nothing of poverty, in the shape of want or privation, about the modern Missionary. Judging from what we see of him in India, he is decidedly an improvement upon his apostolic prototype, so far, at least, as regards providence and cleanliness. In his mode of life, in his conveniences and surroundings, there is as much of selfnegation as there is in the mass of Europeans who come to this country without the pretence of a profession to call the unconverted to repentance. The apostles were also mostly uneducated men, unaccustomed to public speaking before emperors and judges; but when led up before them they were told to take no thought beforehand that they were to speak, neither to premeditate; but were to speak that which should be given them in that hour. The New Testament oratory does not suffer by comparison with the finest periods of Greece or Rome. We have heard Missionaries address themselves to native audiences, in language supposed to be the mother-tongue of those addressed. Whether the speakers took any thought before speaking, or whether they trusted to have due charge given them what to speak, just the moment before opening their mouths, it seemed to us inconceivable that if the Missionary had a divine vocation it could find no better expression than through such an instrument.

In all we have said about the immense difference between the ancient apostle and his modern successor, we mean nothing in disparagement of the latter. The theory of the Missionary system is that the age of miracles having passed away, mere human agencies are to be employed in the evangelisation of the world. This principle once admitted, the more human the agency, the more complete its adaptation to the wants and ways of the world. Whether the change is calculated to favor the end in view, is another matter. Judging from the history of Missions in our own country, there seems every reason to believe that the conversion of the heathen world to Christianity through the Missionaries we see around us, is the unlikeliest thing to happen in man's existence.

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THE TAGORE WILL CASE.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Markby in the Will case of Rajah Sir Radhacant Deb had taken the entire native community by surprise and alarmed them to an extent which was justly regarded by thinking men to be prejudicial to the interests of social order. The Will case of the late Hon'ble P. C. Tagore was under trial when that judgment was delivered and very ominous surmises and conjectures were naturally formed by the Native public as to the termination of that case. It is true that the two cases were not similar, but as the *general* public care only for *general* questions of law it is no matter of wonder that they should have viewed the proceedings in the Tagore Will case with so much apprehension. Under the influence of agitated feelings people predicted that the Will of Baboo P. C. Tagore would be set aside and that natives would thus be deprived of their right of making *trust* dispositions of their property. But it is worthy of remark that the consequences of the alarm produced by Mr. Markby's judgment were not confined to making people apprehensive of their power to create trusts. That alarm went so far as to make men question the expediency of making any Will whatever. They very naturally thought that when every one was talking ominously of the Will made by the Indian Lord Lyndhurst, what certainty was there that the Will of an ordinary man disposing of his property absolutely in favor of a son or a brother or a nephew would not be questioned in our civil tribunals? And indeed we are sorry to have to mention that under the influence of the alarm created by Mr. Markby's judgment, a highly intelligent and wealthy native gentleman who had lately had some occasion to make a testamentary disposition of his property became so diffident and unsettled in his opinions that he could not be persuaded to believe that the Courts would not impeach a Will which did *not* contain any restrictions or limitations.

These things deserve to be carefully recorded not only because they serve to illustrate the danger of administering justice with a total disregard of public policy, but also because they explain what public policy itself means and what is the best method of determining its value.

In the proportion, however, in which Mr. Justice Markby's judgment alarmed the Native mind has Mr. Justice Phear's able judgment in Tagore *vs.* Tagore pacified it. The learned Judge says that there is nothing in Hindoo Law which forbids the creation of trusts by Will; on the contrary, he seems to think that considering the existence of religious endowments and charitable foundations it would appear that the *genius* of the Hindoo Law is not unfavorable to the creation of trusts in the case of dispositions of private property. He has referred to a passage of Jaggannath in Colebrooke's Digest where trust is spoken of, and he is of opinion judging from the spirit of that passage and making every allowance for the comparatively modern date of Jagganath's work, that the Hindoo Law does not disfavor trusts. Mr. Justice Phear observes that although there are not in this country *equitable estates* as distinguished from *legal estates*, taking both phrases in their English sense, still as the Courts of this country are courts at once of law and equity these courts would not be wrong in recognising an estate held absolutely by one in trust for, or for the benefit of another. It seems to us that the Uses and Trusts of the English Law are two very distinct things and we are inclined to think that it would be erroneous to identify uses which alone strictly speaking constitute *equitable estates* in English law with such a Trust as Baboo P. C. Tagore has created. Mr. Phear is of opinion that the question whether the creation of trusts ought to be allowed in this country is a question which should be decided not with reference to any dictum of *positive* law but on the ground of public policy and he has not the slightest doubt that a civilized state of society can not dispense with trusts. We are fully aware of the objections which some people urge against the principle of Trusts and we do not deny that trustees do sometimes abuse their power and thereby give birth to much unnecessary litigation. But we are strongly of opinion that as everything human is liable to abuse, a few instances of misconduct in trustees ought not to be set in the balance against the general excellence and necessity of the principle of trusts. Champerty and maintenance are highly illegal and detrimental to the general interests of Society; but is it right to sanction them because in certain individual cases they could be made to work much good? A helpless, penniless Hindoo widow, who has any property to recover by means of a lawsuit might be substantially benefited by some monied man agreeing to prosecute her claims in a Court of Justice at his own expense on the condition of his receiving a portion of the widow's property if a decree was obtained. A hundred such cases might be imagined, but would all of them combined together be sufficient to justify and legalise champerty and maintenance? No sane man, we are sure, will answer this question in the affirmative. Now, it needs not to be added that if a few instances of benefit derived by individuals from the adoption of a principle which is bad in law and public policy canno. justify that principle, a few cases of abuse of a principle which is good in law and public policy ought not to condemn such a principle. But we have already exceeded our limits and we will, therefore, stop here hoping to resume topic in a future issue.

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THE ASSISTANT-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

(Communicated.)

To have competant officers in every public department under a Government is a most fortunate thing, though this is a *rara avis* But when we have one it is a great pity that we should lose his services, temporarily though it may be. The Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government has proved himself a very valuable officer, a great deal more so than those who have the good fortune to have procured for themselves a place in the fortunate ranks of the Covenanted Service. If these lucky men had possessed a portion of the energy, sagacity, penetration and indefatigableness with which Mr. Jones is blessed, what an amount of benefit India would have derived under British rule, the sovereign power being ever bent to ameliorate the condition of the

people and to confer upon them every thing that would benefit them and elevate them, if only those who are entrusted with the administrative work did their duty and pointed out what would be best for the interests of the people at large. But unfortunately these heaven born officials, though many among them are very competent, are often governed by routine and are subject to such slothful indolence that they seldom can be aroused to look about them or to do any thing to serve the people. All they appear to care for, is to bide their time, to run their course, to ascend the highest ladder, the pinnacle of their glory, the height of their ambition—either a judgeship in the High Court or a Residentship, so as to be able to retire with a fat pension, never for a moment thinking to recount what amount of blessing they had conferred upon the people during the many years of their service in India while they had drawn handsome pay from the people who are very often looked upon with contempt as if they did not come under the category of man and therefore did not deserve any of their valuable time or consideration. Enough if they shall have performed their routine duty without any flagrant mistakes and mishaps. We may be interpreted as being very hard upon the gifted class of public officers, but we are induced to express these sentiments because of the indifference of Government to appreciate competency when found out of the sphere of the heaven born Covenanted race. If sufficient encouragement was held out to competency, many good men like Mr. Jones and several from among the native officers could have been found serving India at a much less cost to the State. We are constrained to write thus hearing that Mr. Jones is going home not to return to the service. How many reports has he been writing and what an amount of good, excellent and effective reforms has been introduced through his suggestions in many public departments where vice, chicanery and corruption were rampant and people were oppressed by their more knowing brothers without the Government, the protector of all, taking any notice of such malpractices. These were allowed to be perpetrated to the detriment of the people at large and the curtailment of revenue to the State. In Mr. Jones Government had found a person ready and up to any labour and ever disposed to ferret out and expose malpractices no matter upon whom the blame for their perpetration might fall. He was never found to shrink from this onerous task and all that he submitted to Government by way of reform in many public offices, some among them the sinks of iniquity, have been hailed by all interested, with joy and blessings. And Government has by the introduction of such reforms, saved a great deal without causing any defectiveness in the management of the business of those Departments.

We have often had occasion to speak in favor of Mr. Jones' reforms when reviewing his several reports. We do not like to go over the same ground again. But having had the pleasure of reading his report on the Small Cause Court at Madras we are, just as he is retiring from India, inclined to say a few words about him.

It is a remarkable thing that in every one of Mr. Jones' reforms, the study that he has devoted to his task has enabled him in each case to strike out a new principle—a principle too—which carries on the face of it the stamp of success. For instance his Secretariat and official reforms are based upon the principle of making a clear distinction between the intellectual and mechanical work of an office. His great reform of the Customs service clearly proved that that department had previously worked on no principle at all and he found it necessary then to propose to lay down a system *de novo* while the discovery made by him of the flagrant frauds then and now practised in, the collection of the Salt revenue should have been patent to any officer who cared to ascertain what was his own duty, yet those practices had been carried on for years under the very nose of the Collector to the loss of lacs of Rupees annually to Government. The heaven born officials deemed it infra dig perhaps to go about making inquiries to check such rascalities as have been so usefully exposed by Mr. Jones and have a stop put to them to the benefit of Government, merchants and all except the few who used to live upon such peculations and who curse the day which brought Mr. Jones to their department, for his penetrating enquiries were found to be too strong to be repelled as was attempted to be done when he was going on with his searching investigation regarding the malfeances of the *Koail* weighmen who, drawing only a small monthly pittance from Government were as rich as many of those who have had the good fortune to hold the post of Superintendent of the Government Toshakhana. The Covenanted officer could not be got to condescend to look beyond the line of his signing the papers prepared by his understrappers. In the Small Cause Court we find Mr. Jones was the first to come forward with a system which benefits the poor throughout India putting aside the mass of corruption which had hitherto blocked up the avenues of Justice.

Where besides, Mr. Jones has been suggesting reforms, he has never lost sight of the great fact that underpaid servants can not be expected to do their work well, with industry and efficiency, and therefore in every department he has been suggesting increased pay to all subordinate office holders nothing short of at least 50 per cent above former outlay of money on account of salary. This is as it ought to be, for all must admit that in every Government office except a few fortunate and blessed men, the large bulk of working men are very much underpaid.

Mr. Jones' scheme for the introduction of stamps in lieu of money payment has been legalized and has found favor beyond Bengal, but his work was not complete without the proposition made by him at Madras for doing away with what we must emphatically call the systematic sale of Justice to the poor. We could write a great deal on this subject but it would occupy more space than we can spare for this article. We may return to it some other time. But we can not help remarking that it is a great blot on the British rule that the poor and the agrieved cannot obtain redress or procure justice without having to pay it very largely and that therefore the many have no chance of getting their wrongs redressed but to succumb under the weight of the money his oppresser can bring forward to crush him. Is it for an enlightened and so called Christian Government to tolerate such a state of things in the nineteenth century and allow the adage "might is right" to stand unshaken as in the days of yore, of darkness and unenlightenment. On this point Mr. Jones has aptly defended his position by bringing forward the dictum of Sir John Grant and the Supreme Government uttered at the time the Small Cause Courts were instituted. Well may we congratulate Madras on the noble and enlightened principles of its present Governor—principles the benefits of which throughout India will become an imperishable monument of the good which must follow the rule of such a statesman as Lord Napier. He hesitated not to ask an uncovenanted officer to help him in the reform of Small Cause Jurisdiction at Madras, and Bengal may be proud of having had such an efficient officer on its uncovenanted staff, whose departure we have now to deplore. We hope it will be for a time only and that Government will still hold out sufficient inducement to him not to abandon the service to which it must be said he is an honor.

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A CORRECTION.

AN ARTICLE LAST week was inadvertently published in these columns in which it was attempted to be shewn that the post of Personal Assistant to Commissioners of Revenue was only a superior Keranship. That was the old idea doubtless, but the experience of the last few years in which the system has been inaugurated of placing the most able and intelligent Deputy Collectors at the head of the Revenue Commissioners' Offices, has amply demonstrated the wisdom of confining the Personal Assistantships to selections from the Subordinate Executive Service. The fact of a sharp and far-seeing Commissioner like Mr. Buckland having nominated a third grade Deputy Collector as his Personal Assistant, is alone conclusive of the view taken by us. But independent of it, so much good and such efficacious control have been ensured by nominations of this kind, that we are convinced no step can be more retrogade than the one advocated in the article we allude to.

THE LAST NUMBER OF THE *WESTMINSTER REVIEW.*

THE last number of the *Westminster Review* has an excellent article on the struggle fo[r] empire with the Mahrattas. A review [of] a review can hardly prove interesting [to] our readers. We shall therefore allow the Reviewer to speak for himself. T[he] character of Sivajee, the founder of the [M]ahratta Empire is well sketched.

"[His] character was a rare combination of [cra]ft and courage, of military skill and [pol]itical capacity. It is in this spirit with [wh]ich he inspired the rude hill-men of [M]aharashtra that we find the surest proof of his commanding genius. Cold, cruel, and utterly selfish as he was, he had a power equal to Napoleon's for awakening the enthusiasm and attachment of his followers. For him they flung away their lives like things of no value. There was no deed so desperate which they would not attempt at his bidding; a word of reproach from him stung them to the quick. Sivajee himself, although like a true Mahratta, he preferred to compass his ends by dexterity, could, when the time demanded, be a very paladin of valour. Thus, both by precept and example he kindled among the tribes of his native hills a national and patriotic spirit, and a reliance on their own courage, which raised them to the highest posicion among the kingdoms of Hindustan."

The Reviewer regrets the exclusion of natives from all but the lowest ranks in the Army. He is of opinion that this exclusiveness is likely to be a source of danger in case of a Russian invasion. Nothing is better calculated to make the people loyal and contented than the opening of a military career to them. A native regiment officered by natives of tried ability and loyalty is likely to be more faithful and efficient and better able to stand its ground against a foreign foe than a native regiment exclusively officered by Europeans.

"The danger which is caused by the approach of the Russians is the encouragement which their propinquity will give to the disaffected among our own subjects. But these will be few when there are no invidious distinctions between the Englishman and Hindustani and a honourable career is open to all. This is not the case in the army.

"Our present system is to trust entirely to our English troops. A large English army is maintained principally to overawe the native army, and keep it in good order. In that native army the native officer, whatever be his military capacity, is immeasurably below the youngest ensign who never saw a shot fired in earnest, and whose ignorance of war is the most profound and exhaustive that the mind can conceive. This system sorely weakens our power at home, is a tremendous drain on the revenues of India, and hateful to the people of the country.

"There are two ways in which a subject people can be governed. You can, as it were, pin them down to the ground at the point of the bayonet, much as Russia seems to treat Poland, and so long as you maintain that position, you can be indifferent to their impotent writings and complaints. But unless you follow the principle of absolute suppression, there is no standing point between that and perfect equality. In India we have chosen the better part; and it is this very circumstance which renders it unwise and unsafe to hedge the army round with restrictions which are being removed from every other department of the public service. By their removal—a process, we admit, which can be effected only gradually and with the utmost caution—we should convert a mercenary force into a national army, and diminish the chances of mutiny to a minimum. We do not mean that under this or any other system it would be safe to withdraw our English troops altogether from the country; although in course of time we should be able materially to diminish their number. But every measure which associates the natives more intimately with ourselves in the administration of the country—every measure which makes their duties towards the Government and their individual interest more entirely one, does weaken, *pro tanto*, the motives to revolt; and only by a steady persistence in such policy can we hope to exchange our military grasp of the country for one more in accordance with our own deepest convictions, and the highest interest of the people of India."

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THE CHOWKIDARI TAX AT BERHAMPORE.

WE have received the following from a correspondent at Berhampore and really deem it our duty to ask the Lieutenant Governor to remedy the state of things complained of. We quite admit the necessity of people paying *something* for Municipal or Chowkidari purposes; but no Magistrate we believe has any right to overtax people in the manner described or actually to impose an *Income Tax* on the residents or occupants of houses. The people of Berhampore ought to make an official representation of their grievances to the Lieutenant Governor and we have no doubt they will find redress.

"The Chowkidari Tax is a great anomaly in this place and an awful nuisance. There is practically no law that regulates its assessment. Panchyets are nominally appointed every year; but their assessments seldom stand and the rates are changed and raised at the pleasure of the Magistrate. The rates are not on the houses as they ought to be but on the *Incomes* of the lodgers or occupants. The Magistrate we are told wants so much from such a quarter of the town, so nolens volens, able or unable that amount *must* be realized from the people living in it. Strange principle this! Very hard *indeed* that people should be made to pay so much per cent of their incomes every month as Chowkidari, though there is nothing whatever in the Law that warrants or authorises such an imposition! Sir R. Temple's famous Income Tax has its peace-limit and war-limit, on paper any rate. But Chowkidari Rates at Berhampore are liable to be raised under any circumstances. Why it is actually in contemplation we hear at this moment to raise the Taxes from one to one and a half or two percent, from this month. To this add Sir Richard's Peace-limit per centage and say *Haribol* for joy—the figures come to 2½ or 3 per cent. Can anything be more arbitrary or unfair than this? And then the beauty of it is, the bigwigs of the station who draw fat salaries and to whom small percentage of 2½ or 3 are nothing have no Chowkidari to pay, the reason being that they live within cantonments which is "forbidden ground." The burden of the Taxation therefore falls on the middle and poorer classes of natives on whom it is needless to observe it presses very hard. Why is not the Municipal system introduced here as elsewhere? Are the European officers afraid of coming under its operation? Why they will only have to pay a trifling amount for their carriages. But it is much better being more humane that one should pay a trifle for his luxury than that he should suffer his poorer neighbour who perhaps lives from hand to mouth to be ground down. Please say a word on this and move the Lieutenant Governor in our favour."

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WE HAVE received the first two numbers of a bi-weekly paper entitled the *Indian*. The Editor says he "will defend truth, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, honestly and fearlessly, let the consequences be what they may." We wish the conductors every success.

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WE LEARN from the *Indian Medical Gazette* of the last month that two young medical men Drs. Cunningham and Lewis, deputed by the Secretary of State, have come to this country for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of *Cholera* and discovering as far as practicable its morbid anatomy and treatment. They are represented as possessing "youth, clear brains unclogged by any theory and spirits admirably fitted for the grand work which they are expected to accomplish;" and what is more "they are to make the study of the disease a speciality for perhaps a lifetime." Their enquiries are to be carried into every part of India and "money is to be placed freely at their disposal." We wish these young men all success.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

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The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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3.—Educational and Social Business.

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4.—Correspondents of the Agency in India.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced is communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. B. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, Calcutta.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867, a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram is now being made. All owners of Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. Smith,

The 9th January 1869. *Collector*

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THE

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF [illegible]

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

— Lord Mayo arrived at Simla on Thursday last.

— The *Indian Daily News* states that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will land in Calcutta, though probably not before December. After the display and sights of the metropolis, His Royal Highness will proceed to the Upper Provinces by special train, visiting Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and other places of note and celebrity *en route.* At [illegible] he will be the chief personage at the Durbar, of [illegible] magnificence hitherto unrivalled in the history [illegible] British India, to be held towards the close of t[illegible] sent year. His Royal Highness is bent on [illegible]ing the valley of Cashmere, but as his time in this country will expire in March, his visit to the vale will have to be made in the depth of winter the passes and the snow being got through somehow or other. The cold season, too, will be unfavorable for tiger-shooting; but as the Duke insists on that sport, the propriety of having one or more "bagged" or caged animals at hand for the Royal sportsman is already beginning to be considered.

— At a meeting of the Justices of the Peace held on Thursday last Coomar Suttyanund Ghosal moved the following resolution:—"That as it is desirable for the Chairman to avail himself of his visit to Europe to inspect the Municipal arrangements in some of the chief cities, the Justices sanction the payment from the general Municipal Funds of Mr. Hogg's actual expenses on this account up to a maximum of £200, and direct that Messrs. Coutts & Co. be authorised to pay his bills up to that limit, forwarding the same in due course for submission to the Finance Committee." The resolution was opposed by some of the Justices. It was therefore withdrawn.

— The *Englishman* states that no formal treaty has been entered into with the Ameer, but the future relations between Afghanistan and India have been embodied in writing. The friendship of the Viceroy towards the Ameer is expressed in this document and both parties are bound only in a less final degree than a regular treaty. The Ameer goes back to Cabool, authorized to proclaim himself Ameer and the friend of the Government of India. That Government has acknowledged him to be the lawful successor to his great father Dost Mahommed Khan.

— The Appeal case of Colly Doss Doss and others *vs.* Krisan Chunder Doss involving an important question of Hindoo Law was decided by a Full Bench of the High Court on Friday last. It appears that on the death of a Hindoo his estate vested in his nephew to the exclusion of his own son who was born blind. Subsequently to his father's death, a son was born to the blind man and the question was raised whether the estate would not re-vest in this son. Mr. Justice Norman who originally heard the suit decided in favor of the son of the blind man. But the Full Bench reversed Mr. Justice Norman's decision.

— The *Pioneer* says that the Viceroy has been impressed with the conviction that the system of Railway management in this country is not such as to secure all the public advantage and conve- [illegible], and that a somewhat more peremptory intervention on the part of Government is on more than one point urgently called for.

— According to the same journal there is no truth whatever in the rumour that Mr. C. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, has incurred the displeasure of the Government for not having given earlier intimation of the late Nizam's illness. No sooner did the first tidings reach the Resident than he at once communicated with Government. Mr. Saunders has been cordially supported in all his proceedings, and his efforts to secure a strong administration during the minority have been thoroughly acknowledged by Government.

— The *Madras Times* understands that Mr. Gibb, formerly tutor to the Prince of Wales, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Maine as a Member of the Governor General's Council.

— The *Bombay Gazette* understands that the Duke of Argyll has had his attention drawn to the treatment of Leprosy by Dr. Bhan Daji and has written to the Bombay Government, asking for a report on the new treatment and in consequence Dr. Hunter is now testing its value with reference to the preparation of such a report. If he confines his attention to those who are under his care, there will be this disadvantage that a considerable time must elapse before his report can be ready. It is not claimed that the cure is a very rapid one.

— The same journal has the following:—"Parsee young ladies, we understand, are singularly wanting in what are called, 'minor morals' towards their superiors, and the other day a Parsee friend was making us laugh over a story to the effect, that one of these bouncing misses who had the benefit of the Parsee Girl Schools training was led to the hymeneal altar, and when her hand was demanded that it may be 'tied in holy wedlock,' as is practically the case amongst the Parsees, she flared up, denouncing the ceremony as mere tomfooleries, which she for one was not going to stand. She said, she had given her heart to her lover and that if he wanted also the pledge of her hand, the sooner they parted the better for them both. This was rather a puzzler to the gentlemen of the household,—but their lady friends were equal to the occasion,—and since the young miss had brought away such nonsense from her school, they at once bethought themselves of driving it away at the end of their slippers. With what zest this was done, we should have given worlds to witness. The process had instantaneous success, and except that the blooming bride acted the 'weeping Niobe' for sometime, the whole meeting before parting could have sung to the tune, 'All's well that ends well.' . . . . In particular, young misses are apt to chafe when under parental control—and they like nothing so much as to 'pay off' their quondam guardians, when once they formally vow allegiance to the 'liege lords' of their hearts. Now, this is not as it should be, and the sweet creatures must be told that their duty lies not only in obedience to their lords—but also in respect to the authors of their being—and that they are mistaken, if they think that their exercise of the former will in any way interfere with their evincing of the latter."

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

— The *Madras Athenæum* reports that a self-acting Punkah, on the principle of the clock pendulum, has been invented by Captain C. J. Jennings of the 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry. The machinery is simple in the extreme, consisting of a few cog wheels and an escapement of a somewhat novel construction. In this latter, the merit of the invention consists. The machine is now working in the Arsenal at Fort St. George, and notwithstanding that it has been made and put together in rather a rough manner—as must be the case in most first attempts—its action is satisfactory, and promises, when made on a larger scale, to meet every requirement. One advantage is its extreme portability as both punkah and machine can be packed away in a very small compass. The motive power is derived from a weight and the punkah is intended to work for eight hours for each winding up.

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns that the Peshawar line of Railway instead of as at first proposed going round by Julalpore towards the salt mines, is to be carried through Jhelum. Economy being the order of the day we hear that, where practicable, the line will be laid on the bank of the Grand Trunk Road, that is taking a twelve or fifteen feet wide track along the top and laying the ballast and rails on it.

— The same journal states on the authority of *Indian Public Opinion* that the efforts of the Agent of Rajpootana to discover and collect valuable Sanscrit works have been successful. The Pundit whom he deputed on this duty has found one hundred and fifty rare books in the library of the Rajah of Joodhpore. Among the literary treasure much is hoped from a History of Ancient India, written about three hundred years ago. The list of the books in the Rajah's Library has, it is said, been sent to Europe.

— The numerous complaints our contemporary received, indeed occasionally still hears, of the highly unsatisfactory irregularities in the working of the Punjab Railway Company's line induced him to enquire publicly what really was the cause of the delays so justly commented on. He is now informed, not by the Railway Company's officers, for they are deaf to all remonstrances, knowing how entirely a suffering public are at their mercy, but by one who knows, that the real cause of these delays is to be found in the age of the steam engines, which are rapidly becoming useless, notwithstanding the constant patchings up that are resorted to, in the vain hope of staving off the evil day when new engines will have to be provided for out of a revenue totally unequal to meet such a large outlay as

the purchase of eight, ten or more new engines will entail.

— The Cabool correspondent of the above journal states that the following news from Ghoree in Toorkistan was received by the Governor on the 30th ultimo:—

Lall Mohamed Khan, with three thousand sowars and four guns, went to Ghoree to assist the son of Meer Uttaleek Beg, Khoondozee, and to engage with Sirdar Ishauk Khan, but as Nanuck, the Hindoo, with his troops was encamped close to the place, he besieged Ghoree, and after making a treaty with Lall Mohamed Khan, made him surrender. Lall Mohamed Khan, with all his troops and guns, has gone to join Sirdar Ishauk Khan. The kafla which went from here is at Shaikh Allee and as the roads are unsafe it cannot proceed to Toorkistan until better arrangements are made."

— The *Englishman* says that the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University has been offered to and accepted by Mr. E. C. Bayley.

— The same journal hears that the new loan has been allotted to about 240 applicants, of whom 130 are Europeans and 110 Natives, and that the applications from both classes were nearly equal in amount.

— According to the above authority Mr. Lingham applied on Saturday last to the Chief Justice for a further postponement of the hearing of the case in which Mr. W. Tayler is charged with having been guilty of contempt towards a Court composed of Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Mitter. Mr. Lingham based his application on the ground that Mr. Tayler could attend on Tuesday next at the risk of suffering considerable loss. His Lordship, however, declared that he could not grant a postponement, as the day was originally fixed to suit Mr. Tayler's own convenience and to change it now would interfere with his Lordship's arrangements.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

—"The public," says the *Times* of the 17th ultimo, "will have learnt with satisfaction the safe return of Sir John Lawrence, and, we are sure, will hasten to give him an honourable welcome. It is now just 40 years since he first set sail for India. Ever since, with but slight intermission, he has been at his post, discharging the most onerous responsibilities, and enduring the trials of climate and expatriation. He has lived to attain the highest office, and to hold it till the term of its natural expiration, and now, full of honour, and in fair health, he returns to his native country. So happy a termination to his labours is in marked contrast with the sad fatalities which carried off his predecessors, and caused, as it were, a back shadow to rest upon the throne of the Viceroys of India. The reign of Sir John Lawrence in India has been very different in character from the reigns of those who went before him. As governor-general he has had to fight no great battles, and has encountered no political revolutions; he has neither, like Lord Dalhousie, annexed vast provinces to her Majesty's dominions, nor, like Lord Canning, passed through the throes of a life and death struggle to maintain British supremacy. His time of office has been, as it is said, uneventful. But this is no reproach, except in the eyes of those who adhering to exploded notions of history, would measure national advance by barren military triumphs and by the useless brilliancy of courts and camps."

—The *Bombay Gazette* says that one of the means adopted for the restoration to health of Maharajah Holkar, is thus described in the *Kaiyar Ukkhar*:—"In each department, daily, the name *Sri Ram* is written; and the same is written daily on three scores of pills made of 'atta' (flour), and given to fishes, so that *Bhugwan* (Hindoo deity) will give him relief and recovery."

— We see it stated that Pundit Soorujbul, the son of the well-known Pundit Munphool, C. S. I. has obtained one of the Scholarships in England said to have been founded by His Excellency the late Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence. The Pundit will shortly proceed to England, in order to compete for the Civil Service Examination.

— We learn from the *Madras Times* that the Senate of the Madras University has endorsed Lord Napier's minute on the subject of Professorships. Mr. Arbuthnot moved that the time had arrived when it was advisable to set up Professorial Chairs in the Madras University, and Mr. Powell led the opposition to that motion. On a division the motion was carried by a large majority. The discussion of the 3rd instant only dealt with the general principle, and in future debates the Senate will discuss what Chairs ought to be founded, and how the work is to be done.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns from the English papers that the Duke of Argyll, the Wuzeer-i-Hind as the natives of this country call him, finding no opening for young men in the Civil Service, has provided for his youngest son in the commercial line, and placed him in a house in the city of London connected with the tea trade. Our contemporary heard a few years ago that one of the sons of the Duke of Marlborough was keeping a "store" in Australia.

— A Letter from Peshawur, dated April 7th, informs the above authority that it is reported on good authority that Azim Khan is before the city of Candahar, and repulsed the troops of Amir Shere Ali Khan under the command of the son of Sirdar Shureef Khan. The city however is still in the hands of the Amir's forces, but Azim Khan is expected to renew his efforts to take the city at once.

— We are glad to learn from the same journal that the reports on the state of the crops in the Punjaub are on the whole most promising, and far better than could be reasonably expected. Some of the reports state that the late severe and general rain has been productive of the greatest good; others say that the crops have suffered in consequence. In the Rohtuck district loss was sustained in several villages from hail-storms. The report on the Lahore district states that on the 24th March hail fell in some parts and damage, though not to a great extent, has been done to the crops in a few villages. Cotton has been sown in considerable quantity in the Choonean Pergunnah; grass is becoming abundant and the cattle are improving in condition, all apprehensions of famine or severe distress have now passed. Nearly all the reports say that an average crop is expected and that grass and fodder is becoming abundant.

— *Native Opinion* is happy to announce that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is going to deliver a series of lectures in connection with the East India Association. The learned and talented gentleman is peculiarly qualified for the task which is in a measure self-imposed.

— Sir John Lawrence has been raised to the peerage under the name of Baron Lawrence of the Punjab and Grately, in recognition of his important services to the state during the mutiny and during his administration of India as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Adverting to this the *Hindu Reformer* says: May he live long to enjoy the high dignity, and to continue his career of usefulness to this country, especially that he is now in the distant reigning land where India is unrepresented. We say Amen.

—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* reports that a singular case of murder occurred in March last, near the village of Sehora in the district of Jubbulpore. It appears that a Kaith named Buntch Lull was acting Don Juan with the wife of a Rajpoot named Bisnath Singh. The Rajpoot discovered the intrigue, but the Kaith managed to escape with his head on his shoulders, whereupon the sturdy Rajpoot disdaining the satisfaction which the Penal Code affords injured honour, determined to have measure for measure, and swore he would defile the wife of the Kaith. Acting on this resolve, the Rajpoot forced the door of the Kaith's house but was disappointed in his design, for he found his intended victim a corpse. She had been killed by her cravenhearted husband. Both men have been committed to the Session for trial—the Kaith being charged with murder, and the Rajpoot with house breaking.

— The *Sindian* states that worse than capital punishment is that now inflicted on murderers in Louisaina. When the prisoner is finally convicted, he is locked up in a small cell in front of which is a small room where he is set to some kind of work. He may, in a certain sense, be considered dead to the outward world, as no relation, no friend, no human being in short, can speak to him. or even see him except the gaoler; even his custodian is never allowed to breathe a word to him. The condemned cell is painted black, and on the outside as well as the inside of the door there are painted the following words in large, white, ghostly looking letters, so that the prisoner may be constantly reminded of his terrible crime and dreadful fate:—"Here is locked up, in order to finish his life in solitude and repentance the murderer ———A———B———of———C." No books are allowed him, no letters ever reach him, he has but food sufficient to sustain life, and that of the simplest description. He never hears the sound of a human voice, not even of the Chaplain to win his thoughts from this world to a better one by repentance—in short the world is a blank to him, and his best friend is death. What a dismal, horrible and revolting existence this must be—'in the world but not of it.' No wonder then, that when all human sympathies are estranged and removed, that the murderer should become a Maniac!

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

— The *Indu Prakash* of the 12th Instant observes that Dr. Young, a Missionary M. D., has been showing very unmissionary spirit last week in his attacks on Dr. Bhau Daji's character in the matter of that gentleman's discovery of a cure for leprosy. Happily Dr. Bhau's character is so much above suspicion that the public can afford to laugh at the jealous outbursts of a self-constituted rival who tries to pull down one whose level he cannot attain. A flat denial has been given to Dr. Young's assertion about the terms offered by Government through Dr. Stedman, and without speaking a word more it is Dr. Young's duty as a gentleman, to substantiate his statement by procuring and publishing a copy of the Government correspondence on the subject or publicly confess his error and apologize to Dr. Bhau.

— On the occasion of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker's leaving the Bombay High Court Bench to take his seat in the Executive Council of that Presidency Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, gave an address to the Hon'ble gentleman on behalf of the bar of the Appellate High Court. In the course of his reply Mr. Tucker remarked:—"I am glad to say I have seen in public prints that a proposal has been made by the learned and liberal-minded Chief Justice at Calcutta to allow of distinguished pleaders being admitted as advocates at the Bar of the High Court, without requiring them to go to England and injure their digestive powers by the consumption of a specified number of solid and substantial dinners. This concession, if it be made, will be a great boon to gentlemen of your class, and I feel little doubt that if the experiment be made in Bengal it will not be long delayed at Bombay. I say this with some confidence as I have been a witness to the earnest desire entertained by the Chief Justice and all the Judges of this Court to remove all unnecessary restrictions on the advancement of the natives of India, who may have proved their fitness to posts which form the legitimate object of their ambition."

— Miss Carpenter has left Bombay. The day previous to her departure she wrote to the Bom-

bay papers expressing a hope that her absence will be a temporary one and that she will be enabled to return in November to pursue her work with greater vigor. In her letter Miss Carpenter says: "I trust that the cause of the normal training school will not suffer from my absence; being assured in the interest taken in the subject by the Government as well as by many enlightened Parsees and Hindoos I do not feel myself in any way discouraged, but on the contrary believe that I have already gained valuable experience, and prepared the way for future action. I need hardly say that I have made every arrangement which my health permitted for my absence. The sums of money which were placed in my hands by the Chief of Jamkhundee and the Thakoor of Morbee remain in the Oriental Bank ready for use in the training of native female teachers, whenever applied for by two Native gentlemen who are warmly interested in the cause."

—The officiating Post Master General, N. W. P. has published the following Postal Notice for the information and guidance of Postal officers:—

Financial Department.
Notification
Fort William, the 15th March 1869.
No. 1675.

The Governor General in Council is pleased under Section 36 of Act XIV. of 1866 to order that postage Stamps impressed on Envelopes or Note paper, shall not be recognized in payment of postage when cut or otherwise detached from the envelopes or paper on which they were impressed.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Off. Secy. Govt. of India.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

—The *Delhi Gazette* hears that His Highness the Maharajah of Benares has lately been fortunate in destroying a man-eating tiger at Bhugwanpore. His Highness, who is a keen sportsman, having heard of the devastations committed by the brute, and of the terror in which the villagers in the district were, went to Bhugwanpore with the express purpose of killing the animal and succeeded.

—Mrs. Bathoe, widow of the late Mr. Charles Gubbins Bathoe, of the Bengal Civil Service, formerly Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, has assigned the sum of eleven thousand rupees for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be attached to the Government College of Delhi, and called the "Gubbins scholarship," in memory of her late husband, Gubbins being the name he is known by at Delhi. Our contemporary has culled the above fact from the Punjab Educational papers for 1867-68.

—We learn from our contemporary that at the commencement of last month a trial came off in France the details of which exhibit a heartless cruelty unsurpassed in the annals of crime. According to the account published by the *Times*, the leading criminal in this horrible affair was a woman named Delpech, whose principal occupation seemed to be murdering little children, the offspring of illicit amours, confided to her at their birth or soon afterwards. She had carried on her trade for some years, when the suspicions of the police were aroused. A search was made in her house, and it led to the discovery of the skeletons, and in some cases only a few bones, of her victims, and she and some of her accomplices before and after the fact were taken into custody and brought to trial. She made a full avowal and not only did she not profess any compunction for what she had done, but laughed several times during her examination by the presiding Judge. Her price for taking charge of these children varied from one hundred to four hundred francs, as she herself informed the Court. Her treatment of them she avowed with the most revolting indifference, without omitting details. When the infants cried for hunger she gave them oil of vitriol in a bottle to drink, and then silenced their screams of agony by plunging their heads in boiling water. Extraordinary to say the verdict of the jury was "guilty with extenuating circumstances." This verdict saved the wretch's life and she was sentenced to hard labour for life. Her accomplices were sentenced to hard labour for terms varying according to the heinousness of their guilt. One of the most revolting features in the case was that the principal witnesses against Delpech were the mothers who entrusted their children to her and who escaped all punishment. One of them confessed that for five years she never once inquired about her child. She had been told that it was at Bordeaux or some other place, but she did not exactly know where. It is said it was pretty much the same with the mothers and after a lapse of five years they appeared surprised at only finding a heap of bones, which were produced in court among the material proofs of the guilt of the woman Delpech.

—Baboo Bhooban Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, has been transferred to Hooghly.

—The Positivists of Europe have confounded their brethren in Europe by the extravagance of some of their ideas. Not content with consigning God, Spirit, human hopes, and human aspirations to the limbo of vacuity, these men propound a system of morals at which Comte would have stood aghast. Murder, adultery and theft are only vibrations acting inharmoniously on the cellular tissue; what are called virtues are only harmonious vibrations. They admit the existence of two entities only—primordial cells or molecules and force.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL 1869.

THE CASE of Mr. William Taylor for contempt of Court was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter on Tuesday last. Mr. Tayler offered his most ample apology for any thing that might have appeared improper in the letters published in the *Englishman*, and apologised freely and fully and without any reserve to Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter and the Court. The Chief Justice then said:—"I think that this case may be allowed to stand over to Saturday next, in order that Mr. Taylor may publish such an apology as he may think proper and give it the same publicity as he gave the original letters. Although an apology is offered I see no retraction of the charge against Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. I leave that remark for Mr. Tayler's consideration."

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THE HIGH COURT has laid down the following Rule for observance in all Civil and Criminal Courts subject to its control:—"With the permission of the Presiding Judge, any advocate or pleader may address the Court in English, when any one of the pleaders on the opposite side is acquainted with that language, or whenever the senior of such pleaders or his clients consents to this being done."

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AT THE MEETING of the Committee of management and subscribers to the North Suburban Hospital held on the 15th Instant, Mr. A. Smith, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, announced that Government had sanctioned the services of a Native Doctor, with medicines, to attend to the sick poor at their houses, as fever was raging at Chitpore, Cossipore and adjacent places, and a great number were too weak to attend either the hospital or the dispensary, and too poor to pay for medical advice or medicine. An order was passed by the Committee directing the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to take the Native Doctor so appointed under his care and see that the work is properly carried out.

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WE BEG TO acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Journal of the East India Association (London) No. 1, Volume III. The following are the contents of the number:—

Deputation to Lord Mayo.
Irrigation Works in India.
Deputation to the Duke of Argyll.
Login—The Material Improvement of India.

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BABOO BHOOBUN MOHUN Roy has sent us a copy of the petition he has submitted to the Lieutenant Governor soliciting His Honor "to clear" him "from the unjust charge of violation of duty" brought against him by the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality. It appears that certain letters were published in the *Indian Daily News* animadverting upon certain proceedings of Mr. Haldane, the then Vice-Chairman of the Municipality. Baboo Bhoobun Mohun was removed from his post of Head Clerk, Assessment Department, on suspicion of being the writer of those letters, although he denied their authorship. From what we have heard we are led to believe that great injustice has been done to the Baboo who, in the opinion of Mr. W. Heysham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is a man of "strict integrity and good sense." We hope the Hon'ble Mr. Grey will order an enquiry to be made into the matter.

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A LONDON Telegram announces that in the House of Lords on the night of the

19th Instant, the Duke of Argyll introduced the Government of India Bill.

His Grace, replying to some recent observations by the Marquis of Salisbury, said that the Council did not possess the power of veto over the Secretary of State in financial measures; but that it was nevertheless necessary that the Council should be strong. He proposed to abolish the life tenure of members; and to substitute a term of ten years, and to give power to the Secretary of State to reappoint for five years. The salary of members to be unchanged, and that only the present members should be eligible for the pension of £500.

The Marquis of Salisbury expressed his satisfaction with the explanations of the Duke of Argyll; and advocated the appointment of members of the Council by the Crown, but doubted whether the conditions of membership would secure efficiency.

Viscount Halifax said he did not apprehend there would be any difficulty in securing fit men.

Lord Lyveden thought that the Council was too numerous, and asked whether the Government of India had in any wise implied a guarantee of the maintenance of the subsidy at present paid to the sovereign of Afghanistan.

The Duke of Argyll replied that Earl Mayo had entirely adhered to the principle of non-intervention; and maintained the necessity for a numerous Council.

Lord Lawrence (who was warmly cheered) approved of the provision of the bill in favour of an increase in the number of members of the Council, and urged that pensions should be given to them. Relative to Afghanistan, Lord Lawrence earnestly repudiated the notion that India was being compromised by the subsidy paid to the Ameer, and vindicated his own policy, which Earl Mayo had continued.

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THE *CHOITRO MELA*.

The last *Choitro Mela* was highly successful and gave satisfaction to all who witnessed it. The interest which it has excited in the Native mind is unmistakeable. People of all classes flocked to it. From the very break of day on the morning of Sunday last up to a very late hour in the afternoon carriages of all kinds were seen rattling in unbroken series along the streets of Calcutta and many hundreds were beheld walking to the Mela under the fierce burning sun. The number of spectators was very large; but no correct estimate could be formed of it at any particular moment of time both because people were incessantly going in and coming out and because they were so spread in batches throughout the garden that a simultaneous view of the entire number was impossible. We think that some means ought to be taken to ascertain the exact number of spectators, because the popularity of an institution is always best measured by the number of the people who visit it. Besides, increase of popularity is indicated by an increase in the number of spectators, and this latter increase can never be estimated when the number of spectators exceeds a certain limit which the eye can conveniently grasp and when the spectators themselves are not bodily assembled within a space of known area. The best means in our opinion would be to place a man at the entrance to the garden who should make a pencil-mark on a paper for evey person who enters the garden.

The collection of needle and other handiwork was most edifying, not simply for its excellence but also for its variety. Almost all the things placed on the platforms were of native workmanship, and it gives us peculiar delight to add that the female hand had a conspicuous share in the production of the articles exhibited. Until this moment we had not the slightest idea that our females were capable of such glorious and inimitable performances. Civilization consists in action, and people ought not to declaim against the supposed moral and social effects of the seclusion of our women when they find the latter *working* in their walled recesses so morally, so humanely, so poetically, so piously. The collection of artificial fruits was most praiseworthy. The famous Greek story of the quarrel between two master artists regarding a *screen* and a *bird* could be repeated with reference to the artificial fruits collected at the *Mela*. The miniature bazar was a very neat thing.

The absence of a large gallery seemed to us the only defect of any consequence in the arrangements made for the *Mela*. A large gallery is absolutely necessary to enable theatrical performances, gymnastic exercises, athletic sports, scientific experiments, &c. &c. to be gone through without confusion and tumult.

There ought to be in future years two gates one for the entrance, the other for the exit of carriages. But what is of far greater consequence than this is that carriages ought not to be allowed to remain mingled with the crowd of spectators, for restive horses may occasion sad casualties. There ought to be a fenced-off space exclusively for carriages.

All things considered we have every reason to be proud of the *Mela*. We have not the slightest doubt that it is in every respect superior to the Fancy fair which is held in the month of January, and we think that the absence of tickets at the *Mela* is a circumstance in which it contrasts most favourably with the Fancy fair. Free admission to an institution like the *Mela* speaks of greater zeal, earnestness and patriotism than ticketed entrance. We were sorry not to have seen many European gentlemen at the *Mela*. Our white brethren will say that "such a gathering on Sunday is opposed to the English idea of the Sabbath" But we would ask are the Hon'ble Mr. Phear and Mr. Knight ignorant of the "idea of the Sabbath?" Both these gentlemen went to the *Mela*.

In the last place, we regret that we have not sufficient space at our command to touch upon a few points which we think require to be attended to in order to increase the popularity and usefulness of the *Mela*. We will, in this issue, content ourselves with suggesting that it would be proper and convenient in future to hold the *Mela* in the month of Magh.

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ARE DEPUTY MAGISTRATES ENTITLED TO THE PERSONAL ATTENDANCE OF CIVIL SURGEONS?

This important question, we learn from the Burdwan Correspondent of the *Indian*, has been just decided by the Lieutenant Governor. It appears that Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan, who was suffering from tetanus, sent for Dr. Mantell, the Civil Surgeon of the Station. The Doctor refused to go as he thought he was not bound to visit a Deputy Magistrate. On his recovery the Baboo brought the matter to the notice of the Magistrate who called upon the Doctor for an explanation. Dr. Mantell justified his act by quoting a Government order which he however misunderstood, and demanded an apology from the Deputy Magistrate for his sauciness in endeavouring to teach a Civil Surgeon his duty. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that the Civil Surgeon's conduct was not blameable, and that he was justly entitled to an apology from the Deputy Magistrate. At the request of Baboo Gopal Chunder the matter was submitted to the Lieutenant Governor and His Honor has been pleased to pass the following order:—"There is no doubt that in case of real illness it is a distinct part of the duty of the Civil Surgeon to attend Officers holding such a position as that of a Deputy Magistrate. In the order quoted by Dr. Mantell, Government declined to specify the precise class of officers entitled to the personal attendance of the Chief Government Medical Officer at the station, for obvious reasons, and a certain discretion in the matter was vested in the Civil Surgeon, but it was never supposed that this discretion, which related mainly to officers holding the Subordinate Office of Clerks, would be so misapplied as to be brought forward as an excuse for declining to visit a Deputy Megistrate.* * * If the case had been otherwise (*i. e.*, if Deputy Magistrates were not entitled to the personal attendance of Civil Surgeons,) the Lieutenant Governor sees nothing in the letter of the Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan which called for an apology from him to Dr. Mantell. He merely urged a claim which he honestly believed to be valid." All Deputy Magistrates will no doubt feel grateful to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for this decision.

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APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO HIGH OFFICES.

There is a class of Anglo-Indians who seem to think that the appointment of Natives to high offices in the State is contrary to true policy and calculated to breed sedition and discontent amongst the people of this country. This way of thinking, if it proves anything, only proves that those who entertain such views have so grievously mistaken the nature of England's mission in the East that they cannot be regarded as belonging to that noble nation whose peculiar boast, to use the language of the present representative of Her Majesty in India,* is that it is the pioneer of civilization and progress in every part of the world. It has been right royally said that the object of territorial acquisition is not the creation of an ever-widening field for selfish aggrandisement and heartless despotism, but the formation of an enlarged sphere for the operation of the noble instincts of humanity, benevolence and sympathy. That is a very degrading view of human nature according to which the noblest powers of the human mind are best directed when they are employed in enslaving weak and helpless nations, heaping miseries upon them and brutalising them by suppressing their intellectual activity and insulting and repressing their best aspirations. The most enlightened political philosophers and statesmen of modern times have unanimously condemned the old Roman policy of reducing conquered provinces to vassalage and governing them by rapacious and blood-thirsty publicans who recked not a farthing if whole nations pined and died away if only their own pockets were lined

* See Lord Mayo's address to the last convocation of the Calcutta University.

with gold and silver. Power in the hand of man might be turned either to the best or to the worst of purposes. In the hand of an Attila it becomes the scourge of the human race, carrying destruction and death wherever it goes; but when it is exercised by an Alfred or a Washington it is found to give birth to forms of good government and to all those arts and institutions which promote social order and general happiness. There is not we believe in this present age one single man who is so ignorant or so depraved as to consider the government of an Attila to be better than that of an Alfred or a Washington. Those, therefore, who would convert British rule in India to a despotic oligarchic government determined to reduce to the worst state of vassalage a population of two hundred millions, ought to remember that they are virtually preferring the government of an Attila to that of an Alfred or a Washington. We are really sorry to have to add that there are many Anglo-Indians who declare, in terms that are by no means obscure or ambiguous, that the natives of this country deserve no better treatment at the hands of their British rulers than that which Africa and Sicily experienced at the hands of those farmers of the revenue whom Rome set up as their governors.

There is, however, a bright side to this question and it gives us real pleasure to devote a few lines to the explanation of the view which is taken by high-minded English statesmen of the position and claims of the natives of India under British rule. It is acknowledged by the best informed Englishmen that England holds India in trust for the natives and that that trust will have been discharged when India will be able to govern herself. In the meantime and until that glorious consummation happens, England ought not to withhold from the natives of India one single right or privilege the exercise of which is calculated to teach them the art of self-reliance and self-government. It cannot be doubted for a moment that the best means of making men capable of any practical work is to entrust them with the performance of that work, and it follows from this self-evident proposition that the best means which England can take in order to be able to discharge that high and onerous duty which she has of her own free will undertaken to fulfil towards India is to initiate the Natives of this country in the art of Government and administration by appointing them to high offices in the State. There are some people who cannot consider this question from so high a stand-point as this. To such men we would point out the necessity which every conscientious British officer in India finds of associating with himself some educated native of the country who might be able to advise him on points which none but a native can adequately comprehend. Duty, therefore, as well as self-interest points to the need for appointing natives to high offices; but when we find many of our white brethren raising their voice against such appointments, we do not wonder at their meagre appreciation of their *duty*, for we are not so foolish as to think that *duty* is always understood by men; we marvel much however that there are Anglo Saxons who are blind to their own interest.

By way of illustrating what we have said regarding the view which high-minded Englishmen have taken of the position and claims of our countrymen under British rule, we refer our readers to the speech of the Secretary of State for India published elsewhere and to the following extract from a masterly article in the *London Daily Telegraph* of the 13th ultimo, both of which prove that English statesmen and the English public think very differently from some narrow-minded Anglo-Indians on the great question of appointing natives to high offices:—

"The proposal (made by the Duke of Argyll) to make a reality of a long-avoided pledge, and open the highest grades of office in India to Hindoos, is an event from which 'Asia governed Asiatically,' to use Lord Salisbury's phrase, will hereafter count her political Olympiads.

Perhaps the very knowledge that the change was so significant has so long delayed the doing of justice. In 1833, and again at the transfer of power from the Company to the Crown, words were used by the British Government which led men of native blood to expect that their exclusion from official life was come to an end. But when the competitive system was established, the young men of India found themselves gently yet decisively put aside from its intellectual equity. First of all, it was necessary that any educated and ambitious Bengalee or Bombay Brahman should come to London. The *Kala pani* or 'black water,' breaks caste; and those who cross the ocean and dare to live among us here, must give up all the dearest ties of their colour and their religion, to find themselves no better than Soodras when they returned. Still, there were some who braved these risks, and came to compete in our Civil Service examinations; but they were handicapped clean out of the race. The Sanskrit and vernacular languages, so useful to an Indian Administration, counted, in the contest, for no better than French or German; while the literature of the dominant race was unduly favoured. Consequently, the Hindoo aspirant gave up the hope of attaining official position by intellectual fitness; but he never ceased to complain of our broken promises, and to point at the spectacle of 200,000,000 Orientals ruled by a few whiteskinned bureaucrats. The Hindoos are a perfecly sensible people, and would have been silent if they could have been told that it was impossible to find among them persons qualified for Government duties; that it was necessary to exclude them for the safety of our 'Raj;' that none of them had acquired enough of Western education for office under a Western Domination. But India contains thousands of natives like Dinkur Rao, Salar Jung, or even old Nana Furnavees; and any one of the three might be ranked with the first statesmen of Europe. Nor can it be doubted that, for the safety and popularity of our rule, it is really wise to connect ourselves with the governed race, and obtain the advantage of that great contentment which we would ensure by opening to its millions a limited share of our authority and emoluments. Moreover, by our energetic educational action we have vastly increased the number of young Hindoos who aspire, not without a valid claim, to the profession which has always been in India the natural business of the high caste. The irony of history would have been too gross if, at a time when the United States of America opens the door of the State to the black Helots of the soil, we had continued to exclude the intellectual and capable *elite* of 'Young India' from the lessons of government which we are in the East to teach them—if we are in the East for any purpose or end that will bear the verdict of posterity.

It must be done—this pregnant act of justice to the intellect and capacity of India; but the way in which it should be done will form, we trust, the subject of much more careful and searching debate than that to which the House of Peers listened on Thursday. When we find Lord Salisbury in one breath praising the Bill for its 'Asiatical' and despotic tendencies, and in the next approving the most European and democratic act which has been inaugurated since the days of Clive and Plassy, we must be convinced that, however wise they may be in their principles, such speakers are 'at sea' in their details. Sir John Lawrence has contented himself with proposing that nine scholarships of £200 per annum should be established to support native candidates in London. Such an infinitesimal prescription should instruct as well as surprise us. We are no advocates for opening the door of office to Hindoos in a jealous way; but we would have it opened to the right men. The Duke of Argyll proposes to leave the power of selection, unembarrassed with conditions, in the hands of the Governor-General; but, if he does so, he must abandon the hope that his concession will satisfy the large class of educated Indians, or supply an indigenous service in which the natives will trust. Hindoos are the most suspicious people in the world; they look for *Khatpat*—'corruption'—everywhere; and the Governor-General's promises will have no more social acceptance than the ornamental native gentlemen who sit now and then in the Calcutta Council, from the notion that their doing so gratifies India. As for loyalty, all educated Hindoos are ostensibly loyal in the present day, and five or six, perhaps, really are so. The Governor-General may safely trust anybody who obtains, by competition or appointment, a good berth, covenanted or uncovenanted. But it would be more advantageous if this great and necessary piece of equity were connected with the collegiate system, and guided by the principles of competitive emulation for all the judicial and administrative departments. Appointments in the financial and revenue services might with more propriety be awarded on the score of personal character and ascertained business aptitude. Selected thus—and not through their own servility, or Vice-regal favor—the dark Civil Servant of India would be respected, and could respect themselves. They would form a more trustworthy caste than any chosen by preference; and the power of the Government is great enough to 'disestablish and disendow' the underserving. At all events, the revolution itself is inevitable and long over-due, though the method of carrying it out must be adequately and wisely debated; for, according to the conduct of the reform, it may be made a gentle and happy corollary of our education, or an unwise attempt to pick out and establish 'British Brahmans.'"

CORRESPONDENCE

WHERE IS THE POLICE?

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—The Municipal tax is on the eve of increase. But what of the watch and ward? Scarcely a day passes that some poor resident is not robbed of the little he has. The Chowkeedars who used formerly to heave a *growl* or two at 9 o'clock have ceased to come in the neighbourhood. The Police is wrapped in profound sleep. What remains now for the public to do? Pay the tax in double and leave your lives and property at the mercy of the robber. An insertion of this in your popular journal will oblige the public of this station and your humble correspondent.

Serajgunge, Z.
10th April 1869.

MONGHYR.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—The fury of cholera which as I reported in my last had broken out in this station, has abated in the quarters it had first attacked, but it has appeared in other places. It reflects great credit on Dr. Cameron, the Civil Surgeon of the station, that he is taking great pains in inspecting the suffering quarters. He might be said almost to force patients to take medicine. But the prejudices of the people against English medicine and treatment, are so great that they, in many cases, do not even admit that any person is sick in their family. We have had no rain as yet; the weather is very hot. We expect rain soon.

Yours truly,

18th April 1869. A READER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
The Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock	10	0	0
J. B. Roberts, Esq.	10	0	0
John C. Nestfield, Esq.	13	4	0
The Revd. J. Welland, Hony. Secretary, Christian Tract Society	10	0	0
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SELECTION.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON OPENING THE CIVIL SERVICE TO THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

I NOW come to a clause involving some modification in our practice and in the principles of our legislation as regards the Civil Service in India. Its object is to allow the Governor-General, under such restrictions and regulations as may be agreed to by the Government at home, to select for the covenanted service of India natives of that country, although they may not have gone through the competitive examination in this country. It may be asked how far this provision is consistent with the measures adopted by Parliament for securing efficiency in that service; but there is a previous, and, in my opinion, a much more important question which I trust will be considered—how far is it essential to enable us to perform our duties and fulfil our pledges and professions towards the people of India? There has, I think, been much exaggeration with respect to the nature of our Indian Empire. It is often declared to be the most wonderful empire that ever existed. Now as far as magnitude is concerned, that is by no means the case. Many of the great monarchies of the ancient world were much larger, and so also were many of the military monarchies of the middle ages. At the present time, moreover, the territory and people ruled by Russia constitute a much more wonderful empire than that which we possess in India. The peculiarity of the latter is that it is not a part of our territory in the sense of forming any part of our political system, nor is it a colony, nor is it a dominion from which we derive, or have ever professed to derive, any tribute or pecuniary advantage. Beyond the dividend given to those who have held shares in the Indian debt, India does not now contribute, and has not, since the very earliest days of the Company, contributed a single farthing to the Imperial necessities of the State. The great peculiarity, then, of our Indian Empire is the relation in which we stand to the people. We hold it under the instinct of dominion. I believe that instinct has been a powerful instrument in the civilization of the world, and I believe, further, that never at any period of the history of the world has it been placed on a firmer basis or exercised from purer motives than those which have induced us to maintain our empire in India. With regard, however, to the employment of natives in the government of their country in the covenanted service formerly of the Company and now of the Crown, I must say that we have not fulfilled our duty or the promises and engagements which we have made. In the Act of 1833 this declaration was solemnly put forth by the Parliament of England:—

"And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment, under the said Company."

Now, I well remember that in the debates in this House in 1853, when the renewal of the charter was under the consideration of Lord Aberdeen's Government, my late noble friend Lord Monteagle complained, and I think with great force, that while professing to open every office under the Company or the Crown to the natives of India, we practically excluded them by laying down regulations as to fitness which we knew natives could never fulfil. If the only door of admission to the Civil Service of India is competitive examination carried on in London, what chance or what possibility is there of natives of India securing that fair share in the administration of their own country which their education and abilities would enable them to fulfil, and therefore entitle them to possess! (Hear, hear.) I have always felt that the regulations rendered nugatory the declaration of the Act of 1833, and so strongly has this been felt of late years by the Government of India that various suggestions have been made to remedy the evil. One of the very last, which has not been finally sanctioned at home, and respecting which I must say there are serious doubts, has been suggested by Sir John Lawrence, who is now about to approach our shores, and who is certainly one of the most distinguished men who have ever wielded the destinies of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) The palliative which he proposes is that nine scholarships—nine scholarships for a government of upwards of 180,000,000 souls!—should be annually at the disposal of certain natives, selected partly by competition and partly with reference to their social rank and position, and that these nine scholars should be sent home with a salary of 200*l*. a year to compete with the whole force of the British population seeking admission through the competitive examinations. Now, in the first place, I would point out the utter inadequacy of the scheme to the ends of the case. (Hear, hear.) To speak of nine scholarships distributed over the whole of India as any fulfilment of our pledges or obligations to the natives would be a farce. I will not go into the details of the scheme, as they are still under consideration; but I think it is by no means expedient to lay down as a principle that it is wholly useless to require natives seeking employment in our Civil Service to see something of the English society and manners. It is true that in the new schools and colleges they pass most distinguished examinations, and as far as books can teach them, are familiar with the history and constitution of this country; but there are some offices with regard to which it would be a most important, if not an essential qualification that the young men appointed to them should have seen something of the actual working of the English Constitution, and should have been impressed by its working, as any one must be who resides for any time in this great political society. Under any new regulations which may be made under this clause it will, therefore, be expedient to provide that natives appointed to certain places shall have some personal knowledge of the working of our institutions. I would, however, by no means make this a general condition, for there are many places in the covenanted service of India for which natives are perfectly competent without the necessity of visiting this country, and I believe that by competitive examinations conducted at Calcutta, or even by pure selection, it will be quite possible for the Indian Government to secure able, excellent and efficient administrators. As to the effect of this change on the policy which led to the throwing open the Civil Service of India for public competition in this country, I would desire to call attention to the real history and origin of that system. Those of your lordships who are acquainted with Indian affairs are aware that in fact the Government, though long nominally in the hands of the Company, has been practically ever since the great Parliamentary contest of 1783-4, the Government of the Crown. Mr. Pitt was violently abused by the Old Whig party of that day for having opposed Mr. Fox's Bill, and for having after all adopted its principle—viz., the subjection of the Government of India to the control of the Home Government. The truth is, however, that Mr. Pitt objected, not to that subjection, but to the subjection also of the commerce and patronage of India to the Government of the Crown, and in his own Bill he subjected the Government in all its political relations to the absolute authority of the Crown. The Crown has been responsible for every act done or not done ever since the great statute of 1803, and I venture to say that in name as well as in fact the Government of India would long before have been declared to be the Government of the Crown but for the difficulty arising out of the commerce and patronage of the Company. The Company, as your lordships are aware, was deprived of its commerce by the Acts of 1813 and 1833, and when the succeeding 20 years had expired and the Government of Lord Aberdeen had to consider what was called the renewal of the Charter, we had to decide whether it would not be expedient to assume at once, in name as well as in reality, the Government of India as the Government of the Crown. I well remember the discussions at that time, and I venture to say the main difficulty in our way was this—we did not know how to get rid of the patronage of the Company. We therefore took the first and most important step, by withdrawing the patronage from the directors and opening it to free competition. There was, indeed, no alternative, for Parliament—with perhaps almost too much jealousy, through the ancient echoes still ringing in the ears of men on that subject—would not have tolerated the exercise of that patronage directly by the Crown, and if not by the Crown, by whom could it be exercised? It was therefore thrown open to competition. What may be the feelings of individual members of your lordship's House I do not know, but I confess I have never been such a fanatic in support of competitive examinations as to believe that that is in all cases the best method of getting the best men for the public service. (Hear, hear.) It is an escape from many difficulties, and when you have only a choice of difficulties, competitive examination gives on the whole a much better chance of success than the pure nepotism of the ancient Court of Directors; but the exercise of patronage, where it is wholly removed from the danger of political jobbery or family nepotism, is perhaps the very best mode of selecting men for the public service. Now I venture to submit that as regards the selection of natives for the administration of their country, there is no risk whatever of the Government of India being influenced by political jobbery or family nepotism; and I think therefore, it is safe and expedient to open the Civil Service to selections by the Governor-General, under such restrictions as may be laid down in concert with the Government at home. On these grounds, I trust this important change will receive the sanction of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867, a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram is now being made. All owners of Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready, for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. Smith,

The 9th January 1869. *Collector.*

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THE

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NOTICE

...the BENGALEE will feel ... bringing promptly to ... irregularity in the delivery ...

...S OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

— The Pioneer hears from Umballa that the dacoits who plundered the mail-cart have not yet been apprehended. Nor have the mails for Lahore and several other stations been recovered, but a considerable portion of the contents of the Peshawur bags have been found. This daring outrage was perpetrated within the territories of the Puttiala Chief. His Highness has been called upon in consequence to furnish in future a mounted escort for the mails. Four sowars are also to accompany every dak carriage when the passengers are ladies travelling without male escort.

— With reference to the Order of the Supreme Government directing that all persons holding *Gazetted* appointments should vacate on attaining their 55th year, the Madras Government has just issued a notification extending the rule to *all* uncovenanted officers; remarking that the reasons which rendered the above Rule desirable in the case of gazetted officers apply, in the opinion of Government, with equal force to all Uncovenanted officers, and His Excellency the Governor in Council notifies that after January 1872, the rule prescribed in the notification of the Government of India, above quoted, will apply to *all* Offices under the Government, held by the Uncovenanted Service.

— We learn from the *Madras Times* that His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram lately entertained Madras society to an evening party in the Banqueting Hall, lent to him by Lord Napier. The proceedings commenced with a concert, for which the French opera company now in Madras were engaged, and was followed by a ball on a large scale. Lord and Lady Napier and the Prince of Holstein arrived about half past ten and remained till after supper. The front of the Banqueting Hall was beautifully illuminated, and the Maharajah and his son recieved the guests as they arrived at the top of the flight of steps. The entertainment was as perfect as money and good taste could make it, and passed off with great success. On the previous evening a more unusual entertainment was given by a native lady. On that evening Auzum Oon Nissa Baigum Sahiba, widow of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, entertained the Master of Napier and a party of European gentlemen at dinner at her own residence. The Baigum, of course, was not visibly present; but she was represented by her relative Mouzooz-oo-Dowlah Bahadoor who acted as host. After dinner there was a nautch and a grand display of fireworks.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that all the measures adopted in Upper and Central India, in apprehension of a bad season and of distress, have been fully approved of by the Home Government. The watchfulness, says the Secretary of State, which the late Viceroy in Council and the Local Governments and Administrations have exercised over the distressed districts, the care with which the measures for the alleviation of the distress have been framed, and the promptness with which relief has been afforded to the population actually under the pressure of the scarcity, are highly commendable, and merit the warmest acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government.

— A paragraph has been going the round of the papers under the heading of "Strange Story from Carmarthenshire," stating that a young girl has lived for 17 months without food. The *Lancet* quoted the paragraph, and ridiculed the credulity of the vicar of the parish, who has written to the papers, expressing his belief in the story. In consequence of this, the father of the girl, Mr. Evan Jacob, of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, has called in several medical men to examine the child, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the matter. A subscription list has been opened to defray the expenses of men who are to watch the girl, two by night and two by day. The test was commenced at 8 O'clock on Monday night, March 22. The story is implicitly believed in the neighbourhood, and the father is a respectable farmer. It is difficult to understand what motive there can be for deception, as the father will not allow the child to receive any money from visitors.

— On the recommendation of the Bengal Government the Viceroy, we learn from the *Englishman*, has sanctioned the appropriation, towards the new building for the Hare School, of a sum of Rs. 6,647 the amount of the undrawn balance to the credit of the school. This will make nearly Rs. 70,000 appropriated to the new building from the surplus fees of the school.

MONDAY APRIL 26.

— At a recent meeting of the Senate of the Madras University a series of resolutions was proposed by the Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot for the establishment of university professorships of English literature, history, law, Sanskrit, and moral philosophy. The Senate ordered the resolutions to be printed, and adjourned their consideration to a future meeting.

—The *Leader* commences an article on "Melancholy Men" with the following remarks:—"Napoleon 1st hated melancholy men. No matter what his position, it was sufficient for a man to approach Napoleon with a melancholy air for the Emperor to turn his back upon him. We can sympathise with the detestation. We hate as much as Buonaparte hated these mutes of society, these solemn images of men, these dejected beings who stalk about as if the earth were one huge hospital, and every city a necropolis. It is one thing to read of men who were never known to laugh; it is another thing to know them. History is welcome to these eclipsers of sunshine and gaiety, and there is no need to read of them angrily; for imagination may redeem their wretched gloominess by imparting to them an excellent cause for tears. But it is hard to contrive an excuse for the living melancholy man. Let him groan if he will, but for God's sake let him stand out of the sunshine."

— An instance having been brought to notice of a soldier embarking for England leaving his son in the Roman Catholic Church Orphanage at Mussoorie, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed officers commanding corps about to quit India to satisfy themselves that children of the men are withdrawn from those institutions in sufficient time to admit of their embarkation with their parents, as subsistence allowance will not be continued after departure of the parents from India.

— The *Bangalore Herald* publishes a rumour to the effect that Sir Salar Jung wishes to resign power, at least for a time. The *Herald* says he contemplates visiting Persia, and then it is not improbable that he may proceed to England, visiting Turkey and France on his way. The Government of India cannot, the *Delhi Gazette* thinks, dispense with Sir Salar Jung's services at Hyderabad, at all events at present.

— On Saturday last the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter pronounced Mr. Taylor guilty of contempt of Court. Mr. Tayler was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. In the event of the fine not being paid he shall suffer a further time of imprisonment.

— Lady Napier, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, proceeded to Europe on the 9th Instant in the M. I. Co.'s Steamer *Meinam*, accompanied by the Master of Napier, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and Captain de Roebeck, A. D. C. The Maharajah of Vizianagram and his son, the Hon'ble Sir Homayoon Jah, Sir Adam Bittleston, the Hon'ble Juggapatty Row, Colonel Silver, Mr. Hunter Blair, Mr. Clarence Roberts, &c., were on the Pier to bid her Ladyship farewell, and a large number of people were also present. Lord Napier and suite accompanied her Ladyship on board, and there bade her adieu.

— It is remarkable, says the *Neilgherry Excelsior*, that whilst the Church of England is going over to that of Rome in the observance of Ritualistic ceremonies, the Church of Rome is assimilating itself to that of England by abolishing the celibacy of the clergy. Although Roman Catholic Priests had occasionally entered into the bonds of matrimony, it is said that they had first withdrawn from their sacred functions, but in the recent case of Signor Luigi Triglia, the highest Court of Appeal decided that he should continue in the discharge of this priestly calling with a wife to share his care and attention. The celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy has thus received its death blow, and apparently not without the concurrence and consent of the men most concerned, for there has been a "universal protest against the demoralizing influence of ecclesiastical celibacy." "It is easy to see," remarks the Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, "that where great facilities are offered to the priesthood for releasing themselves from obligations so opposed to the great law of nature, such facilities will be taken advantage of more and more every day, and some change in the Ecclesiastical law will become almost a matter of necessity." The change in the law will do

the matrimonial market good; there can be no doubt about that.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

—The *Saturday Review* says that Lord Napier accepted a peerage contrary to his private wishes, in order that he might establish a precedent putting Engineer officers, and what is more, Indian Engineer officers, on a par with the portion of army hitherto more favoured. Sir John Lawrence really deserves a peerage if he chooses to take it, and it is to be regretted that he cannot have so convenient an honour offered him as a life-peerage would give. But this is nothing more than a social arrangement, very much like devising the Order of St. Michael and St. George for the colonies. It would not reform the House of Lords, nor confer on it any appreciable benefit, except that of adding some additional lustre to its name. And as the creation of life-peerages is a mere social arrangement, the social argument that it would tend to create a higher and lower aristocracy is not without great weight. Distinguished liego-peers might, indeed, on rare occasions give some increase of weight to the debates of the Lords. About once in three years, for example, the Lords delay dinner until they have had a little chat about India, and on such occasions Sir John Lawrence would speak with force and be listened to with respect. But in the first place, this would rarely happen, and in the next place, it is not strength in debate that the Lords want. They are rich in oratorical power, in acquaintance with affairs, and in varied experience. What they complain of is that, with all their aptitude for work, they have nothing to do; and the creation of life-peerages not only would not give them occupation, but would tend to perpetuate and strengthen the notion that their main function is to be as ornamental and as idle as possible.

—*Native Opinion* reports that Mr. Lloyd, Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Dekkan, has assumed charge of his appointment as a High Court Judge in the place of Mr. Justice Tucker. Before leaving Poona Mr. Lloyd received an address from its leading citizens in the mansion of Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanji Jamaspji.

—Some rather curious statistics have been collected in reference to the composition of the House of Commons. It is said to contain 338 university graduates, among whom are 151 of Oxford and 122 of Cambridge. There are 287 members who were educated at public schools, 131 at Eton, 68 at Harrow, 29 at Rugby, and the remainder in smaller numbers at others. Of the nobility there are 3 Irish peers and 106 sons of peers. The barristers number 120, the members in the army 98, those in the navy 13. Commerce is represented by 15 bankers and 136 engaged in other kinds of business. There are 10 fathers who have sons sitting with them in the House, 24 pairs of brothers, and 3 brothers of one family.

—The *Poona Observer* supposes "we shall very soon be hearing the particulars of the ecclesiastical conflict in Natal—between the Bishop *de facto*, and the Bishop lately created by scandalised orthodoxy to usurp his place. We have always thought and have had small hesitation in saying, that Dr. Gray's proceedings were wrong, and unwise. The surest possible way to exite a *general*, instead of a sectional sympathy for Dr. Colenso, would be to shew him in the guise of a martyr; in the position of one persecuted for conforming to the decision of the supreme tribunal of the empire—her Majesty's judicial Privy Council. Leaving out of the question the theological aspects of the controversy, Dr. Grey has acted, we think, foolishly, from a worldly point of view. He has staked his influence on the maintenance of a Bishop whom nobody will believe to be a Bishop; and if he fail in this one point, to gain which he has striven so earnestly, the public will probably lose confidence in him entirely.

—A correspondent writing to the *Delhi Gazette* on the 18th instant says:—"I have been looking to see in your paper a report of a serious accident which occurred at a bathing fair at Neem Khar in the Seetapore district.

It is said the crowd were allowed to bathe before it was quite light four or five days ago, and that several people were drowned. Some mention the number drowned at fifty or sixty, some more, some that upwards of 100 perished in the pool. It is imperative to have the right account. The authorities should be invited to publish the real facts, as this would allay apprehension. Were there any police on duty, and what were they doing."

—The same journal alluded the other day to the story told in one of the London papers, of the Duke of Argyll's placing his son with a firm connected with the tea trade. Another little story showing forcibly the extent to which competition is carried on in England, and the struggles which educated men have to make to keep their heads above water, has reached our contemporary from a correspondent in London. A gentleman in want of a clerk was rash enough to advertise in one of the London daily papers. He received *seven hundred* applications in reply, and the correspondent adds, "they, the applications for the place, kept coming in in bundles."

—We learn from the above authority that His Honor the Leintenant Governor of the Punjab proceeds on the 1st June on a six weeks' visit to the Viceroy at Simla. Sir Donald McLeod has been invited to Simla, but not as a visitor. His presence is required in the Legislative Council to afford Lord Mayo the benefit of his opinion and advice on certain questions connected with the Punjab, and he has been requested to occupy the seat at the Law-making board, to which he is entitled by virtue of his office, whenever the Council may sit within the limits of his province.

—The *Englishman* understands that a public subscription has been opened to pay the amount of the fine imposed on Mr. W. Tayler, subscriptions being limited to one Rupee each.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

—The *Spectator* remarks that Earl Grey put it very strongly in the House of Lords that as the whole power of Christianity consists in its doctrine of self-sacrifice, and of pure disinterestedness, missionaries who hazard their own life and incur the risk of terrible sufferings for the purpose of spreading their faith, *cannot* properly ask to be supported by force,—which means retaliation or the threat of it,—lest they give up the whole ground on which they stand. Commerce, which takes its stand on enlightened selfishness, is not going out of its way in demanding its rights wherever it has any, though statesmen may fairly warn the missionaries of commerce where they can and where they cannot support them, and leave them to take the consequences of their own rashness if they out-step the prescribed limits. But Missionaries cannot properly do even as much as this. They injure their own cause by inviting retaliation or retribution on their own behalf. Neither in the treaty ports, nor out of them, can missionaries, if they are true to their own highest ideal, invite their own country to do violence to the Chinese on their behalf. They go in the name of a higher principle, and to the higher principle they should be loyal. If they claim their rights as British subjects to reprisals or penalties inflicted on those to whom they were to have brought spiritual light and the teaching of the Cross, they repudiate their own mission and ignore the teaching of the Cross. Hence, we are disposed to think that the Government would really be right in declining to threaten war or inflict war on China for the sake of any missionary who has exceeded the bounds where his life is safe. He should, of course, be fairly warned what those bounds are, and that the Government do not hold it even a *right* precedent, much less a wise one, to carry Christianity into China *vi et armis*. It cannot but throw an utterly false light over the true meaning of Christianity. And for the sake of the cause itself therefore, it is wholly right that those who elect to dare torture and death rather than not spread their faith should be allowed to endure torture and death rather than be rescued by gunboats and Armstrong guns. The torture and death, if nobly borne, *may* after all spread the faith which the sufferers want to spread. But the torture and death inflicted by Christian guns on behalf of Christian missionaries will certainly never make a single true convert as long as the world lasts.

—We learn from the *Madras Standard* that the local Government have proposed to establish Female Normal School, in which Tamil and [illegible] will be taught. Each stud[illegible] remain in the school f[illegible] will receive fr[illegible] gress) a[illegible] year, R[illegible] 25 [illegible] will be in charge of the institution, which will also be visited by a committee consisting of native gentlemen. The teachers employed will possibly be Hindu females. Application for admission should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

—The same journal states that a liberal-minded native gentleman of Madras has resolved to publish some useful standard works which were originally written in Sanskrit, in the Telegoo language, as the latter is more easily learnt. The cost of the works will, it is said, be about forty thousand rupees or more, and he is anxious to make a beginning at once, as there are but few learned Pundits now who could do the work satisfactorily. The Government of India, whom the gentleman has addressed, have promised him every support and encouragement, and with the proffered assistance, there is no doubt, he will begin the publication of the expensive and valuable works in due time.

—The *Madras Times* learns that there is every prospect of the half anna postal rate being conceded to Newspapers in India. The Director General has, our contemporary understands, been convinced that the English Press in India has as good a right to the concession as the Native Press. By all means let there be a general reduction all round.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

—The *Times* remarks that the grievances of native Indian candidates for the Civil Service have long found expression in murmurs if not formal complaints. In the old times they were simply passed over; at present the same effect is produced by other means, and the natives are proved by what seems a cruel and ostentatious hypocrisy. They are admissible to the Indian Civil Service Examination, but that examination is held in London, and it is directed for the most part, to the subjects which form especially the educational course of Englishmen. The young Asiatic does not learn Latin and Greek, which have much weight in this examination. The languages with which he is most likely to be acquainted, and which would certainly be most valuable in his Indian career, are placed on little more than an equality with French and Italian, and he can never hope to gain as many marks under the heads of "language" as an ordinary public school boy who, in addition to some classical knowledge, can read or write one or two European languages. The consequence has been that competition by native Indians for the Civil Service no longer exists. The proposal of the Government is simply that native civil servants should be appointed in India by the Governor-General, and not necessarily after competition. This is probably the best settlement of the question.

—The *Reflector* says that the wells in the N. W. Provinces are a source of great mortality. "Scarcely a month passes over our head, when this little City of Allahabad has not to mourn over one or more cases of the loss of life by falling into the wells. By a gross calculation embracing all the cities and villages in the North-West, the aggregate amount of mortality must rise up to 200 deaths a month, and 2,400 a year. All that is required to prevent, at least in a great measure, the loss of life by this means, consists in a very simple expedient. It is an ordre

passed by the Magistrate making it punishable by a small fine realized from the owner of a well, to neglect to enclose it with paling, or shut its mouth with bars or pieces of wood laid across it, leaving sufficient opening in the middle for buckets to pass through, and leave it without a pully always attached to it; this would suffice."

—The *Mofussilite* says it is highly satisfactory to know that the Agent appointed by the Commissioner of Delhi to manage the affairs of the young heir of Patoudee, has done so well that the estate is not only out of debt, but the sum of Rs. [illegible] has been sent in to the Commissionert and lodged in the bank to the credit of the young Chief. This must be considered a highly creditable business throughout.

—The same paper records the death, on the 18th instant, of Mirza Shahab-ooddeen Ahmed Khan, son of Nawab Zeaooddeen Khan of Loharoo. The deceased has been, since the rebellion, one of the leading native gentlemen of Delhi, an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Municipal Commission. He was a very promising young man.

—The Government of India has sanctioned a loan to the Ootacamund Municipality of Rupees 60,000, to be repaid with interest at 5 per cent, within six years.

—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces has awarded the following prizes to the authors of meritorious works in the vernacular up to the close of the official year 1868-69:—

Pundit Bapoo Deva Shastree, Mathematical Professor in the Sanskrit College, Benares, Rs. 1,000 (to be conferred by His Honor in Durbar) for a Hindee treatise on Algebra.

Baboo Kalie Churn, Head Clerk of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P. Rs. 300, for moral pieces in Oordoo.

Mr. S. P. Johns, Lecturer on Anatomy in the Agra Medical School, Rs. 250, for a Medical treatise in Oordoo.

Inayut Hussain, Superintendent of the Blind Asylum at Bareilly, Rs. 100 for a paper in Oordoo on female education.

Mohamed Abdoollah Khan, Civil Court Ameen at Allahabad, Rs. 100, for an Oordoo metrical translation of Parnell's Hermit.

Gholam Furreed Khan, Head Master, Municipal School, Shahjehanpore, Rs. 50, for an easy reader for girls in Oordoo.

Mohumud Mirza, a teacher in the Cawnpore Zillah School, Rs. 50 for an Oordoo introduction to Turkish.

—The *Delhi Gazette* reports that a similar promise to that made last year of five prizes of Rs. 1,000 each for the production of useful works in the vernacular, of approved design and style, in any branch of science or Literature, has been made for the current official year.

—The Cabool correspondent of our contemporary writes under date, the 5th Instant:—Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the Governor, was holding a durbar when a letter from Amir Shere Allee Khan, enclosing three letters, one for Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, one for Sirdar Ismeal Khan, and another for Sirdar Ahmed Allee Khan, arrived. The Governor having glanced over the letter looked pleased, and turning to the Khans and Sirdars who were present, expressed himself thus:—'The Amir Sahib highly praises the English gentlemen in his letter to me.' The Governor then ordered the other letters to be delivered to the parties to whom they were respectively addressed.

—Mr. W. H. Ryland, Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

—The Secretary of State has sent the following despatch to the Government of India:—"I have perused with the greatest satisfaction the letter of your Excellency's Government (with accompanying correspondence), No. 43, India, Foreign, General, of the 3rd of November 1868, relating to the measures taken by the Maharajah of Jeypore, to diminish the evil effects of the famine in Rajpootana by abolishing all import and export duties on grain, as well as all taxes on the measurement or storage of grain, and all transit duties on grain throughout the Jeypore territory.

"In reporting this gracious and enlightened act to the Government of India, Colonel Keatinge observes:—"The benefits which will be derived from the Maharajah's liberality by the British District of Ajmere, and the famine-afflicted native States of Rajpootana, cannot be stated in rupees, but will be balanced by countless saving of human life and human misery.

"In order to mark the sense entertained by your Government of this generous policy, it has been recommended that the salute of the Maharajah of Jeypore should be increased by two guns. In according without hesitation their sanction to this arrangement, Her Majesty's Government desire that you will inform the Maharajah, that Her Majesty's Government have received, with extreme gratification, this announcement of His Highness' self-sacrificing efforts to mitigate the sufferings of his afflicted fellow-creatures."

—The *Times of India* states that an application was lately made by an attorney of the High Court at Madras, to be permitted to practise as a vakeel. Sir Adam Bittleston, before whom the application was made, after consultation with the Chief Justice, announced that it was deemed inadvisable to comply with it. Further, it was suggested that, in the event of refusal, the applicant, Mr. Grant, should be allowed to practise on *one* side of the Court only.

—The *Poona Observer* reports that a meeting was lately held by the Parsees of Poona to adopt measures for presenting a suitable address to Earl Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 1ST MAY 1869.

RESISTANCE OF PROCESS AND ATTACHMENT AND SALE OF CATTLE IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.

THE queries of our correspondent "Mofussil Hakeem" have not, we are sorry to see, drawn any reply from such of our readers as take any interest in legal discussions.

Act X. of 1861 which repealed a large number of Regulations and Acts relating to civil procedure left untouched the provisions of Regulation IV. of 1793, about resistance of process. Nor have these provisions been repealed by the Repealing Act of 1868. Our correspondent is therefore quite justified in asking whether Civil Courts can punish resistance of process though a Division Bench of the High Court has ruled that they cannot. It will be seen that the late Full Bench Ruling about resistance of process evades the question altogether. It merely decides that offenders resisting Civil process may be punished by the Magistrate under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code; it does not decide whether Civil Courts have or have not any concurrent jurisdiction with Criminal Courts in such cases; it does not decide whether Civil Courts can or cannot still proceed under Regulation IV. of 1793.

We are of opinion that so long as Regulation IV. of 1793 is not formally repealed by an Act of the Legislature, it is *not illegal*, though it may be impolitic, for a Civil Court to punish resistance of process under that Regulation.

Of late years the policy of the Legislature has been to curtail very much the quasi-criminal or rather criminal jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. Even the power of punishing recusant witnesses for contempt has been taken away by Act X. of 1861. Arguing from analogy and the general course of legislation during these few years, one might say that Regulation IV. of 1793 has been rendered virtually obsolete. As however this Regulation has not been formally repealed, a Civil Judge acting under it does nothing illegal; though perhaps it would be better to refer cases of resistance of process to the Magistrate, such a course being more in unison with the tenour of current legislation.

Our correspondent asks whether all kinds of moveable property—cattle for instance—are liable to attachment and sale in execution of decrees; and if so why in Section 205 of the Civil Procedure Code only certain kinds of moveable property are enumerated.

Section 205 of Act VIII. of 1859 runs thus:—

"The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely lands, houses, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, Government securities, bonds or securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint stock of any Railway, Banking or other Public Company or Corporation, and all other property whatever, moveable or immoveable belonging to the defendant."

Our correspondent does not attach due weight to the words "all other property whatever, moveable or immoveable"; or he would never have doubted that cattle were liable to attachment and sale. The wording of the section is very far from being so precise as to satisfy a Nuddea logician. If the Legislature meant that all property moveable or immoveable was liable to attachment, it should, according to our correspondent, have contented itself with saying so in so many words. If an enu-

meration of different kinds of moveable and immoveable property was necessary, such enumeration should be exhaustive. A partial enumeration can only restrict the sense of the words that follow.

Our correspondent's objection is certainly plausible and to a certain extent well-grounded. But it does not follow that the enumeration is useless and only productive of ambiguity. It was a long debated question whether Railway shares were real or personal property till an Act of Parliament declared them to be personal property. The paper on which a bond is written is moveable property and a bond is capable of being converted into money which is moveable property. But is the bond itself moveable property? Is it not rather merely an incorporeal right to receive money or other valuable from the obligee? Formerly a person stealing a bond could not be indicted for larceny as it was not held to be moveable property. This doubt Section 205 of Act VIII. of 1859 at once removes by declaring a bond to be moveable property. It cannot therefore be said that the partial specification of some kinds of moveable property in that section is altogether unnecessary or useless, or tending only to restrict the sense of the words "all other property &c." that follow.

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EPIDEMIC FEVER IN BENGAL.

THE ways of Providence are really mysterious and inscrutable. Human comprehension is often too feeble, and limited to unravel them or discover their true object and significance. For the last seven or eight years some of the fairest, healthiest and most advanced districts of Bengal have been subject to a fearful epidemic plague and are being decimated and devastated by its furious onslaughts; and it is hard to say at this moment whether it is a divine infliction sent by an offended Deity; "an effort of Nature to get rid of *surplus* population;" or a more combination of physical disturbances. Able and experienced scientific men are not wanting in this country we believe; but it should seem that there are no really large-hearted and earnest-minded scientific men who, in the interests of humanity or cause of science, would be willing to make large sacrifices and ardently devote themselves to the study of the disease and enquire into its causes. For with the solitary exception of Dr. Mahendro Lal Sircar we have as yet seen no medical man of any standing, European or Native, who has exhibited any genuine interest in the subject and endeavoured in an earnest spirit to trace its causes. This is a sad thing indeed and reflects great discredit on our Medical men. The apathy of the Government has been no less remarkable and discreditable. Four years ago it appointed a Commission of enquiry, more it should seem to quell the hullaballoo that was raised on all sides and tranquilize the public mind which was then tremendously agitated, than out of a feeling of duty or sense of sympathy for suffering humanity. "Random orders were issued to cut down jungle and fill up stagnant tanks," half-educated Native Doctors litttle better than obnoxious charlatans were sent round with slender stocks of medicine and the best thing that could be done under the circumstances was supposed to have been done. But no amount of jungle-cutting or tank-filling or quinine-taking did avail them much or succeed in arresting the spread and devastation of the pestilence. Jungles and dirty tanks have been in the country ever since the world began; and there was no quinine before the English came nor was it used or even known by many before the breaking out of the Epidemic. There are evidently far deeper causes at work and it perhaps requires another hue and cry like the one raised before to awake the Government and set it to work. We are thankful to the *Englishman* and his correspondent Assistant Magistrate for the efforts they are kindly making in behalf of the suffering people and trust the Government will shake off its lethargy and take proper action without further loss of time. "Were the fever to redouble its fury tomorrow" says the *Englishman*, "we should probably be told that the Government was not ready with a plan; and a fresh commission would be necessary. In the mean time the most convenient view has been adopted; the native habits are to blame and the people have the remedy in their own hands."

Since the above was written certain correspondence relative to the measures necessary to be adopted for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of the Epidemic fever has appeared in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday last. Among other papers we see a Note dated the 4th ultimo by Colonel Nicholls, Chief Engineer of Bengal, on the effect of roads and railways on the general drainage of the country in Lower Bengal. The conclusions arrived at in this document may be summed up as follows:—

I.—"Roads and railways in Lower Bengal have not obstructed the drainage of the country so far as to cause or aggravate sickness.

II.—But some obstruction is inevitable, and should be remedied, as far as possible, by the provision of side drains, or otherwise.

III.—That a certain amount of unhealthiness appears due to a want of drainage, which seems to arise from the bad state of the natural khalls and the small drains which lead to them. Their improvement can only be carried out by Government, and under proper regulation and special legislation, and the first thing necessary seems to be the examination of the levels of some particular tract of country, and if necessary, the preparation of a scheme for its drainage, and a comparison of the cost of the work with the benefits to be derived from it."

The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the State should bear the expense of the preliminary inquiry necessary for determining the measures that should be adopted to remedy defective drainage. We shall return to the subject in an early issue.

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THE TAYLER CASE.

THE excitement caused among the European community by the *severity* of the sentence pronounced by the Chief Justice upon Mr. Tayler for "contempt of court," has, we trust, by this time so far subsided, from the lenient consideration subsequently shewn towards him by the absolute remission of his sentence of imprisonment that we can now, without fear of raising the old cry of race hatred, calmly review the proceedings taken by the Chief Justice against Mr. Tayler for the letters published by him in the *Englishman.*

The question for the public to consider is whether by the publication of those letters Mr. Tayler had committed the offence for which he was taken into custody, namely, contempt of court, and whether it was of such magnitude that the High Court could not refrain from taking serious notice of it though at the risk of interfering with a citizen's personal liberty and what is still of greater importance with the freedom of the press. That Mr. Tayler used offensive language and wanted to heap ridicule upon Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. But is the act of ridiculing a judge out of Court committing a contempt of Court? Such a principle once recognized would be dangerous and might justly raise alarm in the community which is called upon to abide by that decision. A judge is not more a sacred personage than any other public servant; and the public acts of a public officer are not only open to criticism but might be made the subject of humorous allusions, and even satirical ballads. Such liberty is granted by all civilized Governments to their subjects. Among Englishmen the *Punch* is a national institution which has its flings even at Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England. Where would be the liberty of the press, if a Judge's decision could not be quarrelled with? or himself painted as a booby by way of caricature? The Judge, if a sensible man, could only laugh at the picture drawn of him, or preserve over it a dignified reticence. But was Mr. Tayler's offence one of the kind we are speaking of? Was he quite innocently but humorously railing at the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter? Was he disputing the Hon'ble Judge's power of understanding, or fighting with him on the legal merits of his case? If he were simply doing that, no earthly tribunal could hold him back without endangering its own existence. But no, Mr. Tayler was knowingly perverting facts to show to the world that he was an injured man. In charging the Hon'ble Judge that he pronounced his judgment *without one tittle of evidence to support it,* he was telling what he knew was false, or he was wilfully concealing from the public a statement of facts the disclosure of which would have at once made the public go along with the Judge in their verdict upon his case. Mr. Tayler gives in his letters a new version of his case which was never before put forward in his defence, and then charges the judge with having formed his judgment contrary to evidence. Whereas the real truth is that the facts as adduced in evidence could lead to no other conclusion than that arrived at by Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, and Mr. Tayler in full knowledge and consciousness of this comes before the public with a new story and holds up the Judge to ridicule because that story would not support the finding. If Mr. Tayler's story were true that Mr. Justice Dwarkanath having before him the facts of the case as they were now represented by Mr. Tayler, had come to the decision of which he (Mr. Tayler) com-

plained there would have been just ground for the judge's suspension as suggested by Mr. Tayler himself. We cannot however conceive of a greater piece of impertinence than this cool suggestion for the Judge's suspension when Mr. Tayler knew that the Judge could not have done otherwise than he had done. It was to protect the dignity of the Court over which he presid[illegible] such unconscionable attacks, attacks which if not challenged or withdrawn might justly lower it in the estimation of the people as well as of the government both at home and abroad that the Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock felt it his bounden duty to call Mr. Tayler to explain his conduct in open court; and he would have done the same thing if Mr. Tayler had accused any other learned Judge of the High Court in a similar style. In fact Mr. Tayler did include more than one Judge of that Court in his accusation of bias and prejudice against him when he hit upon that singularly felicitous expression, "official principalities." It cannot for a moment be suggested against the Chief Justice that he took these proceedings because the Judge accused was a native of this country and therefore the more needed his protection. Native or European a judge is a judge and like Cæsar's wife his integrity must not be suspected, far less that he should be directly accused of partiality, bias or motives of self-interest. For if the charge can be proved nothing will satisfy the ends of justice except dismissal from his high office for which he was found unfit. If the charges are false and malicious, justice equally demands that the culprit making them should meet his deserved punishment. Mr. Tayler even when overwhelmed with a sense of the enormity of his offence offered a most stinted apology. We scarcely know of an Englishman who under such circumstances would have acted as Mr. Tayler had done. However rough and overriding an Englishman may be thought of by the natives of this country they give him credit at least for one good quality—frankness. He is as ready to resent an injury as free to confess a fault. If we have understood Englishmen correctly we think this a happy trait in their character. We therefore wonder that instead of incurring the displeasure of his own countrymen, he has found their sympathy. Let those who complain of the severity of the sentence remember that Mr. Tayler's letters contemptated an injury which nothing but his own incarceration would have atoned for. But that part of the sentence has been remitted, and is the unremitted portion so heavy and unjust that Englishmen in India would make common cause with Mr. Tayler and pay his fine by subscription?

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Bill to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants have reported as follows:—

"We have introduced from Act X. of 1859 the Sections from 2 to 22 regulating the law of landlord and tenant.

We have modified Section 1 of the original Bill by making it general in its terms and omitting the enumeration of the causes of action, suits for which are no longer to be tried in the Revenue Courts.

We have added Sections determining the jurisdiction in cases in which a question might arise between different Courts.

We have modified the Section excluding the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts.

We have expressly declared that the abolition of the Collector's power to give assistance is not to be deemed to take away the right of ejectment or attachment in the cases in which such assistance might be given.

We have re-enacted so much of Section 27 of Act X of 1859 as gave the transferree of an under-tenure a right to have his transfer registered.

We have added a provision making opposition to measurement after an order for measurement, a punishable offence.

We have provided that measurements, when the persons liable to pay rent cannot be ascertained, shall continue to be made by the Collector; and we have further provided arrangements for amending and appealing from orders made in case of such measurements.

We have omitted Section 10 of the original Bill, corresponding with Section 28 of Act X of 1859. The Civil Courts have always had concurrent jurisdiction in such cases.

In order to bring the procedure under this Act into more complete harmony with the provisions of the Code of Civil procedure, we have omitted Section 26 of the original Bill.

We have also omitted Section 29 of the original Bill, as the provisions of Act XX of 1865 prevent this Council from empowering Mooktears to plead in the Civil Courts.

We have omitted Section 31 of the original Bill, the Civil Courts possessing, under Section 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, sufficient power to deal with the case of intervenors.

We have introduced a provision from Act VI of 1862 (B. C.), preventing execution against person and property being issued simultaneously.

Many of the Members of the Committee have a very strong feeling against the retention of Section 66 of the Bill as amended; it has, however, been deemed better to reserve the consideration of that Section for the full Council, inasmuch as it involves rather a matter of substantive right than of procedure.

We have provided a peculiar procedure, borrowed from Act VIII of 1865 (B. C.) for the sale of under-tenures for arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

We have provided that sub-letting by a cultivating tenant shall not have any effect till recognized by the person entitled to receive rent immediately from him.

We have introduced from Act X of 1859 the substantive provisions giving a right to distrain for arrears of rent, and making other provisions with respect to its exercise.

We have given power to the Court to assist a person making a distraint, and we have subjected to criminal prosecution persons improperly distraining.

We have modified the provisions respecting appeals and reviews, so as to avoid in any way interfering with the jurisdiction or powers of the High Court.

We have made numerous formal and verbal alterations.

Some alterations of the stamps on proceedings under this Act were suggested; but this Council not having power to deal with matters affecting the revenue, we have not thought it proper to do more than mention this in our Report.

We have abstained from making any alterations in the Code of substantive law enacted by Act X of 1859, and confined our amendments to the system of procedure; but some of the Members of the Committee are of opinion that the Code requires modification in some important points, and therefore reserve to themselves the right of proposing such modifications in the Council.

Subject to the above observations, we recommend that this Bill be passed."

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WE HAVE BEEN asked to state if we have heard anything further about the *grading* of the Native Teachers. We regret we can give no positive or reliable information, but if what reached our ears since last we wrote on the subject would gratify our friends of the Education Department we might as well tell them that the Director of Public Instruction has asked Messrs. Woodrow and Sutcliffe to make out a classification which perhaps would form the basis upon which he would construct his. What progress this has made we cannot say. But certain it is that something is being done. We do not wish to suggest anything in regard to the scheme or scale of salaries—that must be determined by the departmental Head and Local Government. We hope however it will not be anything very niggardly. The under-teachers are shamefully ill-paid and their case more than that of those above them deserves special consideration. Among the higher Native officers too are some who are very deserving men and whose claims ought to be especially considered, we mean such men as Baboos Banamali Mittra, Nobin Chandra Doss, Chandra Nath Moitra, Jadu Nath Mookerjee and some others like them who are all superior men but have not hitherto received the encouragement and consideration they merit so well.

——ooo——

TWO NATIVE Assistant Engineers, Babus Khetter Mohun Bose and Bhola Nath Doss, have been appointed Executive Engineers. These promotions are well deserved; but we are sorry to observe that the claims of Babu Khetter Nath Bhuttacharjea, the ablest and most upright native Officer in the Public Works Department, have been overlooked. This gentleman was for some years the Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in the College of Civil Engineering. He officiated for sometime as an Executive Engineer in Assam. Such of his superiors as know him speak highly of his character and abilities.

——ooo——

ON WEDNESDAY LAST the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson ordered a rule *nisi*, returnable on Monday next, to be issued against the Publisher and Printer of the *Englishman* calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed, or otherwise dealt with according to law, for the various contempts in publishing certain letters and advertisements. A subpœna shall be served upon Mr. J. Northam and Captain Fenwick; and in the subpœnas there should be inserted a clause commanding them to produce any list or lists of accounts or any books relating to the Subscriptions towards the fine imposed on Mr. Tayler, and also any letter, or letters from any merchants of Calcutta or other gentlemen who have offered subscriptions of 100 Rupees or any other subscriptions towards that Fund.

——ooo——

WE ARE GLAD to learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan has given a donation of Rs. 50 towards the construction of a Bungalow for the Vernacular Aided School at Chundytollah in the district of Howrah.

CORRESPONDENCE

HAIL-STORM AT GOWHATTY.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I shall thank you to insert the following lines in a corner of your much esteemed and widely circulated journal.

I am sure Mr. Editor you and many of your readers will be interested in reading an account of a hail storm which took place at Gowhatty on the evening of the 17th Instant. From about 3 P. M. that day the atmosphere had been in a disturbed state; there were flashes of lightning, tremendous thunder, and dark heavy clouds which presaged the approach of rain. At about 4-40 P. M. the 1st shower of hail commenced. It lasted for about half an hour covering the surface of the earth with white blocks of ice varying from 3 to 5 or

6 inches in height. The size of the hail stones varied from the size of a Pea to that of a full grown orange. The large hailstones would weigh more than half a seer each and if one of them had fallen on the head of an adult male being it could have very easily killed him. There was no rain accompanying this shower of hail. Some 15 minutes after this the atmosphere assumed a very serious aspect. A high wind began to blow from west to east accompanied by tremendous thunder and lightning, and a heavy shower of rain followed together with another shower of hail. This state of things reminded me of the cyclone which we witnessed at Calcutta in 1865. But happily no cyclone come. Although the hailstones and storm have done much injury to the young mangoes, jack fruits, oranges and other fruits, to the flowers of the season, and to the tiled houses of the station, and proved fatal to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, yet they have rendered immense good to mankind. Cholera which was raging here for sometime has been as it were washed away and the atmosphere which was so dry and sultry for want of rain for a long time has now been cooled, and every thing around appears to be pleasing and healthy. The old people of the station say that they had never before witnessed such large sized hail stones. They attribute this and the heavy shock of earthquake felt here in January last to the displeasure of the Almighty and say that these are the previous signs of the coming destruction of the world.

Yours obediently,

20th April 1869 A "SOJOURNER."

MR. THOMAS JONES.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—In your issue of the 17th Instant, there is a terrible puff of Mr. Thomas Jones written by I guess, a protege of this gentleman. It was not, I think, prudent on the part of the writer to have gone the length he has done in praise of the wonderful achievements of Mr. Thomas Jones during his tenure of office under the Government of Bengal inasmuch as Mr. Jones had left his post, as report says, with no good grace, which I am not far from being inclined to believe to be the truth, since there is no official announcement or acknowledgment on record of the marvellous works he has done; if there were any it surely would have found itself in print. In the absence of this it was bad policy in the writer to have commented in the strain he has done, while on the other hand nobody seemed to have been concerned for his leaving these shores. This protege of Mr. Jones must have kept a diary of all Mr. Jones' proceedings with a certain degree of minuteness and accuracy for the ostensible purpose of some day parading before the public the immense good Mr. Jones has done for the Government of Bengal and those in its employ. The materials gathered by this Mr. Nameless virtually answered the purpose he had in view, for no sooner had the opportunity presented itself, out he comes, and blazes forth in the columns of your journal, in language such as he could well muster, Mr. Jones' invaluable services to the Government of Bengal whilst his honorable masters deplore his departure without shedding a tear, in proof of his invaluable services.

Among the uncovenanted assistants who have ascended the ladder of distinction, Mr. Jones' name was always prominently before the public in some shape or other, whether in bad repute or good, I leave the readers of this letter to guess at. The widespread fame of Mr. Jones' ability or rather propensity in the cutting and clipping line earned for him an immortality among Her Majesty's lieges not easily to be forgotten, but whether the same feeling exists in quarters where he had his betters is a nut left for them to crack. And what is the end of his schemes of reform in the cutting and clipping line? The end is obvious—Othello's occupation is gone.

The eulogist has outshot his mark in coming forth in so formidable a manner in behalf of Mr. Jones, and what could have induced his doing so, may be reasonably presumed to be some personal favours conferred on him and nothing more—a weakness which many are unfortunately guilty of though admitting of no palliation. The very circumstance of the article under notice being a *communicated* one speaks for itself.

Why, may I ask, was it hinted ere Mr. Jones had left this, that 2 natives would be raised to the post even on enhanced salary? What does this go to show—the answer is obvious, and yet on the face of this a writer comes to the rescue of Mr. Jones, and in doing so he does more damage than any good to his patron.

Mr. Jones was taken for a man of extraordinary abilities, and under this impression he was permitted to meddle even with his betters in every sense of the word, until he was found out. Either this is exactly the case or the Bengal Government is committing a sad mistake in allowing so valuable a man, a man who was *an honour to the service* to relinquish his charge. There is evidently something rotten in the state of Denmark.

It is seldom or never that meritorious services are passed over in silence by Government, and as there is nothing on record to show that Mr. Jones was entitled to some special notice by his honorable masters, all the noise and bluster he had made are to be taken only for as much as they are worth.

Is it not again passing strange, that, as is hinted in the article under notice, the uncovenanted assistants who benefited by Mr. Jones' revision of establishments and his masonic and other personal friends did not rally round him and get up a dinner or some such demonstration in honour of their dear departing friend? Does not this look ominous? Perhaps Mr. Jones' protege will be able to explain away in a rejoinder to this how it was that so distinguished a man was permitted to leave these shores without any sort of expression of their gratefulness for his friendship and the manifold good he hasd one them. Mr. Jones' protege at least should have led the movement which would have been far better than bare compliment he has paid in the columns of your journal. Perhaps he was ashamed to shew his feathers lest he be branded as a sycophant. Be this as it may it is left for the public to decide how far Mr. Jones is deserving of the puff whistled in your issue of the 17th. Hoping you will kindly insert the above in your next

I remain

Dear Sir,

Yours truly

ZOYLUS.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Barlow to be a Member of, and Secretary to, the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Sarun.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to Hooghly.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. A. O. Brett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Sherghotty.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack.

Mr. J. Ward, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Bancoorah.

Major R. Stewart to officiate as Deputy Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

Lieutenant J. Gregory to officiate as Deputy Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of Luckimpore.

Lieutenant W. G. Maitland to officiate temporarily as Deputy Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of Luckimpore.

Lieutenant J. Butler to officiate as Deputy Commissioner and Subordidate Judge of the Naga Hills.

Lieutenant H. J. Peet to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

Lieutenant E. N. De La Touche, [illegible] Commissioner, Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, [illegible] transferred to Seebsaugor.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Sooteah, in Durrung.

Mr. P. T. Carnegy, Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Burpettah, in Kamroop.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Gowhatty, viz.—

Moonshee Sukhawut Hossien.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee.

Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mitter, Moonsiff of Burdwan, is promoted to the First Grade of Moonsiffs.

Baboo Rampersad, Moonsiff of Soorujghurra, in Bhaugulpore, is promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsiffs.

Baboo Gour Chunder Dass, Moonsiff of Bazitpore, in Mymensing, is promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsiffs.

Baboo Rumdoolub Dass, Moonsiff of Muxoodpore, to be Moonsiff of Dacca.

Baboo Rajendra Coomar Bose to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Muxoodpore, in Dacca.

Moulvy Moheoodeen, Moonsiff of Mozufferpore, to be Moonsiff of Arrah.

Baboo Burmah Dutt, Officiating Moonsiff of Arrah, to be Moonsiff of Mozufferpore.

Syed Kazim Hossein, Moonsiff of Sewan, to be Moonsiff of Seetamurhee, Tirhoot.

Syed Abdul Hossien, to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Sewan, in Sarun.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These potent remedies constitute a family medicine chest in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumours, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, asthma, rheumatism, gout and dropsy entirely subside and disappear under the action of these joint medicines; and in cases of indigestion, sick headache, bile, liver complaints, debility, and other disorders originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results imaginable. If one preparation can throw out all impurities from the blood, disease is conquered. These wonderful Pills will effect this in an incredible short time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured without risk or trouble by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

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When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

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The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaint should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arises and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back, once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

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Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fits	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, fromwhatevercause, &c., &c.,
Consumption	Head-aches	Sore Throats	
Debility	Indigestion.	Stone & Gravel	
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Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE.

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867, a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram is now being made. All owners of Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

The 9th January 1869.

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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH:—SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

Mofussil Subscription 13 Rs. 4 Annas yearly in advance, and 15 Rs. 4 Annas in arrears.

NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

— We see it stated that the Madras Government is in favour of recommending the Hon'ble V. Ramiengur to the Governor General for appointment to the covenanted Civil Service, as soon as the bill now before Parliament becomes law.

— The *Pioneer* is informed that the ceiling of the room in No. 8 of the New Barracks at Allahabad which was used as an hospital during the few days in the early part of last month when the New Barracks were occupied by Her Majesty's 58th Regiment, has fallen in. It seems rather early for a barrack to fall down when it is hardly built up, but, if a roof is insecure, it is just as well that it should give early and unmistakable notice of the fact.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that just before Amir Shere Ali Khan entered the Khyber he sent a Telegram to her Majesty the Queen, direct, and received a reply by return. The messages interchanged were of congratulation and good will.

— The Lucknow correspondent of the above paper says it is reported that Mr. Davies goes on three months' leave. Sir George Couper officiates as Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. Currie as Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Quinton as Commissioner, and Captain Newberry as Deputy Commissioner, of Lucknow.

— On the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Governor General in Council has ordered that the Head Quarters and Cantonment of the Bunnoo district should henceforth be designated "Edwardes-abad." This is done with a view to commemorate the late Sir Herbert Edwardes, K. C. B., and K. C. S. I., by whom the district and station of Bunnoo were virtually created.

—Under the terms of the Resolution of the 14th July, 1861, a Government servant discharged on reduction of establishment with pension, if temporarily re-employed under Government, draws both pension and the pay of the temporary office, provided the aggregate receipts do not exceed the pay of the appointment relinquished at the time of the reduction. In other words, if the pay of the new office be more than, or equal to the pay of the former office, no portion of the pension is allowed to be drawn; but if less, so much of the pension is allowed to be drawn, in addition to the pay, as is necessary to make up the aggregate receipts equal to former pay. The Governor-General in Council sees no reason, why these rules should be restricted only to pensioners employed temporarily, and is pleased to direct that, in future, the same rules shall be applied to the cases of Government servants discharged with pension on reduction of establishment, who may be subsequently re-employed on permanent establishments. With regard to the enquiry made by the Deputy Accountant-General, N. W. Provinces, the Governor-General in Council observes that special orders of Government are not necessary for the admission of claims under those rules.

— Adverting to the late Hon'ble P. C. Tagore's bequest of Rs. 12,000 a year to the University of Calcutta to be applied to the creation of a *Law Chair* to be styled the Tagore Law Professorship, the *Indian Mirror* says that a scheme for establishing this chair is under the consideration of the Syndicate, and will shortly be submitted to the Senate. Our contemporary trusts that provision shall be made to allow at least a few of the successful students of the University attending the law lectures gratis. These students might be styled the Tagore Law students. This course will enable such of our poor rising youths to prosecute their legal studies as, from straitened circumstances, would otherwise be prevented from doing so.

— *Indian Public Opinion* states that the Nawab of Rampore has procured a genuine portrait of the prophet "*Muhammed*" at an expense of Rs. 10,000. The portrait has been sent to His Highness from England and is said to be a capital engraving. It has been kept by the Nawab at a sacred place, where thousands of people go every day to see it.

— The London correspondent of the *Englishman* reports that a gigantic case of swindling has come to light, by which the shareholders in the Great Central Gas Company are done out of £50,000. Their Secretary, Mr. Benjamin Higgs, had a salary short of £400 a year, and yet contrived to keep two carriages, nine horses, besides ponies, eight female servants, five gardeners, a groom, a coachman, and an under-coachman. He had a splendid mansion at Twickenham, with large pleasure ground, a kitchen garden, and a model farm. He was also building a new mansion that was to cost £30,000, upon land which he had agreed to purchase at the rate of £600 per acre. His hospitality was unbounded, nor was his charity on a less princely scale. He presented an organ that cost £300 to the Free Church at Feddington, and promised to give £2,000 towards the erection of a new church. The poor looked to him as their rarest friend and benefactor. One day in the early part of last month, he was missing, and a reward of £200 offered for his apprehension. It was supposed that he had not gone off empty handed, but he does not appear to have been equally provident as regards his wife and eight children, who are left totally destitute.

— Nunnu, a Madrassee, was found guilty of murder at the last sessions of the High Court. Mr. Justice Macpherson has passed sentence of death on the prisoner.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

— It is said that telegrams have been received in Calcutta announcing the success of Baboos Romesh Chunder Dutt, Behari Lall Goopto and Soorendro Nath Banerjee at the recent examination for the Indian Civil Service held in London. Our readers may remember that these young gentlemen proceeded to England last year.

— The *Times* remarks that few measures compete in interest and practical importance with the Bill introduced by the Attorney General for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. The old theory of the perfection of English law has met with various rude attacks of late years, and the mere fact of the novelty of a proposition would no longer be held a reason for rejecting or even suspecting it. The principle of the Bill is that imprisonment is a penalty which should be reserved for that which is in the nature of crime. But the penal jurisdiction of the County Courts is to apply henceforth only where the debt for nonpayment of which the imprisonment is awarded has been contracted under circumstances which imply an intention to defraud, or where the debtor has ability to pay, but will not.

— A private correspondent in London writes to the *Times of India* saying—"I see that the Nawab Nazim of Bengal is in Paris, and I am told that he is expected in England at the commencement of next week. I am glad to hear that it is not intended to allow him to slink into the country, as though he were a person of no account. The India Office Foreign Secretary, Mr. Kaye, with one or two other officials, is going to Dover to receive the Nawab, on the part of the Queen's Government. Whether His Highness comes here merely to see England (old Gholam Mahomed of Mysore used to call it "coming home"), or whether he has any so't to prosecute in respect of the Nizamut, I do not know; but I am glad to learn that some respect is to be shown to a Native Prince, around whom gathers some traditionary grandeur, even though he has been for some time shorn of all territorial and political power."

— The *Delhi Gazette* is informed that the reports on the agricultural prospects of the districts of the Central Provinces received at the Chief Commissioner's Office during the week ending the 1st May are most hopeful. From Jubbulpore it is reported that the produce of the mohwa and kuronda is abundant and affords food to the poor people. The general out-turn of the rubbee harvest may be estimated generally at about 35 per cent below the average. Mussoor and linseed are about 25 per cent below the average. Prices—wheat 13¼ seers, gram 16 seers, rice 9 seers, kodie 14 seers, jowaree 16½ seers.

— The same paper says that the Government of the North Western Provinces have of late given much attention to the education of the Patwaree or village accountant, with a view to render him more useful to the village community as well as to the state, by utilizing his services for local surveys. The object is a laudable one, but our contemporary trusts the local Authorities in their zeal for improvement will not lose sight of the special purpose for which the Patwaree was originally called into being. The great mass of the agricultural classes is generally illiterate and totally devoid of even the rudiments of an ordinary education. The necessity therefore of having some responsible party to record business transactions, note payments made by cultivators, and draw up leases,

and agreements required by the village community, made the employment of a Putwaree indispensable. It is this portion of his work that demands the greatest attention, as on its correctness and accuracy will depend the decision of all suits relative to land or revenue. Considering therefore the importance of the records the Putwaree is obliged to keep, he should not be required to take up any extraneous work until he has performed his own more legitimate duty.

—The annual distribution of prizes and diplomas to the successful students of the Medical College was held on Saturday last at 5 P. M. The Lord Bishop presided. After the reading of the Annual Report of the College by the Principal Dr. Norman Chevers the Lord Bishop distributed the Medals and other prizes. His Lordship then expressed the pleasure it had given him to witness such encouraging evidence of merit.

—The following from Dr. Norman Chevers' Annual Report of the Medical College will no doubt be found very interesting:—"I have deep gratification in alluding to the fact that, at the recommendation of the College Council, Government has been pleased, in consideration of their long and distinguished services, remarkable scientific attainments, and high personal character to confer upon Baboo Ram Narain Dass, Teacher of Surgery, and upon Moulvie Tameez Khan, Teacher of Medicine, respectively, the distinguished titles of Roy Bahadoor and Khan Bahadoor, a measure which must be regarded as conferring honor alike upon this Institution and upon its Teachers.

"It has been ascertained that, under Mahomedan rule, high distinctions were occasionally conferred upon Court physicians remarkable for their learning and for their services, but Ram Narain Dass and Tameez Khan are the first medical men who have been raised to the dignity of Bahadoor since the reign of Acbar." Dr. Chevers ought to have added to the list of honored teachers the name of Baboo Kany Lall Dey who is so well known for his scientific acquirements.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

—In the House of Commons Mr. Eykyn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the petition of Nawab Seeda Abdoul, claiming to be the rightful Nawab of Jungera; whether it was true, as stated in such petition, that the reigning Nawab had kept for many years, and was still keeping, the family of Nawab Seeda Abdoul in confinement in a fortress at sea; and whether the Government had taken any and what steps for their release.

Mr. Grant Duff.—To the first part of my honorable friend's questions I am able to give a direct answer. My attention has been called to this petition, and there is no validity whatever in the claim of the petitioner. To the second question I cannot give so direct an answer, for the following reason:—Our relations with the small maritime State of Jungera are of the most curious kind. Unconquerable by our predecessors in the sovereignty of Western India, this little State, although absolutely insignificant in point of material strength, has been unconquered even by us. The attitude of Jungera towards the British Government is partly courteous, partly apprehensive, partly repellent. This attitude our authorities respect, never interfering except when absolutely forced to do so. Although Jungera is so near Bombay, its rude independence is not tempered by the presence of a British resident, and hence we have not the same facilities for knowing what goes on there that we have with reference to most native Courts. The tenor of such information as has reached us about the affair to which my hon'ble friend calls attention is at variance with the information that has reached him, but we intend to make some further inquiries.

—The *Hindu Reformer* is glad to notice that Messrs. Krishnarao Gopal Deshamukha, B. A., and Sitaram Narayan Pundit F. E. A., have proceeded to England as Government of India Scholars. The former intends to qualify himself for the bar and the latter for the Civil Service.

—The *Broad Arrow* states that the Indian Staff Corps is an institution traceable to the interference of Parliament on behalf of those officers of the Indian Army whom the mutiny of 1857 had left without regiments, and without army, or staff employment. It has proved to be an organisation rife with discordant elements, though considered on its own merits, as a scheme invented purely to benefit Indian officers, it possesses considerable advantages. In 1868 the Indian Staff Corps had embodied 3359 officers; but it appears that about one-third of this battalion of *militaires* cannot be employed.

—Kumar Hurendra Krishna Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, has fined two Jemadars of the Eastern Bengal Railway for assaulting three respectable native gentlemen on the night of the 20th March last. The Deputy Magistrate remarks in his judgment "I should have awarded heavier punishment on the defendants, but as this is their first offence of the kind complained against, I have thought it proper to punish them with a fine, which considering the pay they receive, will I hope have some effect upon them. I trust it will be a sufficient warning to them as well as to their fellow-servants, who ought to know that they are employed to serve the public, and not ill-treat them. Indeed there is no palliation of their conduct which was grossly insulting and outrageous."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

—The *Lancet* remarks that the primary object of a patient in going to a physician is the cure or the mitigation of his disease; the saving, or, if this may not be, the extension of his life. It is a secondary duty of the physician to give, and a secondary object of the patient to receive, general instructions about other bearings of his symptoms. Some physicians are sanguine and hopeful even in regard to cases they know must sooner or later succumb; others are grave and gloomy on the slightest indication of bad symptoms or degenerative appearances; and both have a certain success out of their opposite habits of prognosis. The one cheers and pleases patients by his hopefulness; the other impresses them with his prescience, and if all his prognostications are not realised, it is often set down to the skill with which foreseen evil has been averted. The difference between the physician who takes the gloomy side of a case and the one who takes the bright side for the foundation of his prognosis is often one of temperament? Sometimes—not often, let us hope—it is a designed and studied one. A favourable prognosis is advocated by the *Lancet* for the following reasons. The principal duty of the physician is to do his patient good, to give him comfort, and to prolong his life. To magnify the bad features of his case, and so give a gloomy prognostication, is to do the patient palpable harm, probably even to shorten his life. On the other hand, to put "the best construction" on even bad symptoms is to give the patient an additional chance of life, and certainly an additional chance of extending life. We commend the above to those Sub-Assistant Surgeons who think it their duty to tell their patients all they know and all they think about their diseases. They should bear in mind, as the *Lancet* maintains, that, in the interest of the patient, and in accordance with growing resources of medical art, prognosis should be as cheerful and favourable as possible, and that suddenly or prematurely hopeless prognosis is a violation of the first duty of the physician.

—The *Indu Prakash* informs us that the Oriental University, which has been so liberally patronized by the Maharaja of Cashmere, has met another supporter in His Highness the Nawab of Melehr Kotla who has offered to lay aside a few lacs of rupees for the purpose, provided certain proposals of his regarding the management of his principality met the approval of the Government of India. It is hoped his proposals will be accepted.

—We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that a Chinese deputation is en route to St. Petersburgh on the subject of connecting the Russian railways with China: this has given a great impulse to the proposal of a railway through Siberia.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

—The *Athenæum* states that a petition has been presented to the House of Commons from the Council of Medical Education, stating that the maintenance of a sufficient medical standard is very difficult, owing to the defective education given in middle-class schools. A similar complaint was made in a petition from the British Medical Association, numbering 4,000 members. In a third petition, proceeding from the University of London, it was stated, that during the last ten years 40 per cent. of the candidates at the matriculation examinations have failed to satisfy the examiners.

—According to the above authority M. Lavollee, administrator of the Omnibus Company of Paris, has published a Report concerning the Omnibus service in Paris and in London. In the French capital the whole is in the hands of a single company, in the English metropolis there are several companies; and if number of passengers be a criterion, omnibuses are much more frequented in Paris than in London. In 1866 there were in London 602 omnibuses, which, in the year, carried 44,351,000 passengers. In Paris, the numbers were—omnibuses, 636: passengers, 107,212,000. In London each omnibus transports 201 passengers each day; in Paris 417, at a lower cost; for notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the annual receipt was in London 15,377,000 francs, in Paris 20,604,000 francs. The growth of the service in Paris is shown by the 347 omnibuses and 40,000,000 passengers having increased to 448 and 67,000,000 in 1865, and to the numbers above mentioned in 1866. M. Lavollee shows that the Parisian service has many advantages over that of London; that the Parisians are better accommodated than the Londoners; and that the dead weight is less, whereby the force utilized becomes less expensive.

—The Government Bill pending in the Second Chamber of the Dutch Legislature, for abolishing on and after the 1st of May, 1869, the stamp duty on newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter (including advertisements), has been finally passed, after a three-days' discussion, by a majority of forty-one against thirty-one votes. The measure will now have to be sanctioned also by the First Chamber, but this sanction is not doubtful. The date of the 1st of May being thought too early, the 1st of July has been substituted.

—The *Oudh Ukbar* of the 30th of March, notices that the Maharajah of Puttila has selected from his dependants throughout his territory all the weak and infirm, and has had them lodged in some buildings, where they will be fed and their ailments looked to at the Rajah's expense, with orders that they shall not be molested.

—The *Home News* understands that an Order will shortly appear permitting the wearing of beards in the Royal Navy. We take this opportunity of suggesting that all those do-nothing Bengalee Baboos who wear beards be sent to England to act as *khalasees* in the Royal Navy; for their beards may then bring something to their pockets.

—The *Englishman* reports that on Monday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock a Mahomedan khalassie, who was very jealous of his wife, ran *amok* in a narrow lane in Howrah, and before he was arrested had cut down no less than four men, three women, and four children. He assigns his wife's misconduct as the cause of the fury which possessed him, and finding he could get no redress for his grievances from the Howrah authorities, he appears to have determined to revenge himself upon mankind in general.

As soon as the miscreant was secured the wounded were removed to the Howrah General Hospital where Dr. Bird paid them every attention. Two died shortly after admittance into the Hospital, and several of the others are in a very precarious state.

—The Lieutenant-Governor has invested the following officers with the powers of a Commissioner of Revenue for the purposes of Act IX. of 1869:—

All Collectors of Revenue in the Regulation Districts; the Deputy Collector of Howrah, and all Deputy Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Districts.

—The following officers have been invested with the powers of a Collector of Revenue for the purposes of the above Act:—All officers in charge of sub-Divisions; all officers in charge of the Excise Department at the Sudder Sub-Divisions; the Extra Assistant Commissioners of Rajmehal, Doomka, Deoghur, and Godda, in the Southal Pergunnahs; and the senior Assistant Commissioner at the sudder station of each of the Districts in the Non Regulation Provinces.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* says that the etymology of the word Liverpool has been a standing puzzle to antiquaries and philologists. In the various speculations the tendency of language to change one sound for another seems not to have been considered. It is characteristic of many languages to prefer the sound *l* to its sister *r*; in early English we have Hal for Harry; Sally for Sarah; Molly for Mary; "lather" for "rather." Now, a marshy and extensive pool branching from the river (the Mersey), and running through what is now the centre of the town, was, apparently, the marked feature of the district; and to describe this pool the object of the differing names found in the oldest references. From the contiguity of the pool to the river, no description could be more applicable than "the *river*-pool," which, by the substitution of the easier *l* for *r*, might thus become "*Liverpool.*" To trace Liverpool from "Lyrpul" to the Celtic "Ller-pwll," appears a needless effort of ingenuity, for Liverpool is pronounced "Lerpul" to this day in the Lancashire dialect.

—In execution of a decree for Rs. 3 only, some landed property was attached and sold, apparently behind the judgment-debtor's back, and the sale was conducted by a common peon of the Nazir's office. The moment the judgment-debtor heard of what had happened, which he learnt by another or by the same peon coming to deliver possession, he went to the Moonsiff's Court and deposited the money decreed. The circumstances were held by the Hon'ble Messrs. L. S. Jackson and Markby to be such as amply raised a case of fraud and warranted the inference that what was done, was done behind the judgment-debtor's back and that he had no time to interpose before the sale was confirmed.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 15TH MAY 1869.

CALCUTTA REVIEW, APRIL 1869.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* is one of the best that we have had for some years. The subjects discussed are so various that every reader, we think, will find some article in which he can take an interest; and the writers, generally speaking, have done full justice to their respective subjects. The liberal principles on which the periodical is conducted are well-calculated to ensure its success. In recent numbers there have been articles, which from a Christian point of view would not be considered strictly orthodox. At this circumstance the *Friend of India* was greatly shocked, denouncing in his usual illogical style all such contributors as being "bitterly hostile to Christianity." A writer in the present number replying to these uncharitable attacks from the champion of orthodoxy, has thus asserted the position of the periodical. He denies that there has been "any deviation from our ordinary rule of neutrality in religious "controversy. By this rule we under-"stand, not that every writer in our columns "should divest himself of his religious "opinions, and write what any person, "Jew or Christian, Hindu or Mahomedan, "spiritualist or materialist, might equally "have written;—such a position would be "absurd; all that is required is that writ-"ers should avoid controversy, and intro-"duce their views in such a manner as "not to attack or give cause of annoyance "to others who differ from them."

The first article, on "Hindu Female Celebrities," is a continuation of a former article on the same subject; but the persons whose lives the writer now delineates are no longer mythical, but historical. The writer very properly adverts to this change in the character of his subject. At the present day when the question of improving the status of our females is so much discussed; any accounts, provided they be strictly historical, of what our women were in former times cannot but give some clue as to what they might be again. Almost all the characters described by the writer are either Rajpoot or Mahratta; and the history of their lives speaks well for the capabilities of the softer sex, if circumstances were only more favourable for their development. He denies that the status of females at the present time is as low in other parts of India as it is in the Gangetic Valley and particularly in Bengal. His moral is that "it is to female virtues "that we must look, not only for the hap-"piness of our homes, but also for the "creation of that national character, which "has always led to national greatness."

The second article is a short but able discussion on the Growth of Rice in East Bengal. The writer is evidently master of his subject. His object is to refute Leibig's theory, according to which every "soil must be exhausted by consuming "continually corn-crops off it, unless the "mineral elements carried away by the corn "are identically replaced by manure." The author's refutation of this mineral theory of agriculture is to our minds most satisfactory. We subjoin a passage taken from the close of the article, which not only gives a summary of the author's views on rice-cultivation, but also indicates the real causes of the unimproving state of Bengal agriculture.

"We must not be understood to undervalue manure; but the highest art in farming is to grow continual corn-crops without manure, and that the Bengali ryot succeeds in doing to the confusion of the theorists. And his process is fundamentally identical with that pursued by those irrepressible farmers in England, who *will* succeed in growing corn after corn without (or with exceedingly little) manure, after Baron Liebig has demonstrated the impossibility of so doing.

"It would be quite foreign to the purposes of this article to enter on political questions: but Bengali agriculture and its improvement depend greatly on such considerations. Since the passing of Act X no sane landlord can allow either by lease or occupancy any permanence of a tenure to a tenant; and the continual, often annual change of tenancy is necessarily a great bar to all improvement, especially cold weather tilth. Another far more fatal bar to improvement is the almost universal custom among landlords of taking extra rent if the crop proves good, not because of anticipation of improved crops in future, but merely because the ryot "is able to pay" more. The landlords assert that this system is beneficial to the ryot because he gets a *corresponding* remission of rent in bad seasons; concerning which we have some doubts. The custom is, we presume, entirely illegal. It is needless to expend argument to shew that any such custom must in the highest degree tend to render the ryot careless about his crops: why should he sow that others may reap? Whilst this state of things continues, it is, as it seems to us, unreasonable to abuse the ryot, because he is not eager to try every experiment that is suggested to him.

"The conclusion, we fear not very practical, which we have reached at present, is that we have not very much to teach the Bengali ryot in the art of farming for rice."

The fifth article is on "Christian Missions in India." We had hoped for a plain historical statement, accompanied with statistics, of the progress or failure of the several Missionary schemes which are at present being worked. Instead of this we have the usual platitudes, the vague religious common place, in which the hopes and fears, the warnings and discouragements attendant upon Missionary enterprizes are generally expressed. To a reader who wishes to carry away something from what he has read, it is difficult to draw any definite results out of such materials. One result however appears to be as certain to the writer's mind as it is to our own that India cannot be converted "by the foolishness of preaching," (to use the phrase of the Apostle of the Gentiles) and that the only means, by which the Missionaries have been able to exercise an influence upon the minds of the Hindu people, is secular education. This being the

case (and the statement is perfectly true) the question now arises; how can such work be called Missionary? The writer answers by saying that properly speaking "no true influence is secular; all truth is "Divine, and all progress is the result of "a Divine working." We admit the fact here stated; but we are bound to add that such a plea in defence of "the educational system of Missions" amounts to a complete abandonment of the special objects for which Missionaries are sent out. We fail to see the necessity of an apostolic body for teaching "Divine truth," that is for imparting a purely secular education, when the Government has already provided for it by its educational establishments; and we suspect that those benevolent persons in Britain, who subscribe to foreign Missions and fancy that their money is spent in the conversion of the heathen, would not see the necessity of continuing their aid in future. It was hoped by many that Missionary Colleges would act as an antidote to "the godless education of Government Colleges." If the former inculcate precisely the same instruction as the latter, on the principle that "all truth is Divine," the above obnoxious phrase which Missionaries or their patrons were the first to invent, ought to be at once and for ever abandoned.

The writer appears to anticipate as certain and inevitable the future conversion of the Indian nation. He supposes that the diffusion of secular knowledge will remove all existing prejudices, and so prepare the minds of our people for the reception of Christianity; and that at some time or other there will be a general upheaving of the national mind, which will end in a general conversion. He argues that Missions are thus indirectly fulfilling the designs for which they are sent, by aiding in the spread of secular knowledge. He advises us not to look to individual conversions; but gaze upon the prospect of the grand result to which things are inevitably tending. "Is it every thing" he says "to convert individuals, and nothing to convert India itself?" This may be a very convenient doctrine to cover the awkward appearance of the fewness of individual conversions at the present time. But to our minds the prophecy appears extremely unlikely of fulfilment. If secular education has completely failed, during the last half century, in producing evangelical results, it is extremely unlikely that it will ever succeed: and secular instruction, which leads to nothing but secular fruit, is clearly not the proper work of a Missionary.

The sixth article is entitled the North-East Frontier. At the commencement of this paper Mr. Hunter is the prominent figure, and the figure which he makes is not one to be proud of. Mr. Hunter however is not the direct or principal subject of the article. The greater portion of it consists of an historical outline of the policy of the English Government toward the frontier tribes both in times of war and in times of peace. It gives a descriptive sketch of each tribe, their geographical position, their manners and character; and these accounts are interspersed with brief notices of the steps which the government has taken from time to time with a view to improve their condition, so far as the tribes themselves could be induced to submit to the considerate and often philanthropical treatment which was offered them. It was impossible for a writer, who was desirous of setting forth the Government policy in its true light, not to notice the gross errors and misrepresentations which have been recently made by Mr. Hunter in the political dissertations prefixed to his Comparative Dictionary. Before truth can be accepted, prejudice must be removed. In the present instance, the prejudices and false notions which might have been created by Mr. Hunter have been most effectually dissipated. His misstatements, misrepresentations, inconsistencies, the want of trustworthy evidence for some of the theories he advances, and the conclusions he has come to in defiance of all evidence have been unsparingly exposed. His plagiarisms from the writings of others have been brought into clear light. Mr. Hunter has committed the egregious blunder of supposing that the hill tribes of the frontier are in point of manners and character an exact image of those in the interior. "Having once idealized an aboriginal inhabitant in the person of a good-humoured, industrious, simple, slightly inebriated Sonthal, Mr. Hunter can think of other aboriginal races only in this form." The causes of this blunder may partly consist in the fact that Mr. Hunter has had some personal experience of the tribes in the centre, and none whatever with those on the North-East frontier. But probably another reason might be assigned with equal truth. It appears to have been Mr. Hunter's ambition to gain the credit of having originated and suggested a noble policy, which had hitherto escaped the wisdom of the British government; and to do this it was necessary for him to falsify or ignore any facts which might not suit his purpose, and so invent or assume others wherever the argument required it. Such is the effect of self-conceit upon the human mind, that Mr. Hunter appears to have really persuaded himself into the belief that he had preached a new Gospel to the British Government. It is well known that credulity and inventiveness are traits which are generally found to co-exist. Such at least is the observation of Bacon when he alludes to the saying of Tacitus, fingunt simul creduntque.

Mr. Hunter's chief position respecting the frontier tribes are set forth by the Reviewer as follows:—

"The Political Dissertation is mainly devoted to setting forth an indictment against the British Government in India, to the effect that, not understanding the hill and forest people, it has adopted toward them a policy of 'outrage and reprisal,' a policy of 'emergencies' and contemptuous devastation.' The proof of this indictment is adduced from the Annual Administration Reports of the Bengal Government. The aggressions and misdoings of the *independent* states of Bhootan, Sikkim, Munipore, and Nepal are by some curious process of reasoning made evidence of the folly of the English conquerors when dealing with tribes over whom they profess to exercise control. The hill races, we are told, 'have been accepted as mysteries,—their movements, necessities, and animosities as beyond the range of political knowledge."

We have no space for giving even a sketch of the various arguments by which Mr. Hunter's positions are refuted. The erroneousness of some of these is self-evident from the passage just quoted. And as to remainder we can only say that the true nature of a case can sometime be best learned from the statement of its opposite; and that on this principle a considerable amount of valuable instruction may be gleaned from Mr. Hunter's Political Dissertation.

The seventh article, entitled "The East India Company in Japan" possesses very considerable historical interest. It supplies a chapter hitherto wanting in the early history of that great Company, whose infancy seems to have been as full of daring enterprizes and romantic interest, as its maturity and age were distinguished by military glory and political aggrandizement. The novel information, which is here for the first time put into a continuous and intelligible form, is mainly derived from the early correspondence and Court-Minutes of the East India Company, preserved in various Record storehouses and recently catalogued and calendered by the order of Government. The Reviewer has, we think judiciously, rendered his account complete by a general survey of the history of Japan up to the present time, and has instituted some interesting comparisons between the early trade with that country in 1600, A. D. and the trade as exhibited by Parliamentary returns in the year 1867. But the interest of the story centres in the period from the year 1600, when Sir William Addames, "the Robinson Crusoe of Japan" landed in Nipon, to the year 1616 when the English were virtually debarred from all profitable trade in the country. The account of this early trade, the Reviewer justly remarks, would not improbably afford useful hints to the Japanese merchants of this age; for it should be remembered that this trade having been dormant for centuries, is scarcely more developed now than it was in 1615. The paper concludes with an earnest statement of the claims of Indian Records, and of Anglo-Oriental Records generally, to more careful attention on the part of oriental historians.

"One of the most important of the Feudatories of the Indian Empire,—a prince who is looked upon by some as a favourable type of Indian enlightenment and sagacity,—has recently declared in strong terms his admiration for the care which the English bestow upon their records, and for the political and administrative use they make of them. This praise has been and may fairly be accepted as well-merited; but the historical student will be reminded, by its terms, that records have other uses besides political and administrative ones, uses doubtless not practically so important, but still legitimate and such as no cultivated nation can afford to neglect. The literary and historical value of official and contemporaneous records, and their immense superiority considered as documents (*pour servir a l'histoire*) over narratives compiled subsequently from other sources, are receiving their full recognition in Europe; and there are not wanting indications to prove that the like scholarly view is gaining ground here in India. It appears probable that when this idea has received its full development, and has been carried out in practice, oriental modern history,—that is, the history of this vast Eastern world of ours since the appearance of the races of the West on its shores,—will have to be rewritten too; it would undoubtedly require the addition of many chapters which are at present either entirely lost, or enveloped in such obscurity as to be unintelligible."

The length to which this notice has already run will be a sufficient apology for not making separate mention of the fourth article, "our Valleys in the North-West Himalaya," or of the eighth article, "Administration of Sir John Lawrence." We shall notice the third article, "Mr. Hunter as a philologist," next week.

THE SULKEA SCHOOL AND THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to as gross an act of official tyranny as ever was perpetrated under a system of checks upon checks or wheels within wheels supposed to prevail in the Bengal Government. The Honorary Secretary to the Sulkea-Aided school, with a pertinacity common in his race, appears to have beset the late Lady Canning with an appeal for aid on behalf of a proposed Female School in that locality. The generous Lady at once responded to the call by remitting Rs. 200 to the applicant direct, who thereupon went up to the Bengal Government with the scheme of a Female school in Sulkea on the model of the Bethune Female school. The Baboo offered to raise Rs. 200 per month if Government gave a like amount for the purposes of the school. Of course the Indian Government shrank with honor from such a proposition urged as it was at a time when the empire was convulsed by mutiny. The scheme dropped through. But the donation of Lady Canning remained in the hands of the person to whom it was entrusted. The Honorary Secretary to the Sulkea school subsequently addressed that lady detailing all the circumstances of the failure and soliciting instructions as to the disposal of the money. He offered to return it to the donor unless she preferred transferring it to the Sulkea Boys' school which was sadly in want of a proper building. No reply to this letter having been received the money was held in deposit until Mr. Woodrow, the Inspector of Schools, Central Division, on information received from one of his predecessors to whom the Honorary Secretary had communicated all the facts of the case, put in a claim to the amount on behalf of Hindoo female education elsewhere. The Honorary Secretary to the Sulkea school naturally regarded the claim with jealousy, for the Education Department had not the shadow of a right to divert a private donation to a purpose not contemplated by the generous donor. Still whilst respectfully protesting against this official loot, he signified his readiness to deposit the amount in the Bank of Bengal in the joint names of himself and the Inspector of Schools or the Director of Public Instruction as may be desired to the end that the money may not be arbitrarily appropriated by the Education Department so long as there remained any prospect of a Girl's school being established in Sulkea. The money in fact had been already deposited in the Government Savings Bank at the suggestion of a predecessor of Mr. Woodrow, Mr. officiating Inspector Harrison.

These are the main features of the case out of which the Education Department has made up one for the withdrawal of the Government Grant from the Sulkea Boy's school. What the Boy's school has done to deserve such a punishment every sane man must contemplate with blank astonishment. There is a story current in Bengal that the Hindoo God Punchanun, who usually has his Head quarters on the top of a Banian tree and who afflicts unclean and shameless maidens with hysteric fits and turns the heads of misbelieving presumptuous young lads, once upon a time finding himself quite powerless to deal with an audacious little scamp who defied him and attacked his cool retreat with various projectiles and other offensive matter, appeared in a dream to the father of the mischievous imp and threatened with a very red face and a voice of thunder to twist the neck of his younger child if the parent failed to restrain the pranks of his eldest hope. The notion of the Education Department in the case we are noticing strongly partakes of this recreant sort of revenge and appears to us to be simply disgraceful. We publish elsewhere a portion of the official Correspondence on this subject and when the remainder is published in our next issue we will critically review it in the interests of justice and education.

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THE CAUSES OF THE EPIDEMIC.

ONE of the most distinguished physicians of our age is Sir Thomas Watson. His "Lectures on the Science and Practice of medicine" is reputed to be one of the best medical Text-books in the English language and his opinions have great weight with his professional brethren. His dissertation on malaria and intermittent fever is a model of lucid reasoning. His conclusions are that decomposed vegetable matter does not produce malaria *i. e.* it has no tendency to give rise to intermittent fever, that the true nature of malaria is yet unknown, that marshy places are malarious, that for the production of malaria shallow water covering a large surface and a certain degree of temperature are all that appear to be necessary, that malaria is most powerful at night and that it affects people who are asleep far more than people who are awake. He is of opinion that a thick belt of trees interposing between a marsh and an inhabited place often protects that place from the effects of malaria and he gives an instance in which the felling of such a belt of trees made a place very unhealthy. Sir Thomas does not deny that decomposed organic matter may be a powerful morbific agency of some sort; but he denies that it produces intermittent fever. He says that one of the markets of London is often full of decayed cabbages and other decomposed vegetable refuse; but it is singularly free from intermittent fever. During the French Revolutionary War, the British troops suffered much from malarious fever in the island of Walcheren, which is barren, sandy and destitute of trees and decomposed vegetable matter. If decomposed vegetable matter be essential to the production of malaria how came the British troops to suffer so much from malarious fever in an island where there was hardly any vegetable growth? The bank of the Tagus opposite Lisbon is malarious though it is barren and almost destitute of vegetable growth.

One of the most distinguished advocates of the vegetable-decomposition theory is Dr. Aitken. To get over the ugly fact that Gibralter, though a barren rock, often suffers from malarious fever, the Doctor maintains that water gets into the crevices of the rock and produces minute fungi and other microscopic vegetables and that the decay of these produces malarious fever. (Vide Aitken's Principles and Practice of medicine.) Whatever Dr. Aitken's admirers may say his reasoning is by no means a fair specimen of inductive reasoning and is far less cogent than Dr. Watson's.

The theory which ascribes the epidemic fever to imperfect drainage rests on much stronger grounds than that which makes the rank growth of jungle the chief if not the sole cause.

It can be proved that many of the epidemic-stricken villages are now worse drained than they used to be, in consequence of the silting up of the old watercourses; but there is no ground whatever for believing that there is more jungle in those villages than there was in years gone by.

That ill-drained places are more unhealthy and more subject to malarious fever than places comparatively well drained must be admitted on all hands. But how are we to account for the sudden out-break of the epidemic in several parts of Hooghly, Nuddea and 24-Pergunnahs in 1861? Take one of the epidemic-stricken villages nearest to Calcutta—Baraset for instance. We do not deny that the silting up of the Sooty and the Nowee Nuddee tended to make Baraset and the neighbouring villages unhealthy; but the Sooty and the Nowee had silted up long ago. There is no reason whatever for thinking that in 1859 or 1860 Baraset was better drained or less jungly than in 1861. How was it that in 1860 the Baraset people enjoyed fair health, whilst in 1861 they were literally decimated by the epidemic. The apparent sanitary condition of Belghoria was always and is still far worse than that of Baraset. It is ill-drained and full of bamboo-topes, low jungle and brushwood and had pools of water. How was it that it was so little affected by the epidemic? Compare Dakhinsore with Halishuhur, and Bally with Tribeni and Bansberia. In 1861-62, no observer could detect the slightest difference between the apparent sanitary conditions of these villages. How was it that Dakhinsore and Bally escaped whilst Halishuhur, Tribeni and Bansberia were almost desolated by the ravages of the epidemic? These questions have never been satisfactorily answered. No body has been able to explain why places far worse drained and far more jungly than the town of Krishnanagur have been free from the epidemic, whilst Krishnanagur suffered so much. Till these problems are satisfactorily solved it would be wrong to hazard a theory on the subject of the epidemic. The imperfect-drainage theory is plausible; but it does not explain every thing. Let jungle be cleared and efficient drainage be provided; for jungle and bad drainage tend to aggravate the ravages of the epidemic, but don't say that jungle and bad drainage have caused the epidemic.

We commend the subject to the attention of Dr. Sirkar, and hope that he will prosecute his researches in a truly Baconian spirit. In no science are there so many hasty generalisations and false inductions as in medicine; let not the Bengal epidemic add to the number of such hasty generalisations.

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IT GIVES us great pleasure to inform our readers that the three young Native gentlemen (Baboos Romesh Chunder Dutt, Behari Lall Guptu and Soorendro Nath Banerjea) who went to England last year to qualify themselves for the Civil Service Examination have all passed the test most successfully. Baboo Romesh Chunder Dutt stands third on the general list of successful candidates, and this is a circumstance which does honor not only to the Baboo but also to the nation to which he belongs. Baboo Behari Lall stands fourteenth on the list and this too is no mean honor. We hope the Baboos will on their return to this country prove themselves as serviceable to their mother land as they have been ornamental to it. The vaunt of "enterprise, moral courage and fearlessness" will furnish ground only for jest unless patriotism appears side by side with heterodoxy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONGHYR.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I am glad to inform you that Government has at last been pleased to sanction the appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Monghyr. The inhabitants of this place will no doubt join with me in offering hearty thanks to the Government for such a favor. Every one here deeply felt the want of such a person. Baboo Woomesh Chunder Roy, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Seetapoor, has been appointed to the post.

Yours trly,

A RESIDENT.

6th May 1869.

SELECTION.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Home News.)

A Parliamentary return relating to the Council of India has been prepared in pursuance of a motion made by Mr. Baines. It states that Sir J. W. Hogg is 78 years of age; he practised at

the Calcutta Bar above six years, and was Registrar of the Supreme Court for 11 years; Mr. Macnaghten is 61; he was officer of the Supreme Court for above 15 years. Mr. Mangles is 67, Mr. Prinsep 76, Sir F. Currie 70; they were in the covenanted civil service for 18½, 34, and 35 years respectively. Sir R. Vivian 67; he was in the Madras military service for 44 years. All these members of Council were directors of the East India Company. Sir H. C. Montgomery is 66, and Mr. Arbuthnot 61; they were in the covenanted civil service for 33½ and 20¼ years respectively. Sir T. Erskine Perry is 62; he was an Indian judge for 11½ years. Major-General W. E. Baker is 60; he served in the Bengal Engineers for above 29 years. Sir G. R. Clerk is 68, Sir Henry B. Frere 53, Sir R. Montgomery 59, Sir F. Halliday 62; they were in the covenanted civil service respectively for 30, 32½ (including his Governorship at Bombay), 36¾, and 34 years. Sir H. Rawlinson is 58; he was on the Bombay military establishment for above 28¼ years. The salary of each of these gentlemen as member of Council is £1200; 11 of them have also annuities, civil service pensions, or military pay. The ages of the six secretaries of departments are 56, 62, 56, 54, 59, and 51 years; they had all been in the Indian service, out or at home, before they received these appointments. So also had the director-general stores, who is 49 years of age. The accountant-general who is 45, was transferred to the Indian home service from the permanent civil service of the Crown. The auditor, who is 67, was in the Bombay Infantry for 40 years. The salaries of these gentlemen range from £1000 a year to £1720; and three of them have also military pay or pension, or civil service annuity. The civil service annuities are partly paid for by subscription of 4 per cent, on salaries during service in India.

LOCAL.

To

THE HON'BLE W. GREY,
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal
&c. &c. &c.

THE humble Memorial of Kshetra Mohan Mitra Secretary to the Sulkeah Anglo Vernacular Aided School, Howrah

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your Honor's humble Memorialist feeling aggrieved and wronged by the order of the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. W. S. Atkinson, withdrawing the Grant-in-Aid from the Sulkeah Anglo Vernacular Aided School, from the 30th November next for not transferring the donation of rupees 200 of the late Lady Canning to the proposed Female School at Sulkeah to the Hitokorie Sobha at Utterparah (vide his Memorandum No. 4299 dated Darjeeling the 9th October 1868) begs to lay this appeal for your Honor's most righteous and favorable consideration in the fervent hope that your Honor may be moved to direct the Director of Public Instruction to revoke his unrighteous order of withdrawal of the Grant-in-Aid to the School aforesaid.

That your Honor's Memorialist before proceeding to show the glaring inconsistency and impropriety of the procedure adopted both by the Inspector of Schools Central Division Mr. Woodrow and the Director of Public Instruction thinks it desirable to place before your Honor as succinctly as possible a history of the case in order to enable your Honor to decide in a fair and equitable manner.

That your humble Memorialist, as Honorary Secretary of the aforesaid Institution, is the founder thereof and it dates its origin as far back as 1855, enjoying the reputation of a Higher class School, and sending every year successful candidates for competition at the University Entrance Examination. The School is supported by subscriptions, Schooling fees and the Grant-in-Aid and no fault is found as regards the efficiency of the school or its proper and judicious management and in spite of this the Grant-in-Aid is to be revoked from the 30th proximo, on what rational grounds and sound principles your Honor may be the best judge.

That your Honor's memorialist having applied to the late Lady Canning for pecuniary aid for a proposed Female School at Sulkeah, her Ladyship was pleased to grant him the donation aforesaid unrecommended; but as the Government of India would not then sanction an aid for a Female School at Sulkeah (Vide Bengal Government letter No. 1606 of the 4th October 1858 to the address of the Director of Public Instruction,) the project was *pro tem* abandoned, your Memorialist waiting for a more convenient and favorable opportunity for the revival of the subject *de novo*.

That during the incumbency of Mr. H. L. Harrison as officiating Inspector of Schools C. D., that gentleman was pleased to direct your Honor's memorialist to deposit the sum in the Savings Bank to the credit of a future Girl's School at Sulkeah as will be observed from the officiating Inspector's letters marked A and B and in obedience to his wish the amount is still held in deposit in the said Bank to the credit of a Future Girl's School at Sulkeah. The Inspector of Schools, Mr. Woodrow on resuming his office was pleased to desire your Memorialist that the donation of the late Countess Canning may be credited at the Bank of Bengal in favor of the Director of Public Instruction and in a reply marked C from your Memorialist that the sum at the suggestion of his *locum tenens*, Mr. Harrison, had been already deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of a future Girls' School at Sulkeah, the deposit Book of the said Bank having been even personally shewn, to Mr. Woodrow and your Memorialist in order to secure his further satisfaction proposed to him (vide letter marked D) that it may be held in deposit jointly in your Memorialist's name, and in the name of the Inspector or Schools or the Director of Public Instruction as he may think proper to prevent the withdrawing of the money without the knowledge of either party, but to this no reply was given.

Again the Director of Public Instruction in his memo dated 1st October 1867 No. 4033 marked E. was pleased to direct your Memorialist either to make over the said amount to Pundit Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagore or to his office and in reply marked F. your Memorialist expressed his willingness to act in conformity with the Director's wishes provided he would guarantee the refund of the money in case a Female School were established in Sulkeah and that he would await his reply to enable him to act in compliance with his wishes and that authority, however, has not up to this moment been pleased to send even a line in answer.

That your Memorialist (vide memo No. 2598 dated 6th June 1868 to the address of the Inspector of Schools marked ½F) was directed again to transfer the said amount to the *Hitokorie Sobha* at Utterparah and in reply (vide letter No. 90 of the 10th September last marked G) informed the Inspector of Schools that as a Female school attended by Girls of respectable families has already been established at Sulkeah under the supervision of Miss Nicholson and Kaminee Devi, your Memorialist would not be departing from the intentions of the donor if he devoted the sum to the benefit of the Institution in question, and the Director of Public Instruction in his memo No. 4299 of the 9th Instant marked H adverting to your Honor's Memorialist's alleged "unsatisfactory conduct" relating to the donation directed the withdrawal of the Grant-in-Aid from his Boy School from the 30th November next.

Your humble Memorialist, having briefly adverted to the history of the case takes the liberty to observe for your Honor's impartial and upright consideration that the Sulkeah Boy School has no connection or relation with the said donation and that therefore the interests of the Boy School can not fairly be made to suffer in consequence of your Memorialist's conduct or be made a scapegoat of it, and besides as the money has not by any means been misappropriated, it cannot be just and fair, equitable or humane not to allow your Memorialist to use his discretion in the disposal of the fund entrusted to him by a private party of his own exertions without the intervention of the Education Department for the advancement of the interests of the community for whose welfare and prosperity the money was only given and it would not be for the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction to dictate to him arbitrarily in direct contravention of the wishes of the donor; your Memorialist thinks, the Inspector of Schools or the Director of Public Instruction, as Mr. Harrison has justly observed, can morally or legally exercise no control over the disposal of the fund, the only thing they can as general members of the community undertake to do is to watch that the money is not made use of for private purposes, and as the sum is evidently held in deposit under instructions from Mr. Harrison to the credit of a future girl's School at Sulkeah and a girl School has been established, your Memorialist is at a dead loss to understand why the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction should unjustly persist in interfering against the intentions of the donor the late lady Canning for the appropriation of the sum to the benefit of the Utterparah *Hitokorie Sobha* in preference to the Sulkeah Female School unless it would seem to maintain that *Zed* and superiority as dignitarians however unjustifiable and untenable it may be in principles and theory; and your Honor's Memorialist further begs to submit whether in acting in accordance with the Instructions of the educational authorities he would not be morally and legally wrong as deviating from the wishes of the donor, the donation having been expressedly for a Female School at Sulkeah and not for other places.

In winding this humble appeal to a close your Honor's Memorialist ventures to express a hope that the several grounds and reasons set forth in it will merit your approbation and thereby eventually lead your Honor to accord to him the justice solicited by directing the educational authorities to revoke all their proceedings recently held anent the aforesaid donation and the order for the withdrawal of the Grant-in-Aid to the Sulkeah Anglo Vernacular Aided School.

For such an act of kindness your Honor's Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

SULKEAH,
The 23rd October 1868.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

—The *Lucknow Times* draws the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Oude to the condition of a vast number of respectable Mahommedans in the city of Lucknow, who during the king of Oude's reign held different offices, and had other modes of subsistence, but who have had no employment or means of livelihood since, and have hitherto managed to subsist on what little they possessed, and are now reduced to such straits of poverty as to cause alarm. Respectable men, women, and children prowl about, after dusk, begging for the bare subsistence of life, and are in such a miserable condition as to accept of any food, and the smallest sums in charity; and, in fact, some have arrived at such a stage as to compel them to gather the fruit that has been trodden upon in the Bazars and devour it, and, in order to avoid recognition in such a state, these poor wretches cover their faces. Our contemporary suggests that the authorities should lose no time whatever in enquiring into this matter, and remedying this evil before it is too late. The existence of such a state of things is much to be lamented, and is not at all creditable to the authorities of Lucknow.

—The *Mofussilite* hears that the passengers by the evening train, on the 4th, from Gazeebad to Umballa had a most unpleasant time of it. The bedding of one caught fire, another woke up nearly suffocated by the smoke and it is Providential that some ladies were not burnt to death. The calls for the guard were most vociferous: fortunately he came to think something was wrong and had the train stopped, thereby giving the opportunity of extinguishing the many small fires from the sparks which might otherwise have burst into open flames.

—A Madras paper asserts that the Government of the Presidency have sanctioned the annual expenditure of 7,308 rupees or or 1,218 rupees per mensem for six months, for pulling the Punkahs of Her Majesty's British regiment at Kamtee. The *Bombay Gazette* likes to know the total expenses of a regiment that requires Rs. 1,218 a month to pay for the punkah-pulling. Surely Rs. 2,000 or 3,000 must be paid to the bheesties for *their* services. But has the Madras paper made no mistake? We fancy it has.

—We learn from the *Indian Church News* that a sermon was lately preached in St. George's Cathedral by the Rev. Octavius Dene, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, which deserves especial commendation. Taking for his text the words "Little children keep yourselves from idols," Mr. Dene pointed out in earnest and forcible language, the worship that is so lavishly offered to the three great Idols of the present age—Mammon the God of Wealth, Belial the God of Lust, and Moloch the God of Hatred and unkindly feeling.

—The *Central India Times* has learnt on indisputable authority that the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, about to become vacant on the retirement of Sir Donald Macleod at the close of the current year, was offered to Sir Richard Temple and declined by him. Our contemporary understands Sir Richard aspires to the higher dignity of Governor of a Presidency. Sir Richard on the expiration of his leave, will return and resume office as head of the Financial Department, and intends to retire after five years, should he not be so fortunate as to have no offer of the more exalted office in the interim.

—It has been decided that the heir apparent of a First Class Prince attending to represent his father at a Durbar, either public or private, shall receive a salute of two guns less than his father; that he shall have an escort and a guard of honor, each to be smaller in number than what would have been accorded to his father, provided that his father is entitled to the above marks of respect; and also that, in other points, the ceremonies observed at his reception shall be somewhat less than what would have been shown to the Chief himself. Such honors are, moreover, to be strictly limited to occasions when the Chief is unable to attend in person and obtains permission to send the heir apparent in his place.

—A private letter informs the *Pioneer* that Sir Walter Morgan left Simla lately far from well, and against medical advice, simply because he thought it his duty to be present if possible, at the opening of the High Court. Our contemporary says, "We will not be guilty of the impertinence of praise, but we must express our consciousness that it would be a misfortune for the North-West Provinces, if the learned and able Chief Justice's health should fail.

—A "Social Science Congress Society" has been formed at Jeypore, its patrons being the Maharaja Sawazee Ram Sing K. C. S. I. and the Political Agent. The Minister, Nawab Mahomed Fyz Alli Khan Bahadoor has been nominated the President with Dr. Valentine as Vice-president.

—*Indian Public Opinion* makes the following remarks in re W. Tayler:—"Mr. Daniel O'Connell was once obliged to apologize to the House of Commons. He said:—'I am charged with having called the honorable members a pack of donkeys. It is true. I am sorry for it.' This is about the value of the apology made by Mr. W. Tayler to Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter in the columns of the *Englishman*. We are not surprised at the Chief Justice viewing it as insufficient, and I hardly know whether or not to regret the severity of the punishment inflicted—a month's imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. Nothing certainly could be in worse taste than the conduct of Mr. Tayler throughout. But it is an anomaly that the Conrt should be so careful of their own dignity, while they leave unpunished and still on the rolls of the Court as a Pleader a man whom they have themselves accused of fraud, and still refuse to exculpate. We think this inconsistent, and should have preferred a serious investigation into the more serious charge rather than so sharp a retribution for a mere insult. Whether the result were to exculpate Mr. Taylor, or to justify the finding of the Court, is of little consequence: but it is of great importance that the interests of suitors should be protected as jealously as the dignity of Judges."

MONDAY, MAY 17.

—The friends and admirers of Sir J. P. Grant will be glad to read the following taken from the *Times of India*:—It is gratifying to observe the rapid improvement in Jamaica since its East Indian Governor took the affairs of the island in hand. There was a most dismal prospect when Sir J. P. Grant took office about fourteen months ago; confidence was destroyed amongst all classes, and in the little budget of the island there was a deficit of £10,000. He found a few men willing to co-operate with him in the unpopular task of cutting down expenditure, and of restraining a proud but impoverished Colonial party. Already is he successful; there is an excess of revenue over expenditure, though the outlay on fruitful objects—on roads, education, and police—seemed to have increased, especially under the former. With revived confidence in the honest administration of justice, and the due protection of every legitimate right, there has been a revival of private and public enterprise. Joint stock companies have commenced to construct a graving dock at Kingstown, and an extension of "the Jamaica railway"—beforetime "thirteen miles long—"now, perhaps, to be thirty or forty! As might have been anticipated, Sir J. P. Grant appears to have exercised great firmness in the ordinary administration of justice, and has consistently supported the stipendiary magistracy which formed the chief safeguard of the labouring population.

—The Indian Civil Service possesses 892 Covenanted members, 567 of whom are in Bengal, 179 in Madras, and 146 in Bombay. The senior member of the Bengal Service is Sir Donald McLeod, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who came out to India in December, 1828. The senior member of the Madras Service is the Hon'ble H. D. Phillips who was appointed in 1829; and of the Bombay Service the Hon. S. Mansfield, The *Madras Mail* points out that nearly all the good things in the service go to Bengalees irrespective of merit. "One great advantage which the Bengal Service has over those of the sister presidencies is that men of ability have more opportunities of coming to the front. Supposing Sir Richard Temple, (an 1847 man) had come to Madras, instead of Bengal, he would probably have been a Collector or a Secretary to Government instead of being Finance Minister, a K. C. S. I., and a possible Governor. Then again men like Mr. C. B. Saunders, C. B., (1813,) Mr. Bowring, C. S. I., and Mr. R. H. Davies (1814), the Hon. F. R. Cockerell (1850) would have had little chance of getting positions in the Madras Service equal to those they hold now. The competition men seem to be fully aware of the superior advantages of being members of the Bengal Service, and nearly every year the first men in

the examinations select that service in preference to that of Bombay and Madras.

—Advertising ingenuity has left little room for novelty, but a merchant in Newark, New York State, the *Sindian* says, challenged attention by leaving his space entirely blank, with the following note, in the print, at the bottom:—"This space was sold to———, but as their business is sufficiently brisk already they decline to use it."

—The *Delhi Gazette* has good reason to believe that Sir Donald McLeod will retain the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab for an additional year, his knowledge of frontier politics being too valuable to be dispensed with at present.

—Mr. Lepel Griffin and Mr. Baden Powell have been appointed Joint Editors of the *Gazetteer* of the Punjab and its dependencies now being compiled. The first number of the *Gazetteer* is to be published next month. The price of each number separately will be Rs. 2, including postage, payable in advance, or with photographs Rs. 3. Persons desirous of being supplied with the *Gazetteer* should apply to the Curator of the Government Book Depot, Lahore.

—According to *Allen's Indian Mail* the Nawab Nazim of Bengal before leaving Paris thought to keep out the cold by having his coats lined with fur. A Paris tailor did the needful, but with the six coats forwarded a little bill for more than £5,930—not francs, but pounds sterling. This modest demand the Nawab refused to pay, and the indomitable Frenchman followed his Highness to England. The Nawab's English friends declined to see him fleeced before their eyes. On reaching London the coats were examined by experts who pronounced the sables to be worth comparatively nothing, and the tailor was glad eventually to compound his claim, by the cession of the furs and the payment of two or three hundred pounds on account of work done, loss of time, and partial deterioration of the furs.

—Oriental magnificence and generosity are not yet extinguished. The Sultan has spent £50,000 upon the reception of his illustrious visitors, the Prince and the Princess of Wales, and so much enamoured is he with the princess that he intends to present her royal highness with his own portrait, set in brilliants, valued at £80,000.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

—The *Delhi Gazette* notices the death of Baron de Lebzeltern, the oldest of the Austrian generals. This distinguished veteran who died at the age of [illegible]0 served in the campaigns of 1811 and 1818 with great honor to himself. The Baron was a personal friend of the late Duke of Wellington.

—Mr. Gilpin's Bill for the abolition of capital punishment, which is shortly to be brought before Parliament, proposes that whosoever shall be convicted of murder shall be sentenced to penal servitude for life: and whosoever shall be convicted of high treason shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than seven years.

—The Railway Companies in India have become proverbial for mismanagement. Many a parcel, containing gold and silver coins, jewels and other precious articles, has been lost in transit. It was only the other day that *Indian Public Opinion* heard of a parcel containing [illegible] sovereigns having been charged for [illegible]. The parcel was despatched by a native gentleman from Calcutta to the address of [illegible], Bankers of Delhi. Our contemporary has been informed that this is not the first time [illegible] have been robbed through the [illegible] pability of subordinate Railway [illegible]. The Punjab Railway, too, is not [illegible]. The other day a Goods Van was set on fire and all the property in it destroyed. Captain [illegible], who was coming up by the train, lost all his baggage by that accident.

—Rumours for the truth of which the above journal cannot vouch are afloat that Ishaq Khan has been defeated by Yaqub Khan, and has fled to Bokhara, leaving Balkh to Ameer Shere Ali. It is also said that Muhammad Azim Khan and Abdul Rahman Khan have been captured at Herat.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

—On April 14, the Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company gave a banquet to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Prince Teck, Lord Lawrence, and other distinguished guests, in their noble hall, Londonbridge. The Prime Warden (Mr. George Moore), proposed "Our Indian Empire," in connection with the health of Lord Lawrence. Lord Lawrence, who was loudly cheered, said—"Mr. Prime Warden, your serene highness, my lords and gentlemen—I beg to thank you for the great honour you have done me this day in bringing my name before this most distinguished assembly. That honour is greatly enhanced in connecting my name with the prosperity of the Indian empire. (Cheers). That empire was won by the valour, intelligence, and self-denial of Englishmen, and it is to me a great honour to be placed, however humbly, in the ranks of those great men by whose great exertions the vast dominions of India have been brought under the rule of this country, not from the lust of conquest, but from the unavoidable concurrence of circumstances over which no man in India could have any control. That rule, I firmly believe, was most beneficent, and had converted the country from a condition of bloodshed, anarchy, and misery into one where order and security existed, where wealth increased, and intelligence had its rightful appreciation. (Cheers). But as education and civilisation advanced no doubt we must still further improve our system of government. I am persuaded that was the object of the great men who preceded me in India. I can only say that when I was in the position of the chief magistrate of British India it was in support of these principles that I conducted the administration. (cheers.)"

—The following is a copy of the resolution of the Council of India continuing the annuity granted by the East India Company to Lord Lawrence's eldest son or other next successor to the title. At a meeting of the Council of India, April 2, 1869, it was resolved unanimously, "That, as a special mark of the high sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council of the great services rendered to her Majesty's Indian Empire by the Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., &c, in the course of a long and distinguished career, and with a view of providing for the due maintenance of the dignity of a baron, which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon him, the annuity of £2000, granted to him by the East India Company for the term of his natural life, be continued to his eldest son or other next successor to the title."

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

—Mr. Dadabhai Nowrozji's English lecture on the East India Association and its work, delivered on Wednesday the 5th instant, was, says the *Indu Prakash*, as interesting, useful and attractive as the public had reason to expect it would turn out, from the well known abilities of the speaker. He impressed upon his audience the great truth that the East India Association was not a party Association, devoted to advocate only party interests, but that in its very origin and conception it was an Association formed to advocate the true interests and just rights of Anglo-Indians as well as Natives of India, of the Services as well as the people, in short of all the constituent elements of the Anglo-Indian Empire, and of that Empire as a member of the British Empire. He [illegible] on the misunderstanding which, he [illegible], prevailed in the English Community in [illegible] the East India Association was concerned with only Native interests, and his apprehension was but too truly realised by the fact that not more than a couple of European gentlemen attended the lecture of last Wednesday. Finally, he pointed out the necessity of raising a permanent fund out of the interest of which the expenses of the Association would at least partly be met. He declared his intention of calling a meeting on the 17th instant, of the resident members of the East India Association and other gentlemen who took an interest in the welfare of India, to consider and adopt some practical steps for the purpose.

—A suit was brought for possession with mesne profits of an 8 Annas share of three talooks under a miras alleged to have been granted to the plaintiff by one Tripoorasoonderee, wife of Ram Gopal Ghose, a co-sharer with the other defendants. The defendant's case was that Tripoorasoondery had no rights or interests in the talooks for which the suit was brought and that neither she nor her husband had any possession thereof. The first court gave the plaintiff a decree. On appeal, the Lower Appellate court held that the suit was barred by limitation. In dismissing the appeal to the High Court the Hon'ble Justices Bayley and Hobhouse observed that a copy of the pottah alleged to have been granted by Tripoorasoondery, which was a statement to the effect that her lessee was in possession, could not of itself be sufficient to make out such a case for plaintiff as he should give no further proof, till the defendant should have rebutted plaintiff's case. In the opinion of the learned Judges the Lower Court cannot be said to be in error in law in not considering, in its judgment, documents which are not in the record when that judgment is passed. (Case No. 2827 of 1868 decided on 3rd April 1869.)

—The above named Hon'ble Judges have also held that a Lower Appellate Court cannot be said to be wrong in ordering that a minor should be excluded from the category of Defendants, as the minor not being represented by a guardian would not be bound by any decree of court, the law not recognizing any act of a minor who has no guardian before the Court. (No. 2886 of 1868, decided on 3rd April 1869.)

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

—In a suit to recover possession of land where plaintiff did not come to Court on the ground simply of previous possession, but upon a distinct and a definite title, and entirely failed to prove his case, the High Court have held that he has no title to a decree even if there is evidence that he was long in possession in one capacity or another.

—The London correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the League and the observance societies had interviews with the Home secretary on the same day, on the point of agitation, the opening of the museums and picture galleries on sundays. Nothing new was said, but Mr. Bruce has given offence to the sabbatarians not only by avowing his own opinion to be in favour of the opening, but by saying, "We must study the national feeling and even the national prejudice."

—The *Madras Standard* says that the liquidation of the liabilities of His Highness the Prince of Arcot appears to be a matter of considerable difficulty. The secured debts of His Highness amount to nearly fifty lakhs, while the unsecured debts are much larger. Government have proposed granting the Prince fifteen lakhs of rupees towards the settlement of his pecuniary difficulties, in order that he might prevail upon his creditors to take a certain dividend in full payment of the claims. Should, however, the creditors be disinclined to come to a settlement before the 30th June next, the Government will withhold the grant.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

—His Excellency Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, has created three scholarships worth Rs. 70 a month in connection with the Madras University, to enable Bachelors of Arts to prosecute their studies for the degree of Master of Arts.

—Dr. Palmer of the Presidency General Hospital will officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College during the absence on leave of Dr. F. N. Macnamara.

—The *Reflector* has changed hands, the gentleman who had conducted it for the last five months having left Allahabad. The new Editor says:— "We shall indulge in no tall-talk of what we *intend* to do, but shall be content to be judged by what we *really* do towards discharging the public duty imposed upon us. Newspaper professions and promises have so often been made and only honored in their breach, that our doings and actions had better be left to speak for themselves. We will not advertize Pepper's Ghost and raise no high expectations. Having deliberately adopted for our motto '*acta non verba*,' we shall be glad to rise or fall in the estimation of our friends and readers by the practical proof we may hereafter display of our sincerity." We sincerely join with our contemporary in the hope that it will be many long years before the *Reflector* "will find cause to announce another change in its ministry."

—We learn from the above paper that a subscription has been set on foot, headed by Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Pleader of the High Court of Allahabad, to give a local habitation to a local college, and what is of still more importance, it is whispered in circles not likely to be ill-informed, that a representation has already been made to the Government of India for the introduction of a subordinate machinery here for the examination of, and the conferring of University honors on successful candidates in the N. W. Provinces without the very inconvenient necessity of a travel away from "home." A Prospectus is also going round for the establishment of a Bengalee school or *pathshallah* for imparting instruction in the Bengalee language.

—The *Indian Daily News* states that the Magistrate of Dacca has committed four Armenians of that city to the sessions. It appears that many years ago, a wealthy Armenian, by name Gregory, died at Dacca, and his will purported to leave the bulk of his property to a boy he was bringing up (supposed to have been his natural son), and named Avetick Gregory. Several Armenian gentlemen came in for large benefactions, and a small sum was left to maintain a school. Baboo Boykunt Nath Sen, of the Educational Department, lately, when every thing connected with the will was almost forgotten, placed evidence before the Magistrate that the said will was a forged document, and the Magistrate engaged the sharp Baboo himself to capture certain papers in the possession of Avetic Gregory, which was duly accomplished. These papers have proved to the Magistrate's satisfaction, that the will is a forged document, and he has consequently committed Mr. J. Stephens, Mr. Joachim Pogose, Mr. N. P. Pogose, and Mr. Catchick Thomas, to take their trial before the Sessions. The Magistrate thinks that the first and last were the principals, and the other two seconds in the business. It also appears that out of a lakh of rupees, which was at once borrowed of Mr. Abdool Gunny, on the demise of the elder Gregory, large sums were appropriated by the two Pogoses and Mr. Stephens. It is believed that the papers captured detail every step of the forgery and swindle, and it is remarkable how, for so many years, four parties, at the head of Armenian Society at Dacca, could have escaped detection. Mr. Joachim Pogose was one of the three Honorary Magistrates of the city of Dacca; but his name has been removed from the list.

—*Indian Public Opinion* hears on excellent authority that Mr. J. H. Bax Ironside C. B., Officiating Judge of Agra, has been selected to fill the appointment of Third Judge of the Lahore Chief Court.

—A London Telegram states that Mr. John Motley, in replying to an address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, said it was the most earnest hope and wish of the President and people of the United States to cultivate faithful and friendly relations between England and America. The advancement of civilization, he said, was dependent on the maintenance of peace between all nations, but especially between England and America. His most strenuous efforts would be devoted to the maintenance of kindly relations between the two countries, founded on reason, justice and honour, principles alike necessary for conducting the affairs of nations and of individuals.

—A meeting has been held in London to take into consideration a communication to the residents of Lahore and its vicinity, on the part of Sir Donald Macleod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and a committee has been formed, consisting of General Sir Sydney Cotton, Lord Lawrence, Sir Nevile Chamberlain, Sir Hope Grant, Sir George Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir George Pollock, and others, with Colonel J. R. Becher, C. B., as Honorary Secretary, to co-operate with the Punjab committee in raising funds for a testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Herbert Edwardes. As part of the scheme, a marble bust, executed by Mr. Foley, who was well acquainted with the illustrious officer, is to be presented to Lady Edwardes.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

—The *Mofussilite* remarks that one contemporary suggested the other day, in most plaintive terms, that Her most Gracious Majesty should visit India during the ensuing cold months; another states that it is by no means improbable that the Duke of Argyll, and a number of other home celebrities will be present at the Durbar to be held in Agra in November next, in honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It would be all the better if these great personages could be got to come, but our contemporary much doubts it, though he sees no reason to negative, on the contrary, every reason to second the proposition that the Secretary of State for India should pay India a visit, and that the same should be done once, at least, during the term of office, by every successive Secretary. Personal experience would give him a practical idea of what India is, and how her affairs are managed on the spot—this latter, however, only if he took the trouble to enquire minutely into them. Dr. Norman McLeod is said to have accumulated sufficient materials for a three-volume work on India during his late brief tour of a few weeks; how much more might not the absolute ruler of India accomplish with the assistance of so many Governors, Commissioners, and Secretaries as he would find himself surrounded by here, during a tour of, say, three months, extending over the three presidencies?

—The 2nd of January next has been fixed as the date for the durbar to be held at Agra in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

—The Government of India has complied with an application made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the exemption from additional registration fee of any deed registered before the District Registrar in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transactions to which such deed relates. The other Local Governments and Administrations have been authorised to make a similar emendation in the table of fees, if thought necessary.

—The *Delhi Gazette* says that a most useful invention has recently been inaugurated in France. It is an adaptation of the system of telegraphy to the requirements of the commercial world, by which money can be transmitted by telegraph. The remitter pays the sum he wants transmitted to the office of transmission and the payee receives a similar sum at the office to which the message is sent. It is marvellous so simple a system was never thought of before. And we hope the Government of this country will at once follow the example and introduce the system into India.

—The Cabool correspondent of our contemporary writes as follows under date the 11th ultimo:—The Governor received the following letter from Dewan Nanuck, who is in Bokhara:—The Russian vakeel having demanded from the King of Bokhara payment of the stipulated amount for the purpose of building a cantonment, roads and boats, the King has paid forty thousand he has ordered to be realized from the citizens.

Sir Mohamed Ishauk Khan, son of Amir Azim Khan, is very honourably treated by the King and the Russian vakeel. They are making arrangements to send him to the Russian General at Sumerkund, in order to have his affairs properly adjusted.

The King of Bokhara has been desired by the Russian vakeel to go to Kirkee to have the treaty with the Toorkistan chiefs ratified.

Twenty-five spies, (twenty Bokharians and five Russians,) with sealed letters from both powers

have left for Bokhara, Shiburghan, Undkhoe, Ukhcha, and other places.

— The *Leinster Express* is informed, on what it states to be good authority, that Her Majesty the Queen will spend two months in Ireland next autumn.

— We learn from a London paper that in answer to Mr. Sinclair Aytoun, the Home Secretary said that the measures adopted by the Mayor of Tynemouth to throw obstacles in the way of the lecturing of the notorious Murphy were taken, not only with his assent, but under his direction. An old act of Parliament passed in the year 1799, and amended in the reign of her present Majesty, renders liable to a penalty of 20*l.* any person who attends a lecture delivered in an unlicensed room; and at the instance of Mr. Bruce, the Mayor of Tynemouth issued a notice warning the inhabitants of that borough of the risks which they would incur if they attended the lectures which Murphy proposed to deliver in North Shields.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

— The following reference to the family to which Venayekrao Appasaheb, the newly appointed member of the Bombay Legislative Council, belongs, is taken by the *Bombay Gazette* from Grant Duff's "History of the Mahrattas":—Of the third class of Jagheerdars, the Putwurdhuns were the most conspicuous. Gunputrao Putwurdhun of Tasgaom one of the surviving sons of Pureshram Bhow, never joined the Peishwa, and took an early opportunity, before the Sattara proclamation, of assuring Mr. Elphinstone of his determination not to do so;—his lands were confirmed to him. The other members of this powerful family left Bajee Rao about the end of February; a like favourable consideration was shown them. Appa Dessaye Nepaunkur did not join the Peishwa till late, he never acted with vigour against the British troops, and, on one occasion, behaved remarkably well to some prisoners. He, as well as the Putwurdhuns and Rastia, maintained a communication with Mr. Elphinstone throughout the war; but as he did not quit the Peishwa's standard until a late period, he lost a part of his Jagheer by the restoration of Chuckooree and Manowlee to Kolapoor; and he likewise lost considerably by revenues within the territories of Nizam, but for these last he was at a subsequent period partly compensated, and the rest of his Jagheer was restored."

— The *European Mail* states that the new Bankruptcy Bill and the Bill for Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt will pass; though it is probable the latter will be modified, so as to extend its provisions to county Court debtors. These, for the most part, are poor people; and as the Bill now stands, would still be liable to imprisonment, while larger debtors escaped. This looks awkward and already the cry has been raised of "One law for the rich and another for the poor." It is likely that before the Bill passes, a change will be made in this respect, so as to put all mere debtors upon the same footing.

— The Second reading of the Bill to legalise Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister was carried in the House of Commons on April 21, by a majority of 99.

— The question of Life Peerages has been revived by Earl Russell, who has brought in a Bill to allow life peers to sit and vote in the House of Lords. Lord Russell proposes that the Crown shall have the power to create twenty-eight life peers, at the rate of [illegible] shall surrender the right of creating [illegible] the prerogative to confer hereditary [illegible] being interfered with. His lordship [illegible] classes from which these life peers may be selected:—1. Scotch or Irish peers; 2. Persons who have sat for upwards of ten years in the House of Commons: 3. Officers of the army and navy distinguished for their public services: 4. Persons appointed to preside in any of the superior courts of law or equity in England, Scotland, and Ireland, persons who have for a period of two years held the office of Puisne Judge in any of those courts and have retired from office, or persons who have held the office of Attorney-General in England or Ireland, of Queen's Advocate or Lord Advocate in Scotland, and have ceased to hold it: 5. Men distinguished for their attainments in science, literature, or art: 6. Persons who have been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, and who, whether they have served in India or the colonies or at home, have distinguished themselves by their talents and services. The subject is an important one and requires to be dealt with circumspectly. The Bill was well received, but possibly may be withdrawn for the present; and be afterwards brought forward under the charge of the Government, when it will be likely to pass, with some modifications. Lord Derby is understood to be still hostile to the principle of the Bill, as he was in 1856, when the House of Lords refused to admit Lord Wensleydale to sit and vote in the House as a life peer.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* reports thhat Basdeo, the Post office clerk, who purloined some currency notes and a Bank of Bengal order from two registered covers posted at Jubbulpore, has been sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and 200 rupees fine, in default of payment to one year more.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

— In Spain there is again talk of a Directory, and it is even said that Prim has thrown in his lot with the republicans. Another loan has been "contracted for"—10,000,000*l.* at 29½! This will give less than 3,000,000*l.*—if they get it—and will not keep the wolf long from the door.

— According to the *European Mail* nothing can be better in taste, form, substance, and spirit than the reception given by the Sultan to the Prince and Princess of Wales in Constantinople, where they arrived on April 1. They were lodged in His Majesty's Palace of Salih Bazaar, which is built on the edge of Bosphorus, above Tophaneh and below the Sultan's present residence of the Dolmabakshi. There were guards of honour, carriages, saddle horses, caiques, and an immense staff of servants for ever on duty. The Sultan's own band of eighty-four admirable musicians, all Turks—drilled, however, by an Italian master—played every evening at dinner; the bandmaster is a Pasha, and there are twenty officers in the band of different ranks, from lieutenant-colonel down to lieutenant. The table was covered with gold and silver plate. Every morning there came a present from the Sultan of the most exquisite flowers, and trays laden with the finest fruit. The valetaille, in green and gold liveries, with white cuffs and collars, thronged the passages and corridors, and black-coated chibouquejees were ready at a clap of the hands to bring in pipes, with amber mouth-pieces of fabulous value, crested with hundreds of diamonds and rubies, and coffee in tiny cups, which fit into stands blazing with similar jewels. The cuisine could not be [illegible], and the wines were of [illegible]. But the great event of this Royal visit was the State dinner of the Sultan at Dolmabakshi Palace. This was the first dinner ever given by the Sultan at Court. It was also remarkable as being the first occasion on which any Minister, except the Grand Vizier, has ever sat down in His Majesty's presence. H. R. H. the prince attended a cricket match at Constantinople on April 8. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess visited the Grand [illegible] the 9th. The Prince and Princess left on April 14 for the Crimea, returning to Constantinople on the following Friday. They then proceeded immediately to Greece, and arrived at Athens on April 20, where they were received with great ceremony.

—The *Lucknow Times* hears that the Quarter Master of H. H's. 62nd Regiment has got himself into serious trouble in consequence of illegally confining a baker belonging to the Regiment bazaar. He has been called upon by Major MacGregor, the Cantonment Magistrate, for an explanation of his conduct in the matter.

—The *Delhi Gazette* hears that a notorious rebel outlaw by name Buljung Sing, on whose head there is a large reward, and who has been lying concealed somewhere till lately, has suddenly turned up in the village to which he belonged in the Jaloun district, and has murdered one or two people he had a grudge against, and has with some followers committed a couple of dacoities. The man, it appears, has, owing to the present distress, been driven to desperation and has made up his mind to rob and plunder for a livelihood, and to sell his life as dearly as possible. The District Superintendent of the Jaloun Police with a party of sowars are in search of him.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

— Three or four years ago it was remarked that each of the Peers who had died during the preceding nine months had reached upwards of seventy years. A striking contrast this to a fact recorded by Mr. W. Longman, who tells us, in his recently-published "History of Edward III.," that "in the Middle Ages the deaths of a great proportion of the English nobility, even when occasioned by natural causes, occurred when they were under forty years of age." To such an extent was this the case, that "their eldest sons, though commonly the offspring of very early Marriages, very frequently became wards of the Crown by reason of their minority, to the serious damage of their own estates, and to the great advantage of the Sovereign."

— The *Journal Officiel* published, on April 1, the criminal statistics for 1867, which show an increase of crime in France. The average number of persons tried is twelve in 100,000 inhabitants. The figures vary much in the different departments. In Corsica, there were twenty-four accused in 100,000: in the Bouches du Rhone, thirty; in the Seine, thirty-five; in the Cher, only three. It is a curious fact that the number of well-educated and totally uneducated accused showed a decrease, whilst amongst those who could read and write a little there was an augmentation of 2½ per cent, and amongst those who could read and write well an augmentation of over 5½ per cent., which shows the danger of a little learning. The number of political offenders rose from 92 in 1866 to 162 in 1867. The number of cases in which juries found extenuating circumstances amounted to 70 per cent. There were twenty-five persons sentenced to death.

—There was a stormy scene in the French Chamber. In a discussion on the budget of the Minister of Agriculture, M. Thiers declared that the commercial liberty of the Government, like its political liberty, was "a mere farce." At this there was tremendous uproar, and the President threatened to call the veteran orator to order. M. Thiers replied that he submitted to the authority of the President, but appealed to another and still higher authority, that of public opinion.

—A Memorial from the Editors and Proprietors of Vernacular Newspapers in the North-Western Provinces has been received by the Government of India, praying for the reduction of postage on Newspapers of light weight. The Government of India have not sanctioned this request. The Government is not prepared to give to Native Newspapers advantages which would not be fully shared by the English press, and financial considerations render it inexpedient at the present moment to make any further changes in the rates of postage.

—The Government of India has sanctioned the following revision of salaries in the Madras Presidency. In lieu of thirteen Principal Sudder Ameens at Rs. 500 a month, the Government has sanctioned.

3 at Rs. 800
4 „ „ 600
6 „ „ 500

and instead of six Judges of Small Cause Courts at Rs. 1,400 per mensem each,

1 at Rs. 1,200
1 „ „ 1,000
4 „ „ 800

The rates of salary of Deputy Collectors in Madras have also been thus revised :—

Present.	Sanctioned.
6 at Rs. 600	3 at Rs. 800
12 „ „ 500	6 „ „ 600
12 „ „ 350	9 „ „ 500
20 „ „ 250	12 „ „ 350
	20 „ „ 250

The proposal of the Madras Government to reduce the following salaries has also been approved, *viz.* :—

First Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500 ; Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, from Rs. 2 000 to Rs. 1,000.

—The Government of India has sanctioned the purchase of 2,000 copies of the Abhungs, or Poems of Tukaram. The work is rather of a religious than an educational character, and it is not usual for the Government to assist in the publication of such works. As a special case, however, in consideration of the value attached to the work as a Marathi Classic, the Government has subscribed to the above-mentioned number of copies, which is half of the present edition, and has directed that the copies be distributed among learned Institutions in India and Europe, and given away as prizes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

— We learn from the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* that Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, held a Durbar on the 3rd Instant which was attended by all the officials as well the respectable men of the City.

After every one was seated, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Ward, presented all those who had been conspicuous in subscribing for the relief of the poor to Mr. Morris, and he addressed suitable words of commendation to each. He informed them that Government had established relief works, and that grain was also to be distributed to such as were unable to work ; and said that he was glad to find that the community assisted the Government in subscribing funds to aid in helping the destitute, and he hoped this would continue as long as it was necessary. *Pan and Utter* was then distributed, and Mr. Morris conversed with the officers present ; and, among other matters, discussed the question of establishing a vernacular library in the town Hall for the use of the city people.

— A charitable Dispensary has been established at Lucknow by His Highness the Maharajah of Bulrampore. The foundation stone of the institution, the *Aligurh Institute Gazette* states, was laid on the morning of the 27th ultimo by the Chief Commissioner of Oude. The site chosen for the Hospital is a very excellent one, being on an open plain conveniently situated midway between the City and Civil Lines and under the eye of the Civil Authorities. This Institution will confer real boon on the poor for whom it is intended.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE 1869.

KING THEODORE'S PRESENT.

WE generally abstain from the discussion of European politics ; but such discussion is sometimes necessary.

Mr. Rassam charges Lord Napier of Magdala with renewing hostilities against King Theodore after accepting the King's offer of 1000 cows and 500 sheep for the use of the British troops. . That charge has never been satisfactorily rebutted, though Lord Napier constructively impugns Mr. Rassam's statement and the *Times* newspaper wishes to place the whole affair in a ridiculous light by contemptuous allusions to the horned cattle of Abyssinia ; but truth is truth, and no amount of laughter at the expense of the Abyssinian cows and at Mr. Rassam's "impertinence" can sneer it down.

History will record that, barbarian as he was, the gallant old king of Abyssinia was a hero of a far nobler stamp than the Napiers and Mansfields of our days. History will record that in the Abyssinian campaign, as in the Opium war with China, and on the occasion of bombarding Kagosima in 1863, England was guided by a Code of international policy which she would never dare to follow in her dealings with America or any of the European powers. We do not blame England ; for in spite of the vaunted civilisation of the nineteenth century might is still right all over the world, and we must wait for the advent of Mr. Cumming's millennium to see a different state of things.

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SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC MEN IN INDIA.

LET not the heading of this article remind our readers of fools rushing in where angels fear to tread. We are not going to discuss with Archdeacon Pratt how far an embankment of the river Hooghly below Calcutta is likely to increase the height of the storm-wave on the occurrence of another Cyclone. One of the greatest mathemeticians that ever lived, the illustrious Clairaut, after making a series of intricate calculations for the investigation of tidal phenomena gave them up in despair with the exclamation "Integrate them who can." If Archdeacon Pratt or Professor Airy have erred in this most difficult branch of hydraulics it will be for the scientific men of Europe to point out their errors. Our business at present is with smaller fry.

In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd Instant Mr. Blanford favours us with an account of the cause of the Cyclone of November 1, 1867. "It is also known" says Mr. Blanford, "from the data collected by Mr. Piddington that a large number of Cyclones originate in the neighbourhood of the Andaman and Nicobar islands, and the further knowledge that has been gained during the last few years tends to show that those of October and November are mainly produced by a damp, squally, westerly wind, which in those months prevails in the neighbourhood of the Equator and to the South of Ceylon."

Further on, he observes, "It has been ascertained that the cause of that storm (the Cyclone of November 1867) was the existence of a barometric depression to the west of the Nicobars at least as early as the 23rd October."

Will Mr. Blanford be good enough to explain what his idea of causation is? How can a damp, squally wind produce a Cyclone? How can a small wind produce a big wind? How in the name of common sense can a fall in the barometer cause a Cyclone? A Cyclone may be preceded by a damp, squally wind or by a barometric depression ; but to say that one is the cause of the other is as absurd as to say with the Kentish rustic the Tenterden steeple is the cause of the Goodwin Sands. In the Cape of Good Hope storms are almost invariably preceded by the appearance of a small cloud which the sailors call Ox's eye. In Bengal the Northwesters which cool the evenings of April and May are almost invariably preceded by the appearance of black clouds in the northwest which our follow-citizens absurdly call *Konenuggoria megh.* No meteorologist ever dreams of saying that it is the clouds which cause the storms.

Damp, westerly squalls blow near the Equator every year during the months of October and November. Why, if Mr. Blanford's theory be true, have we no Cyclones every year?

No fact in meteorolgy is better ascertained than that barometric depressions, though often, are not invariably followed by storms. Even if these phenomena stood in the order of invariable sequence, it would be as wrong to say that a barometric depression causes a storm as it would be to say that night is the cause of day. All that can with safety be said on the subject is that a fall in the barometer proves rarefaction of the air, and that rarefaction of air may be, though it is not sure to be, followed by a storm. Meteorology is not yet a science. It will take some centuries of observations to systematise the isolated facts which the human race has learned and is learning on the subject. Mr. Blanford seems to be fully aware of this ; for says he, "It is not speculating from a few isolated observations that any general laws can be ascertained. Nothing is more liable to mislead than partial experience ;" yet he hazards a conjecture as to the cause of the Cyclone of 1867 and gives out the result of this conjecture as an established fact.

We have had plenty of hasty generalisations and false inductions in the case of the Bengal epidemic. To increase the number of such hasty generalisations in other departments of knowledge can tend only to bring the scientific men of India into contempt.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

WE understand that there are to be some changes in the prospects and salaries of officers employed in the Registration Department. Sub-Registrars when they were first appointed were members of the Subordinate Executive Service and stood in respect of prospects and position on a footing of perfect equality with Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. But the union of functions was not found convenient and on the representation of the Registrar General the two offices were disunited and the Registration Department constituted into a distinct Department by itself. Sub-Registrars were henceforth *mere* Sub-Registrars and nothing else; and the maximum of their pay was fixed at Rs. 400.

A still further reduction in the prospects is contemplated and there are now we understand to be *three grades* of Sub-Registrars. Those that are in office will continue to draw Rs. 200 a month and be in the 2nd grade. The 1st grade is to be worth 250 and some additional hands are to be appointed on 150 who are to be considered as in the 3rd grade.

We do not think this will be a very good arrangement. The Department has already suffered greatly in strength and efficiency. Two of the best men that ever entered the service have resigned; some who were of moderate abilities have been transferred to the Executive Service and only the dregs now remain because perhaps they cannot find bread elsewhere. We know an instance in which a Deputy Magistrate who had turned out inefficient and had failed even to pass the usual examinations after repeated attempts was transferred or rather degraded to the Registration Service. What does this indicate? That the Registration Department is meant to be the receptacle of all the refuse and sweepings of the Executive. But seriously speaking is this likely? We cannot believe that Mr. Beverley, jealous as he is of his own influence and the interests of the Department which he heads, will permit such a state of things to continue long. We hope he will see that he will be making matters worse and degrading his own position if he accepts the arrangements now about to be introduced. If he is unable to get rid of those in whose appointments he has had no hand, let him endeavour to make up by inviting a better class of men; and for this he should either offer them higher salaries in their own Department or be able to hold out to them prospects of promotion to the Judicial or Subordinate Executive Service. Good deserving men will not then hesitate to come forward and accept service in the Registration Department. The office of Sub-Registrars is very responsible, but their work, if properly done and if there are qualified men to do it, is very simple and light; ordinarily in most places they have not we are informed more than an hour or two's fair work during the day. The rest of their time they might be made to employ usefully in some other way or in preparing for the Judicial or Executive Service. This need not be the case with all. Only such of them as are promising and distinguish themselves by their success, energy and diligence in the Registration Department ought to have this privilege. Mr. Beverley complained that his Sub-Registrars did not do their duties well and were generally more mindful of their Judicial than Registration works. But this they could not avoid because upon their success and good name in the Judicial Department depended their rise and promotion in the service and officers under whose immediate control they were looked more to the quality of their Judicial than Registration works. No ground will exist for such a complaint now—in as much as under the arrangements we propose Sub-Registrars will find it to be their interest to do their registration works well and satisfy the Registrar General before they can hope to have a lift elsewhere. The Registration will still continue to be a distinct Department by itself and what is no small matter good men will be always had for the work.

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ANOTHER CYCLONE.

WHILE the Meteorological Reporter to Government is making fruitless attempts to ascertain the cause of the Cyclone of November 1867 two more Cyclones have raged in Bengal in less than one month. The first, as our readers are aware, visited Jessore, Dacca, and Furreedpore on the 16th Ultimo and caused great distress among the inhabitants of those districts. The second passed over Calcutta and the adjacent places on Wednesday last. The sufferings of the people especially of those who reside in huts were very great during the whole of that day. Several *pucca* houses have fallen in the native quarter of the town. The following taken from the *Englishman* will give our readers some idea of the damage done to life and property:—"The Cyclone of Wednesday was more severe than that of 16th May, and has done more damage. Calcutta, being on the Western side of the centre, escaped the heaviest part of the storm. After four o'clock on Wednesday evening it settled down into a strong South Westerly gale, which continued raging till daylight yesterday morning. As the evening on Wednesday closed in there was a slight shock of earthquake. The following are the readings of an Elliott's Aneroid Barometer:—

June 9.—6 a. m., 29·11. 7 a. m., 29·08. 8 a. m. 29·02. 9 a. m., 28·95. 9·30 a. m., 28·90. 10 a. m. 28·85. 10-30 a. m., 28·82. 11 a. m., 28·80. and then 28·78, lowest. 11-30 a. m., 28·80. 12 a. m., 28 84. 12-30 [illegible]. 13,28·90. 13-30, 28·94. 14, 28·97. 14-30, 29·00. 15,29·62. 16, 29·05. 17, 29·08. 18, 29·15. 19, 29·20. 19-30, 29·24. 20 29·25. 20-30, 29·28. 21, 29·30. 21-30, 29·32 22, 29·34.

10th.—5-30 a. m., 29 40. 6-45 a. m., 29·45. 10, a. m., 29·49.

The monsoon has verily come in like a lion. It is rare, however, that two such severe storms should follow each other so nearly in the same track at such a short interval. In our correspondence column will be found several letters on the subject, and as the dawks come in from the Mofussil we fear that we shall hear of great damage to property in the Jessore district. It is also likely, as the tide rose to an unusual height on Wednesday, that a second storm wave has visited the Soonderbuns. We think steamers might be sent out by Government to search the head of the Bay, and the sea face of the Soonderbuns, and that at the same time some inland vessels might visit the principal settlements ready to supply aid, should it be required. The rule of never giving help until an urgent request has been preferred is at once cruel and impolitic.

The damage done to house and land property in Calcutta, was mostly confined to such minor injuries as broken venetians, verandahs and doors. The most serious accident reported is the falling in of the roof of one of the sheds at the back of the Pauper Hospital at Sealdah, now used temporarily as a Lock Hospital. These buildings were erected a few months since by the Public Works Department, and were intended to be used as a small-pox Hospital in the event of an epidemic. In the meantime they were made over temporarily as a Lock Hospital. There were 106 women in the Hospital at the time. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning the roof of one of the sheds fell in upon the unfortunates below. Two women were killed on the spot, three others very seriously wounded, and six slightly hurt. This occurred during the height of the storm, and the wounded were with considerable difficulty taken into the building lately used as the Calcutta terminus of the Mutlah Railway. This building was very leaky, but every endeavour was made to make the unfortunate women as comfortable as possible. Captain Birch, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. J. B. Roberts were on the spot as soon as possible. The other sheds were also partially unroofed. The Pauper Hospital—the old Sealdah market escaped uninjured. In the Southern part of the town, the Doveton College sustained some little injury. A large tree in the compound fell down, cutting the telegraph wire in Park Street and breaking down a portion of the wall. The venetians and verandahs of the school suffered severely. Two horses were killed by the fall of a stable in Hospital Lane. The only damage reported to huts in the Southern part of the town, is in the Toltollah Section, where four houses were blown down. In the Northern Division, the damage to huts is somewhat greater; not more than from 30 to 40 huts are reported to have fallen. The suburbs suffered but very lightly, the only damage reported was the collapse of a number of huts from the weight of the rain. One old woman was killed in the Baniapooker Section, by a hut falling upon her.

There was no interruption to the traffic along the Eastern Bengal Railway; the

trains ran as usual, but of course could not keep proper time. No damage was done to any of the Railway buildings, but at Kooshtea a number of huts and *cutcha* sheds were blown down. A report was received yesterday from the line Superintendent of the Port Canning Railway, stating that some damage had been done to the buildings at Canning, and that some of the telegraph wires had been broken, temporarily interrupting the communication. Nothing was said of any other damage at Port Canning.

No approximate estimate can be given as to the loss on the river, but it is supposed that at least a hundred cargo boats, large and small, have been sunk. A considerable quantity of cargo, and valuable property, has been, and still continues, to be, washed ashore, when it is taken charge of by the police until the proper owners come forward. No loss of life has been reported, nor have any bodies been washed ashore. The damage to the shipping is trifling. A few ships parted from their moorings, and fouled other vessels, but no damage of any consequence was done. The passenger boats sufferred little as the Manjees had ample time to haul their boats high up on the bank as the violence of the gale increased. One dinghy was wrecked at Colvin's Ghaut, one at Coillah Ghaut, and six at Jackson's Ghaut, but the whole of the latter were stove in by a cargo boat being driven on to them.

The following is a correct report of the accidents amongst the shipping which, considering the nature of the storm, may be considered as very trifling.

The principal accidents to the shipping in the Moorings are as follows:—*Malmoode* lying in No. 10, moorings, parted her two stern chocks and both of the stern chains went overboard. The vessel was secured in her berth. *Combermere* 1,145 tons, parted her outer stern chain's big link, but held on by the inshore one. *Countess of Elgin* 713 tons, broke her stern chocks, and lost both stern chains overboard, was secured in her berth. *Comorin* 803 tons, parted her outer stern chain, but did not move. *Knight of Snowdon* 656 tons, parted her outer bower chain, and the ground ring of the next mooring parted which caused *St. Bernard* to fall in along side of the *Calcutta* in No. 1, Baukshall moorings.

Louise Collet, 371 tons, parted all her own chains, and made fast alongside *St. Bernard*.

Carricks 916 tons, parted her outer lower chain in No. 2 Calcutta Moorings, remained in her berth.

Jorawar 1,776 tons, lying in No. 1, Calcutta moorings dragged the outer ebb double moorings (anchor moorings) and held on.

The Steamer *Clan Alpine* 1,500 tons, lying in the Engine House moorings, dragged her outer ebb mooring, an anchor of 70 cwts., and came alongside the bank until she was secured with a hawser to the buoy of No. 1, mooring.

Slieve Donard 1,498 tons, in No. 9, *Esplanade* moorings, and Steamer *Aratoon Apcar* in No. 10, ran out hawsers to the buoy in consequence of a four inch shackle carrying away in the mooring—*Caste* 439 tons, parted her outer chains in Prinseps Ghaut moorings. The P and O Steamer *Mongolia* parted one of the Government mooring rigs at Garden Reach and was secured without damage.

The P and O Steamer *Simla* dragged so as to come alongside the jetty. She is now clear."

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THE *Pioneer* notices an interesting case which was recently before the Sessions Court of Benares. Prince Birindur Bikram fourth prince of Nepal and brother to the reigning king was charged with having fabricated false evidence at that city and committed by the Magistrate to the Sessions. A question was raised by the Barristers for the defence as to whether the Court was competent to try the accused. Section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code required the sanction of the Government. A reference was upon this made to the Governor-General's Agent pending whose orders the case has been allowed to stand over. Meantime where is the Prince? Not in the Hajut we hope?

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THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Medical Gazette* has a well-written article on Education in Natural and Physical Science. The editor thus deplores the ignorance of young native students in that important branch of study—"The result is, as far as the Medical Colleges in India are concerned, that instead of these institutions being flooded with students possessed of an overflowing abundance of a practical knowledge of *common things* as in Europe and America, they are swamped by a supply of talented book-worms endowed by nature and art with long memories but with the other faculties of the mind and hands in a most rudimentary and incipient state of existence and development."

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THE NEW CLASSIC building for the University of London is stated to be steadily advancing towards completion. Among the statuary decorations of the outside of the building the *Lancet* mentions the following:—4 seated figures on the portico—Bentham, Milton, Newton and Harvey indicating the 4 faculties of the University as represented by Englishmen illustrious in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.

3 standing figures on the roof-line of centre west half—Plato, Archimedes, Justinian; and 3 others east half—Cicero, Galen, Aristotle, indicating men of ancient times eminent in the various departments of study.

3 standing figures in niches of the west wing—Locke, Bacon, Adam Smith and 3 others in the east wing—Cuvier, Leibnitz, Linneus—indicating distinguished representatives of modern knowledge.

3 standing figures on the roof the west wing—David Hume, Hunter, Sir H. Davey and 3 others on the east wing, Galileo, La Place, Goethe, indicating distinguished representatives of modern knowledge.

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A CONVERSAZIONE was held in the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening last. The Lord Bishop and Miss Milman cordially received the Native gentlemen present on the occasion and regretted that many had not come. Miss Milman expressed her wish to several of her Hindoo guests to be acquainted with their ladies and said that a respectable native lady had lately seen her in her house. We hope that all ladies of Miss Milman's position will be equally condescending to our countrymen.

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BABOO RAJENDRO Lall Mullick, Rai Bahadoor has been nominated by the Governor-General in Council to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum in succession to Mr. V. H. Schalch.

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ACCORDING TO A TELEGRAM the *London Gazette* contains the appointment of the Rana of Dholepore as a Knight Grand Commander; the Rajah of Cochin, General John Campbell and General Le Grand Jacob, Knights Commanders; and General Henry Renny, Syud Ahmed Khan, Henry Charles Hamilton, Cowasjee Jehanjeer, Price Harrison, Major Henry Court, Colonel Spurgin, Colonel Edward Arthur Webb, Colonel William Woods, William James Money, George Nelson Barlow, John William Wyllie, Colonel George Hutchinson, Colonel Edward Thompson, Major William Dickinson, John Arthur Takelor (?), Captain Medows, Richard Vickers Boyle and Meer Akbar Ali, as Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

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THE FOLLOWING immediate arrangements for the protection of the Sylhet and Cachar frontier against the attacks of the Looshais during the approaching rains, have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and approved by the Government of India. In Sylhet, on a frontier line of about 56 miles, 4 posts have been established, each consisting of 2 Head Constables and 30 Constables, under the charge of 2 Sub-Inspectors. In Cachar, which has a frontier line of about 45 miles along the Looshai country, 4 of the existing posts, consisting at present of 2 Head Constables and 16 Constables, have been strengthened by the addition of 12 Constables each to 3 of the posts, and 8 to the fourth. Besides these, another strong guard has been established at Julnacherra of 4 Head Constables and 50 men under a Sub-Inspector.

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AN IMPRESSION prevails that the registration of instruments of gift of immoveable property of a value less than one hundred Rupees is optional under Section 18 of Act XX of 1866. This is in the opinion of the Hon'ble Justices Norman and E. Jackson wrong. The learned Judges say:—"The 17th Section of Act XX of 1866 enacts that the whole of the instruments

enumerated shall be registered, provided the property to which they relate shall be situated in the district in which the Act came into operation. Amongst the instruments enumerated are instruments of gift of immoveable property. It is a little remarkable that in enumerating the documents of which registration is optional in Section 18 after the word "instruments in clause 1, the words 'other than an instrument of gift' which are found in clause 2 of the 17th Section are not repeated as they should have been, and as the sense seems to require. The 'words instruments of gift of immoveable property' in clause 17 are not qualified in any way. They include all such instruments without any exception. We think that, taking the two Sections together, the meaning is that all instruments of gift of immoveable property must be registered, whatever be the value of the property."

A FRIEND writes to us as follows:—"You are not aware of the consternation and confusion that have been caused in the Mofussil by the new rules regarding receipt and payment of money in the subordinate Civil Courts. The Accountant General by whom the rules have been prescribed is not very intimately acquainted with the procedure of the Civil Courts and it is no wonder then that he should fall into errors; but how does it happen that they have been published under the authority of the Government of Bengal? I will simply give an instance of the absurdity of some of the rules. Rule I says—Judges and Magistrates are not to receive or pay cash themselves. A suitor who wants to pay any sum into Court may get a *challan* from the presiding officer of the Court and proceed with it to the Treasury for deposit; and in the case of subordinate Courts order of payment must be made by the District Court. Now, a witness comes to Court, gives his depositions and asks for his expenses. What does the Hakeem say "Well my friend, make regular application, I will forward it to the District Court and then order will be issued upon the Collector of the district and then he will forward the advice to this Sub-division's Treasure chest: and all this will be done in the course of a short fortnight: wait here my friend and you will have your cheque for 2 annas as sure as I live."

Really something like this course is now being adopted. Act VIII distinctly says that the expenses of a witness must be tendered to him at the time of giving the summons and how can that be done if the Court will not itself take the amount and send it with the serving peon? And yet some Daniels have held that even the expenses of witnesses must be deposited in the Treasury like other sums and witnesses must be told to get them from the treasury in the best way they can. These Daniels fail to perceive what a farce they play; and what is stranger they fail to perceive that the Accountant General's rules backed as they are by the authority of the Government of Bengal cannot defy the direct injunctions of Act VIII and of the High Court. They seem to think that one printed book is as good as another and the pamphlet of the Accountant General so fresh so neat is just as good authority as the Acts passed by the Governor-General in Council. I am in a great hurry; more instances anon."

CORRESPONDENCE.

BURDWAN AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—In your impression of Saturday last, talking of the Raja of Burdwan, you stated that while the Raja was spending such a large sum as 15,000 Rs. for a Billiardroom for the European gentlemen of the station, he was unwilling to give the small sum of 10,000 Rs. for such a purpose as the erection of a suitable Charitable Dispensary House. In the *Patriot* of the Monday following there is a statement that the Raja is prepared to contribute 50,000 Rs. for the establishment of Dispensaries in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts. The two statements are apparently so contradictory of one another that we really do not know which to believe. We have no very high opinion of the Raja's good sense or liberality nor have we the slightest confidence in the wisdom of the brilliant luminaries by whom he is surrounded. But it does not quite stand to reason that he should forget the good old maxim that Charity begins at home and think of practising his liberality elsewhere when his own Dispensary at Burdwan is starving. Dr. Mouat's caustic remark that it was all *adm ki wáste kám ki wáste nohi* seems to have had little effect.

An old Railway Guard belonging to the E. I. R. Line lost his life the other night at Mymari. He was in charge of a night train which was proceeding to Howrah and the rumour is that the fact of his death was not discovered until the Train arrived at Chundernagore. The deceased left Burdwan in a sober state.

One of the Raja's *pugla* elephants got loose the other day and destroyed two women.

FRASER.

POLICE DESPOTISM.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I will feel highly obliged to you, if you kindly insert the following lines in your valuable journal.

The insolence of the police heightened to a very great degree by a mock military parade, and the imposing nature and empty show of the "Pantanian system," has, it appears, reached its zenith, and become almost unendurable. It is truly a scene of laughter and ridicule, when we see the mobbish rabble with curious pagrees, dashing along the streets, and betraying, by their gestures and motions, an eager though fruitless desire of imitating all the pomp and solemnity of a military march; the place of a musket, is well supplied by the uplifted club; and their headman, proudly brings up the rear of the confused multitude, directs their movements with all the peremptoriness of a general-in-chief, and strenuously exerts to ape the parts of a true tactician. When the Paharawallah struts a soldier, no obstacle is so insurmountable as to cause him to swerve from his track; on the approach of the company's man (Company-ka-Admi) persons, how respectable soever a position they might hold in their private circles, are instantly required to make way for him. Our policemen are very apt to imagine that their discipline and military uniform are quite capable of commanding the respect of others. But let the public judge how mistaken these silly creatures are. Every sane mind considers them no more than objects of sheer laughter and ridicule. I cannot, however, fail to observe, that the vain and false show of the present police system has exerted a great influence on their overbearing pride and contemptuous treatment of others and it is scarcely necessary to mention, that their oppression and cruelties have kept pace with the rapid progress of their insolence. I shall however address you again on the subject.

Your's obediently

J. D. B.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. Forbes, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. W. M. Souttar to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

Mr. R. Porch to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. H. F. Campbell to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Cawnpore.

Baboo Chunder Sekur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Kendraparah, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jajipore.

Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Kendraparah.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Womesh Chunder Roy is appointed to the Medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Monghyr.

Mr. J. F. Browne to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Gya.

The following Moonsiffs are transferred, *viz*:—

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen from Nicklee, in Mymensing, to the Sudder Station of Mymensing.

Moulvie Baseeroodeen Mahomed from Mymensing to Amdharah, in Beerbhoom.

Moulvie Sukhmooddeen Mahomed from Amdharah, in Beerbhoom, to Nicklee, in Mymensing.

Baboo Jugut Doollub Mozoomdar from Borobaree, in Rungpore, to Nemal, in Midnapore.

Baboo Ramyad Lall from Nemal in Midnapore to Borobaree, in Rungpore.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Banerjee, Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, to officiate as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M. Towers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "BENGALEE."

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THE

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

—In consequence of the Honourable B. H. Ellis having ceased to be the president of the Portrait Gallery committee, since his appointment to a seat in the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, the *Deccan Herald* learns that a deputation, consisting of the vice-president and secretary to the committee, waited on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, to request his acceptance of the post of president to the Portrait Gallery of the nobility of India. His Lordship was pleased to accede to the committee's request.

—It is always, and under any circumstances, ungracious to look a gift horse in the mouth. It is with regret, therefore, the *Pioneer* observes in the columns of the *Lucknow Times* a most ungenerous article, attributing to unworthy motives the princely gift of two lakhs of rupees by the Maharajah of Bulrampore for the establishment of an hospital in Lucknow. It is well known that Maun Singh has no love for Bulrampore. But the best answer to such petty jealousy as is displayed in the *Lucknow Times* (the organ of Sir Maun Singh) is to recommend the latter to go and do likewise. The public will pardon his motives, whatever they may be—and it is not easy, so, it is said, to fathom those of the "wily Brahmin of Shahgange"—in consideration of the liberality and public spirit displayed.

—A London letter dated the 7th ultimo received by the *Times of India* says:—"You will be glad to learn that Sir John—I beg his pardon, Lord—Lawrence spoke very generously and well, the other evening, of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, who, like your ex-Governor-General, was a guest at the Annual Banquet of the Royal Literary Fund. What he said was said after the Nawab had retired, and not having been reported in the newspapers, is probably unknown to His Highness. But it was, anyhow, a not undeserved tribute to the fidelity of the descendant of Jaffer Ali, during our great tribulation in 1857-58. The Nawab and his two sons sat, during a space of some three hours, fasting, whilst the infidels were eating and drinking, making speeches and welcoming toasts, and having to go to an assembly at Mr. Gladstone's, was compelled to take his departure before the health of the 'visitors' was drunk. I confess that as one having more respect for—at least more sympathy with—the extinct dynasty of India, than Lord Lawrence is supposed to have had when in India, I was pleased with what was really a graceful compliment to the Nawab, and I am sorry that it was not reported. Of course the Nawab Nazim has a case. Every stipendiary of the British Government, who comes to England, has one. And I hope, therefore, that the ex-Viceroy will say a few good words in his favor."

—According to the *Indian* the story runs that once in the dark ages a young man was brought before the authorities charged with having married several wives. When called upon for his defence he said, "It is true, most learned Judges, that I have married several women, but judge for yourselves if my object in so doing was not praiseworthy. A man has surely a right, if he buys an article for good, and it turns out to be bad, to reject it. Now, I found that the first wife I married, was ill-tempered, the second lazy, the third false, and so forth. All I want is to get a good one, then I shall be satisfied." The bench was puzzled at first by this novel defence, but, after a short consultation, decreed that as it would be impossible for the defendant to find a perfect wife except in the other world he should be beheaded to enable him to look for one. How many indignant feminine readers think he was served just right?

—The *Reflector* learns from a reliable source that a local "high official" has just received a wigging from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for not knowing sufficiently the meaning of the word "bullock cart," and having, as the effect of such ignorance, imposed a fine of Rs. 5 upon a certain quiet citizen passing over guilty of the ... sometime ago on a conveyance which was no more a "bullock cart" than the carriage itself which takes the "high official" to his own *Dufter* every day. The fine has been ordered to be restored, and the officer referred back to the enactment, cited by him in support of his own arbitrary act, for a more natural and careful perusal of it. The public is indebted for this "Godsend whip" to the *Pryag Doot*, who now and then says a great many things worth listening to, but unfortunately, Cassandra like, generally passes unnoticed.

—The *Pioneer* believes it is not Lord Mayo's intention to appoint a successor to Colonel Haines in the guardianship of the young Nizam immediately. The little fellow is hardly out of his baby-hood; and months, or even a year or two, might elapse, without any harm arising. A circumspect choice for the post, as many peculiar qualities should be combined in the man to fill it, will be cheap at the cost of the delay.

—In reply to a reference made to the Secretary of State by the Government, of a sister Presidency as to whether the appointment of Assistant Secretary to Government Registrar of the Original side of the High Court, and the District Registrar of Assurances in that Presidency town, hitherto reserved for Europeans, should be thrown open to natives, the Duke of Argyll, says the *Indian Daily News*, has observed that higher appointments than those alluded to should be conferred on respectable and deserving natives of India, and that, in the distribution of patronage, no distinction should be made in colour, caste, or creed. The heads of local Governments and Administrations, the members of Councils, Secretaries to Governments, Collector of Customs, and other posts in which the incumbents have to deal largely with Europeans and merchants, should be reserved exclusively for European Civil officers. The Registrars-General of Assurances, the Registrars of the High Courts, and even the District Judges, should be thrown open to deserving natives; but the Viceroy, or the heads of local Governments, might exercise discretion in disposing of these appointments. His Grace also thinks it desirable that two native Judges should be appointed in the High Courts in India. In answer to this dispatch, the Governor-General has objected to the appointments of Civil and Sessions Judges being given to natives, and is also said to have enquired whether the wishes of the Home Government regarding the appointment of two native Judges in the High Courts in India, should be carried out immediately.

MONDAY, JUNE 14.

—We see it stated that the Madras Government have decided upon giving Captain Jenning's self-acting punkah a fair trial, and have given orders for a punkah to be constructed in the Government workshops in order to ascertain if the invention is a success.

—For the information of the Pathare Prabhus, Mr. Moroba Cunnoba, Judge of the B... Small Cause Court ... has authorised him to give away in marriage to a proper person, and that therefore he is ready to receive applications from Prabhus willing to marry her. She became a widow when she was an infant, she is now about 17 years of age, and can be seen by four hours' previous notice. Applicants should be able to make a provision by which a pension or a maintenance of at least Rupees 30 a month may be secured to the girl in the event of the death of her second husband. It is desirable that applications should be made as early as possible in order that the nuptials may be solemnized on the 15th instant.

—The following is Lord Mayo's reply to the address forwarded to His Excellency by the Parsees of Poona:—"Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosevanjii and Parsee Gentlemen of Poona:—

"I accept with sincere pleasure the address of welcome, on my assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, with which you have honoured me.

"I have received it this day from His Excellency, Lord Napier of Magdala, who kindly undertook at your request to transmit it to me.

"The interest and welfare of my native fellow-subjects in Hindustan must always be to me the first object of solicitude.

"It is a source of much gratification that during my short stay at Bombay I had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of many gentlemen of the enterprising and influential community to which you belong.

"I trust that by God's help I may be able during my administration to carry out and promote many of those measures which are referred to in your address and which are so essential for the improvement, welfare, and happiness of Her Majesty's Indian Subjects.

"I retain the warmest feelings of gratitude for the kindly reception accorded to me at Bombay

and Poona on my first arrival in this country, and I can assure you that I shall ever endeavour to encourage and support any measure which may be considered calculated to promote the interests of that great city and its surrounding districts, which must ever be the centre of industrial, social, and commercial progress in Western India."

—Alluding to Sir Barnes Peacock's vindication of his proceedings against Mr. Tayler and Captain Fenwick a writer in the *Times of India*, we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, says that it brought to mind a circumstance that occurred in the Supreme Court at Madras when Sir Robert Strange was the Chief Justice. The circumstance was, that a summons was issued for the Governor of Madras to appear in Court to give evidence in a particular suit. The Governor declining to take notice of the summons the imperious Judge ostentatiously remarked in open Court, "Who is the Governor of Madras but the paid servant of a body of merchants, whereas I am the representative of the King," and forthwith ordered the myrmidons of justice to bring the Governor before him. The Governor on hearing this, ordered his Body Guard on duty to cut down any bailiff found trespassing on the Government garden grounds, and further ordered the Sub-Treasurer not to pass the pay abstract of the Chief Justice. This at once stayed all proceedings."

—We learn from Saturday's Evening *Englishman* that a droll and somewhat unpleasant mistake occurred during the past week at the Great Eastern. It appears that a precocious young gentleman had absconded from some place up-country with a sum of 500 Rs. alleged to have been stolen from his employers. He was also suspected of having uttered some forged currency notes. The police were put on his track and they traced him to Barrackpore, where he purchased some pickles,&c. at an oilman's stores. The scene then changed to the Great Eastern Hotel Calcutta. A young gentleman whose name was *not* that of the missing gentleman was arrested an hour after midnight, in his bed, on warrant to take the [illegible] shaft by virtue of a gentleman. In vain he protested. His room was searched and by a most extraordinary coincidence two bottles of pickles, some sardines and some jam were found in his possession. He was therefore taken to the lock-up and a person from Barrackpore, who knew the real Simon Pure, was sent for. On his arrival the indentified appeared immensely surprized at the wonderful resemblance, but at once stated that the prisoner was not the right man, as the voice was not the same. The hands were the hands of Esau but the voice was the voice of —somebody else. So the poor unfortunate gentleman was set at liberty at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He is furious. Every evening at the table d'hote he enlarges on his woes—relates how he was in a delicious sleep and was disturbed to be dragged to a jail—how he fell among thieves and other common offenders there—how he was stripped and examined. How, with the exception of a cup of tea given him by a charitable jailor, he was without refreshment for sixteen hours. He vows vengeance on the offenders, and being, as he reiterates every quarter of an hour, a member of the police force himself, we trust he will obtain the 5,000 rupees, at which he lays his damages, from the Government, whom he intends to prosecute.

—The *Pioneer* announces the death of Mr. Rowland Money, formerly senior member of the Allahabad Sudder Board of Revenue.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

—We learn from a London Telegram that in the House of Commons on the night of the 10th Instant, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to a question asked by Sir Stafford Northcote, said that Colonel Harman had resigned the guardianship of the Maharajah of Mysore in consequence of some differences with the Indian Government; and stated that Colonel Malleson had now been appointed to succeed him.

—The *Englishman* hears it rumoured that Mr H. L. Dampier will take furlough to England after the rains. Should this be the case, the choice of his successor will probably lie between Mr. F. R. Cockerell and Mr. Stuart Bayley.

—We learn from the above paper that the steamer *Sir W. Peel*, which was despatched after the Cyclone to visit some of the houses of refuge in the Soonderbuns, has returned without meeting with any unfortunates, or seeing any indications of wrecks.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

—The *European Mail* gives the following account of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination which took place on April 14, at Rome. At the eternal city preparations for the long-expected day of jubilee were made up to the last moment. From morning to night the ways were blocked with long trains of waggons and carriages, bearing to the Pope the gifts of the provinces, and bringing new throngs of visitors. Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, even islands inhabited by savages, sent representatives and tribute, and the tide of presents overflowed the courts of the Vatican and encumbered its saloons. The Pope was constantly expressing astonishment at the inundation. Everybody brought something in his hand, and the gold and silver and jewels of the wealthy were gathered in with the mites of the poor. The swarm of visitors included the same extremes. With missionaries from the South Sea Islands and footsore pilgrims, there were the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, Prince Charles of Baden, the Prince and Princess of Levenstein, the Princess of Isenbourg-Birstein, Prince Polignac, the Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, and other grandees. All who have recently been admitted to audience left behind a token of their attachment. A rich Englishman, whose name has not transpired, gave the Holy Father a cap (*zucchetto*), the acorn on top of which was formed of a diamond of inestimable value, while the cap itself was full of English sovereigns. He requested the Pope to give him in return the cap he then wore—a ringing the bell which the Holy Father, after [illegible] The same day the Pope received from the Franco-Belgian Committee a present of twelve pieces of cannon. All the Roman princes have made him an offering, and the Holy Father showed Prince Borghese a large chest of gold which four men could hardly lift.

—A piece of jocularity in which the Pope is said to have indulged during the supper of the figurative apostles is quite characteristic of his occasionally merry vein. On Holy Thursday the Pope, in imitation of the example of humility set by the Divine Master, washes the feet of thirteen poor priests of different nations, and afterwards waits upon them at table, accompanied by a special retinue. His Holiness had poured some wine into the glass of one of these *pro tempore* apostles, and was going to add some water, when the recipient silently but expressively covered his glass with his hand. He evidently preferred the pure juice of the grape. "Deve essere Tedesco!" whispered the Pope to the Austrian Cardinal De Reisach, who was by his side. The insinuation wounded the sensibilities of His Eminence, who questioned the priest, and found that he was not a German but a Swiss. The Cardinal informed His Holiness triumphantly of this fact, which, however, only improved the joke. Pio Nono nodded significantly at the Commander of his Swiss Guards, Count de Sonnenbourg, exclaiming "Peggio!" (worse still!)

—At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Police Inspector Hearns who was charged with assaulting Mr. Monmohan Ghose was pronounced *not guilty* by the Jury.

—The *Mofusilite* says that the announcement of the appointment to the third Judgeship of the Punjab Chief Court of Mr. Ironside, was premature. Indeed, our contemporary is assured that Mr. Ironside's name is not even before Lord Mayo for the appointment, and that it is not even certain whether the third Judge will be a Native or a European.

—The *Lucknow Times* states that from the 18th Instant the charge for a telegram from London to New York per Atlantic Cable has been fixed at the rate of £2 per ten words, including the address and signature, and four shillings for every additional word. *Bona fide* Newspaper messages will be charged for at one-half the above rates.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

—The Slip between the Cup and the Lip.—The Secretary to the Municipality of Florence, M. Saletti, who is partial to trying his luck in the lotteries, sent one of his men a few days ago to put 20 francs on certain numbers to which he had taken a fancy, but the messenger forgot his commission until the offices were closed. Next morning M. Saletti, on his way to business, saw the figures which he had selected posted up as having gained a prize of 48,000*l*. In his joy he announced the good news to his acquaintances, including the mayor and Count de Cambray-Digny, who warmly congratulated him. On reaching his bureau he rang the bell and asked for the receipt from the person whom he had charged to place his money. The latter, in a dreadful state of agitation, was obliged to confess that he had forgotten to execute the order he had received. The revulsion of feeling experienced by M. Saletti at seeing his hopes of being a millionaire destroyed cannot be described.

—It has become the fashion with the ladies of Constantinople to have their portraits taken. Their favourite artist is an Englishwoman, a Miss Curtis. Some time ago this lady was commissioned to paint a full length portrait of one of the Sultanas. The Sultana was short and stout, and Miss Curtis painted her accordingly. This, however, gave great offence, and the Sultana insisted on her being made a foot taller, saying that as she was only nineteen years old, she would be sure to grow to that size. But instead of growing taller, the Sultana only grew stouter, so that at the end of a twelvemonth, the portrait was almost unrecognizable. Miss Curtis was then requested to paint the picture a third time, and it is now nailed up to the ceiling of the harm.

—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* states that on the 27th Ultimo 1600 Flying Foxes were found dead in the old fort at Mundla. The same day the Natives got some Bygas and went through their Poojahs, and that night there was neither a fresh case nor a death from cholera; so the natives have it that the goddess of cholera had come to Mundla to carry off a certain number of the inhabitants, but owing to the Poojahs having been performed, her wrath was appeased and in order to keep her word she attacked the Flying Foxes.

It is indeed strange that such havoc should have occurred among the Flying Foxes just at the time when cholera was its worst; the deaths being 10 to 15 a day, and that all at once the death rate should cease. Had cholera vapour any thing to do with the death of the Flying Foxes? At this season of the year there is no scarcity of food for them, mangoes being plentiful and there is plenty of water in the Nerbudda.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

—General Grant, President of the United States, has, it is asserted, been so besieged by office-seekers, who refuse to take "No" for an answer, that a lock and chain has been fixed to each of the main doors of the White House, in order that the doorkeepers may hold in safety a parley with such visitors.

—President Grant has delighted "progressive" ladies in America by appointing three postmistresses. One of these received the very important office at the capital of Virginia as the reward

of her services to Federal troops during the war, she being a Richmond lady. On the other hand, Secretary Boutwell is turning out large numbers of female clerks in his department, where they were appointed at the solicitation of Congressmen, on the ground of "incompetence."

—A great meeting on the subject of copyright has been held in Montreal. Reprints of British works issued by American firms are admitted into Canada upon payment of a Customs duty of 12½ per cent., and the proceeds are handed over to the authors. The Canadian publishers ask that they may be allowed to issue those works upon payment of a like amount, and state that were they permitted to do this, they could undersell the American publishers, and afford employment to a large number of persons in Canada who are at present compelled to seek it in a foreign country. A petition in this sense has been sent to the Dominion Parliament.

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE 1869.

COME BACK LIKE A BAD SHILLING.

"ONE remove is equal to three fires," is an excellent trade maxim though its force is scarcely acknowledged in a shifting place like the East. We do not mean to say that we are beyond the influence of this law of trade locomotion. But a native journalist has little to fear portentous consequences from a mere change of residence. To our principles we stand fast, and that is all our readers and subscribers care for, we fancy. The experiment of endeavouring to illuminate the Mofussil from the Mofussil, which we were trying during the last three years, has not answered very satisfactorily. The Mofussil is yet too dark to benefit by such a philanthropic effort and the effort has robbed us of much of our nervous energy. We might soften the picture and say that the country is too mild and fairy like to brook a printing office with its traditional imps. The *Bengalee* Office and Press therefore return to a more befitting place and hence our re-appearance in Calcutta. We have completed a great part of our Mofussil mission, or think we have done so, which is the same thing as far at least as we are concerned, and we return to hold a rod over the Calcutta Police which we observe requires much chastening. That is not a very pleasant office it must be admitted after the recent disclosures made of the fisting accomplishments of Captain Birch's myrmidons. Yet we do not feel daunted if we can make birch do his proper duty at the back of the whole pack of Superintendents, Inspectors and Constables. Our only regret is that Belloore loses for ever its chance of becoming famous, though its chance of securing happiness is infinitely augmented by being left in the unmolested enjoyment of its green trees and muddy roads. We indeed commenced to dispair being able to give it fame on the day the Post Office sent a letter from the Viceroy's Private Secretary addressed to the "*Bengalee* Office" at Belloore, to that infernal den of the Nana Sahib—Bittoore. On that day we discovered that the wretch who hoped to gain immortality by burning the Temple of Diana understood the wisdom of the world much better than ourselves and on that day therefore we resolved to transport ourselves from a place which, notwithstanding all we could do, would be less thought of than Nana Sahib's Bittoore.

Here then again we are in Calcutta, amenable to High Court law it is true, but the birth place of independent thought and the centre of Oriental civilization. Since our friends do not say it, we may be permitted to say ourselves, "May our shadow never grow less!"

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THE DEBATE ON THE RENT BILL.

BY far the most important amendment moved in the Bill for regulating the Rent Law Procedure was that of which Baboo Peary Chand Mittra was the mover. The Baboo said, "If a ryot made a tender of payment to the Zemindar at his mal kutcherry, and the money was not received, he might go to the Collector and deposit the amount. The ryot was necessarily put to expense in making the deposit, and there was no provision enabling the ryot to recover the cost of making such deposit. It might be urged as an objection to this, that if this indulgence were given to the ryot, the ryot would in many cases not go to the Zemindar at all, but it was nothing but fair that when a tender was not accepted by the Zemindar, and the ryot was forced to make a deposit elsewhere, he should be entitled to recover the cost of making such deposit."

When Lord Canning gave his assent to Act VI of 1862 of the Bengal Council, he noted the absence of some such provision in the law and brought the matter to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor and his Council. Nothing however was done.

We will not insult the understandings of our readers by adducing any argument to prove that it is wrong to make a tenant pay for the laches of his landlord. The thing is self-evident.

So long as schedule B of Act X of 1862 was in force the evil was not much felt; but since the passing of Mr. Hobhouse's Stamp Bill in 1867, the cost of depositing rent in the Collector's Treasury has risen enormously. A ryot who could formerly deposit Rs. 16 by paying a Stamp Duty of 4 annas has now to pay a stamp duty of Rs. 2 for depositing the same amount.

The consequence of the operation of the Stamp Act of 1867 has been that what was intended to protect the ryot from the extortions of his Zemindar has proved an utter delusion and mockery. The greatest extortioner among the Zemindars of Bengal will hardly demand Bhurree Bhattah or Tahrir or any other ordinary cess to the amount of Rs. 2 on a jumma of Rs. 16.

Few ryots are so foolish as to pay a large fee to the State without any chance of recovering it, when the payment of a comparatively small cess to the Zemindar and a small perquisite to the Gomashtah will enable him to settle his rent account.

We do not understand on what principle the same stamp duty is charged for deposits of rent as for plaints. The cost of serving a notice on the Zemindar is all that can be fairly charged. We do not agree with Mill and others who maintain that justice should not be taxed at all. We are of opinion that Civil justice should be taxed; but criminal justice should not. The distinction is evident. It is every man's interest that his neighbour should not be robbed or murdered; but it is of little consequence to recover a just debt. The cost of administering criminal justice should therefore be borne by the general revenues of the State, it being an object in which the State is directly concerned; but the cost of administering civil justice should be chiefly borne by the litigious portion of the public, *i. e.* the portion which is chiefly benefited by the Civil Courts. The State supports an expensive machinery for the administration of Civil justice. Whether it is justified in levying so high a stamp duty from litigants as ten per cent of the property in litigation is another question. It is certain that to charge such an enormous duty for rent deposits is wrong and indefensible, especially when it is considered that the tenant has no chance of recovering the duty from the landlord. In civil cases an expensive judicial machinery deals with issues of law and issues of fact; but what are the functions of a Collector on receiving a rent deposit? He merely orders his Nazir to serve a notice on the landlord informing him of the deposit and asking him to receive it. To charge the same stamp duty in both cases is absurd and iniquitous. The cost of serving the process on the Zemindar is all that the State can fairly demand, and the ryot should be allowed to recover this cost on proving that the Zemindar improperly refused to receive the rent tendered by him.

BENGALEE KERANEES.

(Communicated)

It will not be denied that as between masters and servants duties and obligations are reciprocal. But it will also be admitted by every sensible man that a proper performance of duties and obligations arising out of any particular relationship is by no means the only thing which men need attend to. It is true that when a person connected with another in any one of the ten thousand ways in which men can bind themselves to each other performs towards that person those duties and obligations which the particular relationship subsisting between them gives rise to on his part, he does all that positive law and compulsory morality require at his hands. But although it is indisputable that in this age of lax morality, a conscientious discharge of duties and obligations is an occurrence which does not by any means enter into the round of human expectations, still mankind, in by far the vast majority of cases, ground their approbation upon what an individual does not from any sense of obligation or responsibility but from the desire of doing good for its own sake. This is the reason why a "man of views" is universally preferred to a "routine man." Now the relation of master and servant is one of those fundamental relationships which constitute civil society and which exist before governments have their being. Numitor and Amulius had their shepherds, that is to say, servants before Romulus founded the Roman State. It cannot be denied, therefore, that much of the peace and well-being corrupting [illegible] our not abusing or of our happiness undoubtedly depends upon the sort of use we make of the other fundamental relationships of humanity such as that of father and son and that of husband and wife. Considered simply as an industrial institution, the usefulness of the relationship of master and servant is always determined by the kind of treatment which the servant receives at the hand of his master. Political economists are unanimous in their opinion that slave-labour is far less productive than hired labour; whilst, on the other hand, the records of feudalism declare that feudal barons had a class of servants called retainers who formed a part of the families of their lords and whose fidelity and devotion to the service of their masters was worthy of all praise. It is gratifying to contemplate that the mind of man is not, as is generally supposed, so despotically ruled by the grovelling passion for lucre as to be incapable of being influenced by acts of sympathy and benevolence. All men of a kind and benevolent disposition are probably aware of the fact that a servant or a slave performs the most painful and laborious work with cheerfulness and alacrity when the order for the doing of the work is accompanied by a kind and affectionate word. But it must be added here that those who think that servants should be treated kindly only for the sake of exacting from them the greatest amount of work of which they are physically capable can claim no credit for their apparent generosity, for they are in reality selfish, hard-hearted worshippers of Mammon. A generous and affectionate treatment of those who depend upon us for their livelihood is undoubtedly one of the most agreeable duties of moral man and a single act of charity or benevolence done with this notion is covered with a grace which cannot possibly belong to ten thousand acts of a similar nature performed under the influence of interested motives.

The above will, perhaps, be stigmatised as a homilly. But we have only to remind our readers that the plainest truths and duties are those which are most generally neglected and forgotten in order to be excused for the long trespass we have made upon their patience and attention. Our readers are aware that the Bengalee keranees are a most miserable class of people. Each of them has to maintain a family which consists of two parents, a dozen children, half-a-dozen brothers and sisters, half-a-dozen uncles, half-a-dozen aunts, half-a-dozen sisters-in-law and sometimes even half-a-dozen mothers-in-law. They have to conform to the rules and usages of a social system which is highly burdensome in an economic sense. A Hindoo, as is well known, is a bundle of an infinite number of rites, ceremonies and usages which begin from the time when he is in his mother's womb and do not end even when he is dead. These rites and ceremonies, if they are rightly performed, involve an amount of expenditure of which only millionaires are capable. But the poor keranee has also to perform them however inadequately and consequently his financial difficulties are always of the most [illegible]. And when we consider that against this enormous [illegible]uation of items of expenditure, the poor keranee can at the most oppose a monthly income of rupees 40 or 50, we may well say that his condition is one of deep social humiliation and excruciating mental agony. By exposing the miseries of the keranee's life we must not be understood as calling upon the merchants of Calcutta to pay better remuneration to their servants than they now give, for we have too much faith in the *foundation principles* of the science of political economy to think that in Calcutta the wages of labour will not be determined by those well known laws which arise out of the different states of the relationship which subsist between the extent of the labouring population and the amount of the wage-fund. But while disclaiming any such motive we think it right to state, even in connexion with this very subject, that the laws of political economy are not really so exclusive or inflexible as to render any violation of them practically impossible. And in support of this opinion we need only intimate in this place that there are departments of service in which the remuneration of labour is permanently fixed in spite of political economy. Our chief object, however, in reciting the grievances of the Keranee is to impress upon the mercantile public the necessity of treating him in a kind and affectionate manner, for, if one thing is plainer than another it is this that a poor slave or labourer feels the hardship of his condition mitigated by a kind rather than by a harsh treatment from his master. It is well-known that for some reason or other service in mercantile offices is extremely unpopular here. That the unpopularity cannot be due simply to the excessive amount of labour which keranees are required to undergo will appear from the fact that there are many other departments of service,—the judicial, for instance,—in which, perhaps, greater labour than the keranee knows of is gone through without the slightest murmur or complaint. What then this unpopularity is owing to, is a question which ought to be answered at least for the satisfaction of the public, which has a right to enquire into anything that has an appearance of wrongness or irregularity about it. We have been told that keranees are rudely treated by their masters, that hard words and sometimes hard blows are dealt out to them. We would not be inclined to credit such reports, but the extreme unpopularity of the service is a circumstance which in the absence of any other explanation compels us to entertain those reports until they are disproved. If, however, the reports be true, then surely we have a strong complaint to make against those employers of keranees, whether Native or European, who ill-treat their servants. Ill usage causes moral degradation and is objectionable chiefly on that ground. As the proportion of the educated youth of this country who become keranees is very large, any treatment which has a tenden[illegible]duce their moral degradation (leaving aside for the present the consideration of its aggravating the severities of their condition in life) is objectionable on public and national grounds. We hope the enlightened merchants of Calcutta will look to this matter for it is one in which they are deeply concerned both as masters and as men.

Another point which has been brought to our notice is that in many mercantile offices, keranees are compelled to work till a very late hour in the evening. It is true that the conditions of mercantile service do not include any written stipulation defining the hours of labour, but it is generally understood that the usual time should be from 10 A. M. to 4½ or 5 P. M. Any laborious work performed beyond this time, especially when it is not separately paid for, serves only to heighten the keranee's discontent with his condition in life which it should be the object of a kind master to attempt to mitigate, if he cannot remove it entirely. But it has also a very prejudical effect on his health which, however strong it may be, cannot with impunity undergo more than 6 or 7 hours labour in the day in a climate like ours. But there is another matter to which we would draw the attention of the Governor-General for it is one in which Governmental interference

is in our opinion legitimate. We have seen keranees going to their offices on Sundays and we were sorry not to have seen many of them exempted from work even on the last Queen's Birth Day. This last circumstance does not speak much for the loyalty of our merchants. All this should be prevented.

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THE PRACTICE of holding occasional Sessions at Kooshteah and Ranaghat for the disposal of criminal business was introduced in 1865 for the convenience of parties and witnesses and also because it gave an enlarged field for the preparation of the Jury Lists. The High Court lately questioned the legality of the practice and said, "that without expressing any judicial opinion on the subject it seemed to the Court extremely doubtful whether trials held in places other than the usual place for the sitting of the Court of Session or the Head-Quarters of the Magistrate of a District are legally held, and whether Jury Lists for such places could properly be prepared for the Collector." With a view to legalize what had hitherto been done, and to enable Sessions Judges to hold trials in different places in their Districts, in addition to the usual place of holding Sessions in the Districts, the Hon'ble Mr. Eden introduced into the Bengal Council on Saturday last a Bill to empower the Lieutenant Governor to direct Courts of Session to be held in different towns in a District. On the suspension of the rules for the conduct of business the Bill was read in Council and referred to a Select Committee.

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WE REGRET to learn from the [illegible] *News* that the mischief caused by the terrible Cyclone of the 16th and 17th ultimo, has been immensely aggravated by the strong gales of the 9th and 10th Instant. Famine which our contemporary stated on the former occasion was staring in the face, is now he fears inevitable. All the large rivers in those Districts have overflowed their banks and inundated the surrounding country, destroying the entire rice crop. The tract surrounded by the *Boorreegunga* and *Dhulleseri* presents the appearance of one broad sheet of water with the houses floating like so many Lilliputian Islands. The country is annually inundated, but later in the season, when the rice crop has attained a sufficient height to keep up its head over the water even at its greatest rise. The plants in that case become vigorous and the yield is abundant. But this year, the rise of the water has been so sudden and so enormous when the plants were only about a cubit high, that we apprehend the worst consequences. It would not be out of place for the authorities to be on the alert to adopt measures for obviating, or even mitigating, the effects of the Cyclone and the gales on the population. The cattle also will suffer very much for want of pasturage, which has been overflowed so untimely. There is said to be six feet of water over the vegetation.

THE FOLLOWING items have been furnished by the Financial Department:—The Government of India has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Dassabhoy Framjee as Collector of Bombay under the Income Tax Act, on the salary and allowances (Rs. 1,200 *plus* Rs. 300 conveyance allowance) which he received as Collector under the Certificate Tax Act.

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Owing to the great increase of business in the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Government of India in January last recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of a third Judge to that Court on a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned this recommendation in his Financial Despatch dated 8th April 1869.

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Shortly before the first Sikh war, a conspiracy was formed at Lahore to murder the Regent, Tej Singh, and the British Resident, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, to put an end to all British influence at Lahore; and, with this view, to seduce the British sepoys from their allegiance. This is the conspiracy so well known by the name of its leader as the "Perma conspiracy." It was, however, detected in time, and all those concerned in it were tried and found guilty by a Court which included among its members the foremost Punjab Nobles of the time. The principal plotters were sentenced to imprisonment for life and were eventually transferred as State prisoners to the fortress of Chunar. In March 1868, [illegible] in consideration of his old age and infirmities. The Government of India has now thought fit, as an act of grace, to release the remaining prisoners, Prema Sing and Maun Sing, and to permit them to return to Jummoo. The brothers of Prema Sing have agreed to be responsible for his future good conduct, and have given a written agreement to this effect to the Maharaja of Cashmere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROY BAREILLY—OUDE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—The heat has been and is still continuing to be fearful, and we are all dying. Dry though the last year had been its heat was nothing compared to what we are now experiencing. The whole atmosphere is burning like a red hot furnace which sometimes continues so the whole day and night, at others only giving us a little easterly breeze towards the cool of the morning. Cholera and Small pox may be both said to be raging, and daily reports are being heard of people dying from Sun-stroke or heat apoplexy. On Saturday last a man expired suddenly on the Veranda of the Settlement Court where he had come to give evidence in a case, and yesterday four persons were lying dead on the Lucknow Road and two on that to Dulusow and all these evidently died from the effect of the scorching hot winds. It is predicted that this will bring on very good rain but there is not the least sign of it yet, and I doubt not but that there will be very few who will survive such a trying weather to enjoy the cooling showers when at last they are poured down on us and which as far as appearances go can at present be compared to nothing more than the "future embryo sleeping in the fire."

Thus much for the weather, and I wish our sufferings and grievances had ended here. The grains are selling at little less than famine rates and to the recollection of the oldest men living scarcity was never so generally felt. The expectation of a good khareef consequent on abundant rains has only kept us up. Should that fail famine is undoubtedly staring us in the face!

Through the liberality of the members of the Educational Department, who raised a voluntary subscription among themselves for the purpose, we were enabled to inaugurate Her Majesty's Birthday by illumination, fireworks and native nauch. These exhibitions took place at Rewti Rani's Tank which by the way is one of the rarest works of public utility in the District built at an enormous cost considering that it is one panorama of masonric work executed on a beautiful design. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season there were many persons present on the occasion and with the exception of one death by cholera and some slight accident to a European every thing else went off well. Our thanks are due to Moulvee Mahomed Hosein—the Deputy Inspector of Schools to whose energy and zeal we owed these amusements.

In consequence of the bad weather some of the principal officers have changed their working hours to 6 to 10 A. M. The Sheristadar of the Settlement Office has been committed to the Sessions, the particulars of the charges against him I will let you know in my next.

ALPHA.

BAD STATE OF CHURRUCKDANGAH STREET.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—Kindly give these few lines a place in your valuable paper.

The nuisance, caused by the exceedingly bad and neglected condition of this Street, has been the subject of frequent complaint; but I am perfectly surprised at the listless indifference of the Authorities.

Dogs, cats, horses &c. undergoing decomposition, and dirty accumulations of varied descriptions, are among the commonest spectacles. These are allowed to remain for several days together, and are not removed until they become in the highest degree offensive. Should these matters be brought to the notice of the officers of the Justices the application signed by the obscure gentry of the neighbourhood and containing no signature of the rich, who are considered by the said officers as alone entitled to the privilege of a hearing, is sure to meet with little or no consideration; perhaps a *Chuprassee* is sent as a mere matter of form, to enquire into the actual state of the case; but he, as much attentive to his duties as his superiors, or perhaps more so than they, and possessing no knowledge of municipal improvements, just mutters a few half sentences in Hindee and goes away, without even employing a few Dhangurs to clean the particularly offensive part.

The frequent murmurings of the people against a state of things so bad, may perhaps be a botheration to the Municipal Authorities; but I humbly beg they should bear in mind that these complaints, and repeated calls for the improvement of this street, are not an appeal to their mercy but a demand for justice.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very obediently,

J.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach and Indigestion.—The stomach furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer that has ever tried them will deny their extreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerate stomach, these Pills immediately relieve, generally cure.

SELECTION.

SIR J. P. GRANT IN JAMAICA.

(Spectator.)

THE first Report presented to the Colonial Office by Sir J. P. Grant, or at least the first made public, is a very instructive and very characteristic document. It will be remembered that he was sent to Jamaica in the end of 1866, at the close of a rebellion, followed by a massacre, to restore, if he could, some degree of social peace; to induce whites and blacks to live together, if not in harmony, at least upon decent terms, and to organize an entirely new system of government for the colony. He has succeeded in all those objects, and has now to describe his own success. Most men, we think, would have displayed a little exultation, have indulged in a little disquisition, or at least have dwelt at some length upon the character of the evils he had removed. The temptation must have been specially great to a man who, like Sir J. P. Grant, is a master of official eloquence, of the art of so stating reasons on paper that *litteratures* read them with delight and grave administrators with conviction. There probably never was a State paper superior [illegible] to that in which Sir J. P. [illegible] his colleagues, advised the annexation [illegible] to the sequestration of Oude. It reads like one of Bismarck's best speeches, rather than the "minute" of an average Indian civilian. The history of Jamaica for the past two years offered a grand opportunity of display in an art Indians are believed to overprize, but the Governor has declined to take advantage of it. We are not quite sure he even saw it. He is an Indian, and to an Indian the government of an island, occupied by mixed races, after recent disorders, and amid great abuses, seems the most natural of all functions,—one in which it would be very discreditable to fail, but in which success is quite an ordinary affair. After Bengal, Jamaica is a very petty province; a Governor who has faced a Sepoy army in mutiny does not feel greatly terrified by the possible disaffection of a few thousand negroes; while a man who stood between the governing caste of an empire and its people, cannot conceive of the wrath of a few hundred planters as anything beyond fair human endurance. Sir J. P. Grant accordingly writes of his work very much as a Railway Chairman would of his. The island when he landed was in a state of chronic insolvency, the revenue being always short of the outlay by from £20,000 to £60,000, or say one-sixth, and the debt increasing every year, till it amounted to rather more than two years' income, and, as he says, additional interest could hardly be provided. Such a state of affairs was intolerable to a man bred to distrust the elasticity of State resources, so he began by stopping all loans on any pretence whatever. Public works were stopped, but solvency was better; and while works could wait, the public creditor could not. Then reductions were made, partly by the abolition of constitutional offices, partly by suppressing clerical establishments, and partly by stopping grants to local funds to the extent of £46,000 a year. The duty on rum consumed in the island was raised from 2s. 9d. per gallon to 5s., a land-tax was imposed of one penny an acre,—which one perceives establishes the Indian principle, that the State ought to have part of the rent,—and a tax on trade licences, also Indian; and, presto! "the revenue and expenditure of the colony have been brought to an equilibrium," while the budget of 1867-68 shows a small surplus, the first known for years in the colony. No department essential to the work of Government had been cut down; on the contrary, offices had been created to work the new constitution at a cost of £12,800 a year; and the new police force worked so well that no soldier had ever been called out; a little judgment and a little disinterestedness had rescued the island in two years from its financial difficulties. Not content with this, however, the Governor resolved to remove the great cause of rebellion, the fear of starvation, and ventured to impose an universal house-tax, falling upon the very poorest classes, to be employed as a poor-rate. It was believed that this measure would revive insurrection, and had the old Assembly existed, it would probably have done so, the negroes suspecting all taxation by that body; but Sir J. Grant persevered, the measure was carefully explained, and "the petty house-tax, first imposed in 1867, which now, with the former tax on the better class of houses, constitutes a poor-rate, has been paid by the black settlers this year (1868), as it was last year, without exciting a murmur of discontent, the people themselves having been satisfied of its necessity and fairness, and knowing its object. Contrasting this state of feeling with that which existed three years ago, the present state of contentment of the mass of the population is a decisive and a very remarkable proof of their confidence in the new constitution under which the colony was placed in 1866."

The next thing was to educate the people, for which there were apparently no funds; but the Governor found that grants were made to utterly inefficient schools, that some old endowments were wasted, and that there was a class of semi-ecclesiastical schools which could be dispensed with. Accordingly he instituted the scheme of payment by results, thereby forcing 226 schools to become use-[illegible] which "were [illegible] income of the vestry schools, and "completely reformed" the management [illegible] schools, endowments, so that Woolmer's School, for example, "having been a far from creditable institution," is now most excellent. Of course, much remains still to be done; but the Governor, we suspect, though he does not say so, has got a strong lever in that penny land tax, and the colony is slowly getting richer. The people trust the new Government as they never trusted the Assembly, and the "old planters' prejudice," that Jamaica was created by God to grow sugar, is, the Governor reports, fast expiring. The planters are abandoning the lands unfitted by nature for the cultivation, and "I have often inquired and I have been unable to hear of one resident sugar planter in any part of Jamaica at present, of recognized skill in his business, and possessed of capital sufficient of the proper management of all the land in his hands." Jamaica rum is still the best in the world, and fetches the highest price; and the planters whose estates are unfitted for the cane may, says the Governor, who knows what land in the tropics will grow, cultivate cocoanuts, tobacco, fruits,—a profitable cultivation already established in the Bahamas,—and above all, the chocolate cocoa once largely produced in the island. The planters see this themselves, and are voluntarily recommencing the importation of coolies. Trade is reviving, all exports are increasing except coffee,—that of pimento in particular having doubled in two years,—and, "though fully sensible of the insular unpopularity to be incurred by the open announcement of a contrary view, I am bound to confess that as no reasonable person can doubt of the perfect security of the colony now, so my own expectations as to its general prospects for the future are entirely hopeful." It is a day of small things, of course, nor in all probability will there ever be in Jamaica a day of large things, the island, for all its place in our history, being in reality much less important than any one of the richer counties of Bengal; but, nevertheless, the change is one full of instruction for the British administrators. Here is an island colony, with a chronic deficit, gradually declining in prosperity, and inhabited by races so hostile that a bloody riot seemed to the higher caste to presage a massacre, and was avenged by the slaughter of some hundreds of the population. Insurrection was expected to become chronic, and the most hopeful on-lookers doubted if it would ever be possible to restore prosperity. A quiet, retired Indian is sent there, with absolute power; he applies the most ordinary maxims of Indian administration and a few lessons derived from his past experience, and in two years both races have returned to their business; the soldiers are sent to the hills, a new direct tax is levied without a word of discontent, the prison population diminishes one-fifth, the mileage of railroad is doubled, and projects for new cultivations take the place of incessant apprehensions of coming ruin. The "wild" negroes are quite content, and the only disaffection is found among a few planters who are trying to grow cane where cane without slave labour cannot be grown to pay. The change is complete, and is due mainly, if not entirely, to confidence in the Government; which, again, has arisen entirely from its new attitude as an impartial authority, repressing and regarding all Her Majesty's subjects alike. Sir J. P. Grant is an able man, and the new Constitution is far superior to the old, but he would have failed, had he not carried with him the first grand maxim of Indian administration, the key-note of all successful government of mixed races, that the spirit of caste shall not enter into legislation. The State is independent of all, and is therefore trusted of all, as it will also be in Ireland, when there, as in Jamaica, the idea of ascendancy has been fairly exercised from men's minds. No caste can govern well. That is the grand idea which their long experience of empire is slowly forcing on the minds of British statesmen, and which, when fully received, will replace in their hands an instrument of power too long neglected and disused, the loyalty which accretes to the impartial, impassive, all-protecting State.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. E. Porter, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Baboo Turapersad Chatterjee, B. A., is promoted to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred from the Sonthal Pergunnahs to Backergunge.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bancoorah, is transferred to Burdwan.

Surgeon W. J. Palmer, to officiate as professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to Government.

Baboo Nund Coomar Aykat, to be Moonsiff of Raghoonathpore in Maunbhoom.

Mr. G. Bright to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. L. Beaufort.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. Bright.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAST INDIAN AGENCY,

EASTGATE HOUSE, ROCHESTER, NEAR LONDON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DULEEP SING, G.C.S.I., and several of the princes and chiefs of the Punjab, Rajpootana, Oudh, Bundlekund, Bengal, Bombay, and Central and Southern India.

MR. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, L.L.D., late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, has established this Agency in England solely for the Native Nobility and Gentry of India.

The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the showing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also th[illegible] are most description [illegible] in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japanned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

Wines are also supplied to order.

3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Gorruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. P. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

— Mr. Bullen Smith of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. has been elected President of the Chamber of Commerce *vice* Mr. Rome resigned.

— The *Lucknow Times* thus speaks of a novel watch:—"The latest improvement, which has been effected by the ingenuity and industry of man, in perfecting the mechanism of our time-keepers, has been presented to the public of Bombay by Messrs. Thornhill and Co., of that city. The Patent Invisible-self-winding watch is truly a marvel of invention, as it requires no winding, the very act of opening and closing the case once, to see the time for instance, is sufficient to make it go for six hours or more, and if opened and closed eight times, it will keep time for upwards of two days and nights without any further attention. The most wonderful part of this novel watch is, that there is no need of fear of over winding it, for however frequently the case may be opened and closed the watch cannot be injured. It appears the watch is of very simple mechanism and the price considerably less than that of an ordinary McCabe lever.

— The Resolution of the Government of India of April last year, on the subject of the extension of Native Female Education, decided that initiation and co-operation on the part of the Native community should in all cases be the condition of Government assistance, that the money provided by the Native community should be raised by *bona fide* voluntary subscriptions or endowments given by private individuals, and that grants from Municipal Funds were not eligible for equivalent grants from Government. On re-considering the question, however, at the end of last year, on the suggestion of the Punjab Government, the rule was found to be too stringent, and it was deemed advisable that with proper precautions, Municipal grants should be available for the education of girls and boys alike; it was accordingly decided that such grants should be available for the Government equivalent whenever in the opinion of the local authorities the Municipal Committee was so constituted that a local grant for female education would fairly represent the wishes of the majority or of the most influential section of the *Native* community. These orders have received the approval of the Secretary of State for India, who considers that the decision will materially assist the progress of Native Female Education in India.

— In October last, a cruel murder was perpetrated on the person of Thakooranee Pertab Bai of Muttwarh, a small State under the supervision of the Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Bhopawur. She was the elder widow of the late Thakoor Oonkar Sing, and managed the State in behalf of her infant son, the present Thakoor. The chief instigator of the crime was Sooruj Bai, the younger widow of the late Thakoor, who was jealous of Pertab Bai and wished to have the management in her own hands.

Sooruj Bai and three men, *viz.*: Hur Govind, Soobha Ram and Gholab Khan have been sentenced to suffer death as principals in the murder; while four others, Jighorre, Daveedeen, Gungadeen and Kullian Sing, have been found guilty of abetment of the murder, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Sooruj Bai was recommended to mercy by the Bheel Agent, who tried the case, on the ground of her sex; but the Governor General in Council agreed with the Agent at Indore and could not accede to this recommendation, as this person was considered to have been the most guilty of all, and as it was necessary to convince the native community that persons of whatever rank or sex who plot and conduct cold-blooded murders, will not escape the just sentence of the Law.

— A Missionary thus speaks of an antidote for snake bites in the columns of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"The Missionaries of the body to which the writer belongs have for twenty years used with marked success an antidote which is liable to no serious objections. They neither cup nor excise the wound, nor use caustic nor any such aids and yet I believe *a case has never been lost where we have been able to get the medicine down the throat.* We administer from a half to a whole teaspoonful of the *strongest spirits of ammonia in half a wine-glass or a whole wine-glassful of water;* this is to be repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms, even increasing that dose if necessary, until a change for the better appears, which is usually first apparent in the case of cobra bites after the fifth or sixth dose. The doses may then be gradually diminished in quantity and frequency until the poison is completely subdued, which is usually in three or four hours. The patient, if he has not already become unconscious, should on no account, for all his entreaties, be allowed to sit or lie down, but kept in continual exercise. If he cannot stand alone, he should even then be dragged about briskly by strong men. Ligatures should if possible be bound tightly around the limb immediately on being bitten, to prevent the absorption of the poison into the circulation before the medicine can be procured, but *immediately on administering the first dose they should at once be loosened.* This will cause alarming symptoms at first, but the ammonia will shortly master them. In cases where the strong spirit of ammonia was not procurable, we have used weaker preparations of ammonia in larger doses with equal efficacy. These latter may be readily prepared from ingredients to be obtained in the bazar."

— In consequence of the large number of starving people who have emigrated from the Rewah territory to Khyragurh in the Allahabad district, the Collector, the *Englishman* says, has brought the matter to the notice of the Political Agent, in the hopes of being able to prevail upon the Rewah Durbar to provide employment and relief for their own population.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* states that the wild plum and kurrounda (a sort of blackberry) have been very plentiful this season in the jungles, and the poor people who have been obliged to substitute these for some nutritious food, have recorded their gratitude in the following lines:—

Zumeen kurrounta leh leh-ee
Aur Dhiee pukkur lie tek
Bare kurroundah yeh kihen
Ke murrun na py-eh-ek—

As very few persons, the passed Assistants included, will understand the *patois* in which the above is expressed, our contemporary gives the meaning which is something to the following effect:—

Mother earth has taken a turn,
Providence also withholds rain,
But the plum and kurroundah
Have come to the rescue, and
Promise to support all.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

— Mr. Austin the tailor of Bangalore, has, according to the *Herald*, distinguished himself in a very creditable manner. He has succeeded in inventing a "garment," consisting of shirt, waist-coat, collar and necktie, all in one. To travellers by land or sea and those who are of a lazy temperament, Mr. Austin's idea will at once commend itself as a very ingenious contrivance.

— We learn from *Native Opinion* that Mr. Robert Knight, of the *Times of India*, intends bringing out from August next a monthly journal to be called the *Indian Economist* and devoted to economic and statistical inquiries concerning India. Mr. Knight says that "the journal will probably become a weekly paper eventually."

— The *Ceylon Observer* says that a Dutchman owned a small house, which he insured for eight hundred pounds. The house was burnt down, and the Dutchman claimed the full amount; but the officers of the company refused to pay more than its actual value—about six hundred pounds. 'If you wish it,' said the Actuary, 'we will build you a house larger and better than the one burnt down, as it can be done for even less than six hundred pounds. The Dutchman objected, but at last was compelled to take the six hundred pounds.

"Some weeks afterwards he was called upon by the same agent, who wanted him to take out a policy of life insurance on himself or on his wife; 'If you insure your wife's life for £2,000,' the agent said, 'and she should die, you would have the sum to solace your heart.' 'No, no!' exclaimed the Dutchman; 'you surance fellows ish all tiefs! If I insure my vife, and my vife dies, and if I goes to get my two thousand pounds, you will say to me, 'She asn't vorth two thousand pounds; she vas vorth about six hundred: if you don't like de six hundreds pounds, we will give you a bigger and better vife'!"

— It is whispered at Alexandria that the Viceroy of Egypt intends to declare his independence. The *Bombay Gazette* hears that all the official documents in connection with the Pasha's marine are now headed "Royal Navy,"

and that the Viceroy always speaks of himself as "we."

— A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that two numerously attended meetings of the most influential Mahomedans and Hindus, official and non-official, have been held in the Sudder towns of Mozufferpore and Arrah with the object of giving expression to their sentiments on the present exclusion from Academic honors of a very large majority of natives of the country who are not, and never can be, in a position to acquire, and to pass an examination in, a difficult foreign language such as English. Both meetings were unanimous on the subject, and it was evident that the bulk of the community, who do not know English, feel their exclusion from such honors and offices as are now monopolised by English scholars, as a great grievance, and the special favor shewn to the English language and Literature, as an injury to the Oriental Languages and Literature which are sacred and precious in their estimation. They deplore the inadequate patronage of Moulvis and Pandits, and the decay of Arabic and Sanskrit learning, with which are so intimately associated the sacred books of their ancient faith; while they mistrust and dislike the English learning which is weaning their children from the national language and religion. But they do not ask for any abrogation of the present system and the privileges it confers. They demand only equal privileges. They desire the concession of similar honors and emoluments to the large proportion who could pass the examinations, which only English students are now permitted to pass, in the appointed text books in Science in whatever language its laws may be embodied; and they would hail the concession as a measure of equal justice, favourable to the development of the national language and literature which is dear to every native, and reassuring and deeply gratifying to the strongest feelings of their nature.

— The *Friend of India* relates a curious story which has come from Assam. It appears that the prohibition of the Opium culture, the periodical increase in the price of Government opium, the Income and License Taxes, and above all the new and enhanced land-tax, have not been popular in Assam. In Burpettah, a subdivision of Kamroop, one Sayboram, *quondam* road contractor and convict, when on a visit to Gowhattee, met a large body of ryots from Durrung who had assembled to petition against the new rates. They counselled him to stir up the Kamroop ryots also, and he had no difficulty in inducing the Brahmins and high-caste Hindoos of Bojalli, whose fathers had often troubled the Assam Rajahs, to form what they called a *Raj*. About four thousand assembled at the temple of Govindpore, in sight of the police station, and swore on the temple *Bhagobut* to pay no rent, and to keep together under fear of a fine and beating. Registers were opened, peons appointed and deputies despatched to other places. North Assam might have been "up" had not an Assistant Commissioner, named Mr. A. C. Campbell, been encamped close by. With great tact and knowledge of the people, he refrained from irritating them, then harangued them till many acknowledged the justice of the rates, then advised them to disperse and easily arrested one who had obstructed the [illegible] in the collection of rents. The mob attempted a rescue, but Mr. Campbell, though with only half a dozen police, ordered his peons to seize ten of the ring-leaders. After shouts to rescue the prisoners, the crowd, now of 5000, promised to disperse if the ringleaders were set free. But Mr. Campbell was firm. Next morning not a follower of the Raj was seen, the convict leader was caught in the jungle, and all the ryots of the adjoining places rushed in to pay their land-tax in full. The *Raj* was nowhere. Though its members carried heavy cudgels they do not seem to have had any political design. They were heard to say— "The prisons will not hold the whole country; they will not hang the entire population, or blow them away from cannons."

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* says:—"There is a screw loose in the Railway as yet, if we may judge from the slow transit of goods from Calcutta to Jubbulpore e. g. a package which was delivered by the Calcutta consignor to the Howrah station goods office on the 4th of this month, did not reach Jubbulpore until the 14th—the day before yesterday. Could the cyclone have caused the delay? If not, we have only to remark that the E. I. Railway Co's rolling stock must be sadly deficient, or somebody is to blame."

— Our contemporary hears on good authority that between three and four thousand persons are receiving relief at the villages of Moorwarra, bijeragoghur, Belharry, Burhai, Nidawim, Bhurtulla, and Bakull in the northern portion of the Jubbulpore district. Mr. G. W. Olpherts has the management of the entire arrangement, and the subordinate Government officials have been placed under his orders for the purpose of distributing grain to the poor. All those able to work are employed in making roads, excavating tanks &c. Mr. Olpherts is said to be just the man for this work; as he has been a long time at Moorawarra, and is very popular with the people.

— One Mrs. Palmer charged her *mehtranee* with using abusive and threatening language. She informed Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate, that when the prisoner abused her, she sent for the Police, and gave her into their custody. His Worship observed that the defendant had been in wrongful custody, and he would discharge her; but if the complainant wanted a summons, he would grant it. The complainant obtained one, and his Worship then remarked that the course the Police had taken in this case was contrary to law; they had no right to arrest the prisoner. It was the duty of the Policeman who arrested her, to have only warned her, and to have told the complainant to apply for a summons. That would have been the right way of proceeding. He would not have this kind of arrest, for it led to extortion and other kinds of crime; he was determined to put a stop to it.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

— Dr. Leitner received addresses and presents from the Members of the Anjaman-i-Punjab, his pupils, and others on the occasion of his departure from Lahore. *Indian Public Opinion* is sorry to learn that the learned Doctor has been directed by Government to return the addresses and the presents, which were spontaneous and did not proceed from his official subordinates and which he had accepted conditionally, pending the approval of Government.

— The *Athenæum* says that Dr. W. H. Russell, who accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and the Crimea, is preparing for immediate publication a narrative of his tour.

— We learn from the same paper that among the curiosities exhibited at General Sabine's Conversazione was a specimen of a peculiar kind of clay, named "turba," brought from Brazil. The name can hardly be accepted as descriptive, for the substance does not resemble turf, but has the appearance of an ochreous clay, yet unlike clay it is remarkably light. This turba—so to call it—is rich in oil, and specimens of the oil in various stages of preparation were shown. Hence its value as an article of commerce is considerable; and as there are prodigious deposits of turba on the coast about thirty miles from Bahia, it can be as readily shipped as guano. Taken in connexion with our prospective exhaustion of coal, and increasing necessity for burning concentrated liquid fuel in sea-going steamers, this discovery is the most important. Our contemporary hears that a company is forming to make it available. Turba takes fire readily at an ordinary flame. It is, perhaps, one of the kinds of fat earth eaten by the natives of South America.

— One W. Green, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who used to keep a register of petitions received from women wishing to be exempted from the provisions of Act 14 of 1868, and to make entries of changes in residence of registered women, was charged with having received an illegal gratification of two annas each from seven women. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the fees were received in good faith. Captain Birch denied before Mr. Miller, the Magistrate, having authorized the receipt of these fees, and said that no suggestion or proposal in regard to them had ever been made to him by Mr. Alexander, the head of the department, or by any one else; that he had appointed the defendant on good recommendation; and that he had the power to engage or dismiss whom he liked, in the office, with the sanction of the Commissioner; and he produced a copy of a general order prohibiting the clerks in the office to receive any gratification other than legal from people resorting to it. The Magistrate discharged the defendant because he (the defendant) did not take the fee under a conception that he was making himself amenable to law. Mr. Miller did not comply with the suggestion of Mr. Sims, who appeared for the defendant, to give his client an honorable discharge. Can ignorance of law be pleaded in excuse of an offence?

— The *Lucknow Times* states that Sir George Couper, C. B., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, proceeds on two months' leave of absence and that Mr. Charles Currie the Commissioner of Lucknow will officiate for him.

— The hours of work in the Lucknow Civil Court have been changed, it is now open from 12 noon to 6 P. M. Our contemporary says that the hours chosen are most unseasonable, as Suitors, &c., will have to attend Court during the hottest part of the day, and have either to stand out in the verandah or in the Court, which is destitute of punkhas, there being but one punkha which is for the Judge himself. It will be also found most inconvenient if not dangerous to parties driving to the Court when the rays of the sun are most powerful.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

— The *Delhi Gazette* has been credibly informed that the Viceroy has written autograph letters to the heads of the various Local Governments, impressing upon them the necessity of public expenditure during 1869-70 being within estimated bounds.

— The same journal hears from Murree that heavy rain had fallen there and in the vicinity as early as the 5th or 6th of the month, and some of the residents and visitors appeared to believe that the rainy season had actually set in.

— We learn from the above authority that four English Bishops, who continue to draw the revenues of their Sees, are unable to perform the duties of their office. The Bishop of Exeter is ninety years of age; the Bishop of Winchester is eighty, and paralytic: the Bishop of Salisbury has "broken down in mind and body;" and the Bishop of Bath and Wells is also shelved by reason of infirmity.

— The London correspondent of the above paper remarks:—"Our bill for the Abyssinian campaign has taught us to be careful not to incur another. Some missionaries at Wuchang, a place beyond our treaty limits, became disagreeable, the inhabitants received notice to quit their houses, and were insulted in the streets. They appealed to our consul at Hankow, Mr. Caine, who immediately sent to the senior naval officer at Shanghai for a British ship of war. The officer answered that he had none disengaged, but that in ten days he expected a gunboat, which should be sent. Thereupon the consul complained to Sir Rutherford Alcock that he was not helped soon enough in "in a state of things which must be stopped." Sir Rutherford answered with some severity that ships were for

protection in emergencies, and that "if the missionaries cannot carry on their labours at Wochang peaceably and without an appeal to force for their protection, it seems very doubtful how far Her Majesty's ministers will hold themselves justified in affording them protection away from the posts." But he consented to recommend that one or two vessels should always be stationed at Yangtze. The Admiralty declined to act on this suggestion, and Lord Clarendon has fully approved Sir Rutherford's treatment of the consul. So we may hope that if missionaries feel irresistibly impelled by conscience to make war upon the religion of the Chinese, they will be left to themselves when they go beyond the treaty bounds. Exeter Hall is angry and compares our Missionaries to the apostles, but does not say that the apostles were sent out "as sheep among wolves" and worked and suffered without the protection of consul or gunboats. I believe there is a great difference of qualification among missionaries varying from men who could obtain distinction in England to those who failing as carpenters and shoemakers feel they have a call to convert the heathen. Suppose a dervish slightly acquainted with the English language were to take his stand at St. Paul's, and after telling us that Christianity was a fraud, concluded his discourse with a dance, he would probably be hissed and pelted. I have attended a few missionary May meetings, and have wondered at the credulity which could believe the statements and the lowness of taste which could be pleased by the style in which they were made. Yet, I supposed the speakers there are above the average of the missionaries sent out. The Chinese are an educated people, and certainly if they are converted by such theologians as the converted collier and the converted clown, we may be tempted to say that miracles have not ceased, and that gun-boats are not required. Yet it might be rash to say so, when Deans M'Neile and Close find admirers among the educated people of England."

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* states on the authority of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* that the Guicowar of Baroda commanded all the inhabitants to come out with their families to assist ... a ceremony to propitiate the "Goddess of Cholera" and ... ed recusants with a fine. Hundreds of sheep and goats are said to have been slaughtered in the occasion. The chief part of the ceremony was to parade through the town a male buffaloe, with a girl of nineteen years of age upon it. After this was over, the girl was conveyed to a distant hill, and there she is to live in solitude like a condemned prisoner. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* calls upon the British Government to interfere in the matter, and get the girl liberated from this horrible confinement.

—The Rev. C. D. Ginsburg presided over a meeting in Liverpool, which was called to consider a project for improving the common method of English spelling. The subject was introduced by Mr. E. Jones, head master of the Hibernian Schools in that town. Mr. Jones contended that the tendency of our language is to throw off redundant letters, and his proposal is to quicken this tendency. For example, he derives the words "ruffle" and "ruffian" from *rough*, and if his derivation be right (which we doubt), he asks why we cannot spell "rough" with three letters, *ruf*? He proposes to spell laugh, *laf*; tough, *tuf*; though, *tho*; and so on to the end. He cited the case of Walter Savage Landor, and another speaker referred to the spelling reform introduced in America, where the newspapers spell theatre, *theater*; centre, *center*; mitre, *miter*. The general opinion at Liverpool seemed to be that a change is desirable and could be easily made, "if the editors of periodicals would only lead the way." This may be the case, but these orthographic reformers ought to be quite sure that the editors of periodicals will *not* lead the way. The public eye is sensitive and conservative; and no editor likes to offend the public eye by placing before it forms which are either uncouth or strange. Every reform demands a martyr. Walter Savage Landor made himself a martyr in this cause to a very slight extent, by writing sovereign *sovran*, Pole *Polander*, and a few other words in an unusual manner. The public objected to these changes, and to the extent of that objection Landor suffered loss.

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the **EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.***

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE 1869.

CIVIL COURT VACATIONS.

WE do not understand on what grounds of public policy Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges and Judges of Small Cause Courts are compelled not to leave their Stations during Civil Court vacations. Magistr... holidays; officers should ... criminals do not respect holidays; and the same remark applies partially to District Judges who may be engaged during the holidays in hearing criminal appeals. But Judicial officers whose duties are merely civil cannot transact any public business whatever during the holidays. Neither the Government nor the people gain anything by imposing a gratuitous hardship on a hardworking class of public servants. We think the members of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service should move Government for the repeal of the rule which compels them to stay at their stations unless they apply for privilege leave for the period during which the Civil Courts are closed.

—ooo—

DROUGHTS AND ARBORICULTURE IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE theory held by Baron Humboldt and other scientific men of great eminence that the planting of trees is a preventive of droughts has of late received a striking confirmation. It very rarely, if ever rains in Egypt; but the little town which the French engineers have built on Lessep's canal was lately visited by copious showers of rain such as the oldest Egyptian has never witnessed. The explanation of the phenomenon given by scientific men is that whilst the district bordering on the Suez Canal is an arid, sandy waste, the town is full of trees planted by Lessep's workmen.

In the North-West Provinces the raid of the Maharattas, Juts and Sikhs which followed the dissolution of the Mogul Empire caused a terrible destruction of trees from the effects of which those Provinces are still suffering. The Public Works Department, powerful only for mischief, was no less active in the work of destruction. "The finest groves of fruit trees" says Colonel Sleeman, "have everywhere been recklessly swept down by our barrack-masters to furnish fuel for their brick-kilns." (Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India Vol. 8 P. 221)

About thirty years ago Dr. Donald Butler wrote what recent experience has proved to be prophetic. "These remnants of the sylvan vesture," says he "which adorned the country, which warded off by its shade and immense transpiration the fierce rays of the sun and which thereby—as well as through the direct deposition of dewdropping from its leaves—maintained an almost perpetual verdure on the ground and gave origin to springs of running water—may be expected gradually to disappear; thus completing the slow but certain process by which India like all other semitropical countries (such as central Spain, Southern Italy, and the Western Territory of the United States) has its green plains no longer capable of entangling and detaining water in the meshes of an herbaceous covering—ploughed into barren ravines by its sudden and violent, though now short ... streamlets dried up the mean ... distance of water from the earth's surface increased and its rain-falls and the volumes of its rivers diminished. Artificial planting also, which might, if carried on systematically, arrest the current deterioration of climate, is on the decline."

It is now about 28 years since Colonel Sleeman suggested the planting of trees on an extensive scale as a remedy for droughts. Very little has however been done to carry out that excellent man's suggestions. "Over and above the advantage of fruit, water and shade for the public these groves tend much to secure the districts that are well studded with them from the dreadful calamities that in India always attend upon deficient falls of rain in due seasons. They attract the clouds and make them deposit their stores in districts that would not otherwise be blessed with them; and hot and dry countries denuded of their trees., and by that means deprived of a great portion of that moisture to which they had been accustomed, and which they require to support vegetation soon become dreary and arid wastes. .. In Mauritius, the rivers were found to be diminishing under the rapid disappearance of the woods in the interior, when Government had recourse to the measure of preventing further depredations, and they soon recovered their size." (Transactions of the Agri-Horticul-

tural Society of India Vol. VIII P.P. 223-24).

Year after year one of the fairest portions of India is being parched by drought; yet hardly anything is done for it. The law of the North-West Provinces far from encouraging, positively discourages the planting of trees. A ryot planting trees or digging a kutcha well without the consent of his landlord renders himself liable to ejectment. How long shall a Government pretending to be civilised tolerate a state of things so injurious to the great body of the people and so discreditable to itself? What has become of Mr. Strachey's Bill supported as it was with all the authority of the late Viceroy?

If our Government be weak enough to yield to the senseless clamour which has been raised against the Bill by a clique whose pretensions are only equalled by their ignorance, it will do an incalculable amount of mischief and incur the contempt of all who have any regard for the good of the Indian people. A body of men calling themselves the British Indian Association of the North-West Provinces have entered a protest against the Bill which is alike remarkable for its grammar and logic. We hope the Legislature will deal with the trash as it deserves to be dealt with.

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TRAVANCORE IN 1867-68.

A copy of Dewan Sir Madava Rao's Report on the administration of Travancore for the year 1867-68 has been kindly sent to us. We learn from this interesting document that many important reforms were effected in the Principality during the year. The salaries of Judicial and other officers were raised and additional hands employed in all the Departments. The exertions of the Sudder Court to improve the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice have been to a great extent successful. The shortcomings which still exist will, it is hoped, be gradually remedied. 29,084 suits were filed in the Zillah and Moonsiff Courts. Adding the balance of the previous year to the above the number rises to 43,0121 Of these 26,455 were disposed of, and 16,567 were pending at the close of the year reported on. The following observations of the Sudder Court will no doubt be found interesting:—"The decisions of the Moonsiffs, as a body, continue to maintain their character for general correctness.

"Out of 22,374 appealable decisions passed by those officers, only 711 appeals were made to the Zillah Courts, thus giving a percentage of 3, while in 1042 the ratio between these figures was 5 per cent.

"Of these seven hundred and eleven appeals, 530 were confirmed, 50 modified and 131 reversed.

"The ratio of confirmations to disposal is very nearly 75 per cent., exceeding that for last year by 11.

"The proportion of reversals to the total disposal has reduced itself from 40 per cent. in 1042 to so low as 18 per cent. in the succeeding year, a result indeed creditable to the Moonsiffs.

"The appeals bear to the appealable decisions passed by the Zillah Courts a ratio of 9 per cent. in the year under report, which is highly satisfactory as compared with the 20 per cent. of its predecessor.

"A little over 58 per cent. of the appeals, have been confirmations, and the remainder, nearly 42 per cent., have been otherwise disposed of, of which the reversals stand in the ratio of 24 per cent.

"The difference between the ratios of confirmations to disposal on appeal in the years 1042 and 1043 is too trivial to call for any observation here, though it may be remarked that the former of the two years has had the advantage."

Turning to the head Criminal Justice we are glad to notice the fact that no professional criminals exist in the country. "Gang robberies or robberies attended with violence such as spread alarm among the population, are happily almost obsolete."

Some of the Courts have been called dialatory because the Judges presiding over them took some time in disposing of cases. Of course every care ought to be taken that suitors are not unnecessarily detained in Court and that Judges are not remiss in the discharge of their duties. But it would be an evil day for the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah if the Judges of the *Raj* were to catch what is called the file clearing mania. The Bengal High Court seem to think that an officer is meritorious in proportion to the rapidity with which he works. The consequence is that justice is in many cases sacrificed by the presiding officers of the Subordinate Courts to enable them to avoid the wiggings of the High Court. Until the art of applying steam-power to work the brains and hands of judicial officers is discovered the Travancore authorities ought not in our opinion to think that a clear file is the great test of efficiency.

A Law for the registration of Assurances came into operation during the year under report. Special care was taken at the outset to make the Regulation popular among the people. Printed copies of the law and of the Rules framed for the guidance of the officers of the Department were sold and epitomes of these, intelligible to all classes of the population, were widely circulated free of charge. A Central Office at Trevandrum superintends 31 Registery offices which are distributed throughout the country. While the Registration Department in Bengal has been made the refuge of incompetent men, no person whose qualifications have not been tested by a special examination is employed as Registrar in Travancore. The number of instruments registered during the 8 months the law had been in operation was 17,334, of which 16,156 related to immoveable property of the aggregate value of nearly 62,30,000 and the remainder to transactions which had nothing to do with land. The collections of the Department amounted to Rs. 33,022 while its cost was Rs. 20,103. A surplus of nearly Rs. 13,000 was thus placed to the credit of His Highness's Government.

Education has made satisfactory progress in Travancore. Besides private institutions the following schools are in the capital:—

Central English School, divided into three Departments.
Central Vernacular School.
Vernacular Normal School.
English School for girls.
Vernacular Do. do.
Class for the study of medicine in English.
Do. do. in the Vernacular.

In the Mofussil there were at the end of the year under report 15 English and 20 Vernacular Schools. The Central English School had on its rolls 784 boys who received instruction from 2 European Masters and 29 Native Assistants of various grades. In 1867 four candidates from this Institution were successful at the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University and twelve at the Matriculation Test. Certain students are expected to compete at the B. A. Examination in the course of a year or two.

Both the Maharajah and the First Prince take a deep interest in Female Education. The Girls' School at Trevandrum which is presided over by a Lady Superintendent is intended for Christian girls only. Hindu girls receive instruction in Miss Blandford's School which is aided by the Sircar.

The number of persons who received the benefit of English medical treatment in the several Hospitals maintained by the Maharajah was 14,266, of whom no less than 13,845 were cured. The Medical Establishment including the Vaccination Department cost upwards of Rs. 54,000 in salaries, dieting and contingencies, and about 10,000 in medical stores.

The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 51,88,944 and the disbursements to Rs. 44,81,231. There was a slight decrease in land revenue owing to the remissions granted on account of drought. Customs collections amounted to Rs. 34,000 more than those of the previous year. Tobacco showed an increase of more than 8 per cent. The expenses of the Dewasom or Religious Institution came to Rs. 5,44,499 against Rs. 5,62,428 in the preceding year. In noticing this item of expenditure the organ of the propagators of Christian idolatry in India makes the following remarks:—"Out of a total expenditure of 44¾ lakhs, fully an eighth is spent upon idolatry. This appears all the harder when we reflect that a large proportion of the revenue is paid by industrious Native Christians, who must be indignant at the use to which the State applies the fruits of their labour." Are not the salaries of an unnecessarily large number of clergymen paid and palaces for Bishops and other Church dignitaries provided by the Indian Government out of the State coffers filled with taxes raised from Her Majesty's Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects? We pause—not for a reply which will never be vouchsafed but—for time to take breath.

THE EDUCATION CESS.

THE Lieutenant Governor we are informed has declined to stir a finger in the Education Cess. Both the *Englishman* and the *Friend of India* have denounced His Honor as a contumacious subordinate of the Government of India, on the score of this disobedience of positive orders, and a violent paper agitation has been made in connection with the subject. We are unable to see however how the Head of the Bengal Government has deserved to be abused for simply being unable to carry out an impossible fiat. The resolution of the Government of India in regard to the Cess embraces such a wide surface of rural taxation that a practical administrator like Mr. Grey may well stop at its brink and contemplate the difficulty of the leap he is pressed to take before endangering his collar in the cause of duty.

An education cess in the form proposed by the Supreme Government would convulse the country inside out. It would needlessly exasperate the landed classes, whilst the classes in whose interest the impost is proposed will find in the end that learning to read and write, like supporting a family, is a most ruinous business! We have shewn repeatedly in these columns that in the existing conditions of land tenure in Bengal the majority of ryuts are serfs, whose elevation is to be attained by means more material than their mere ability to spell. The landlord does not benefit in any way by the education of his tenants, on the contrary he may expect a singularly heavy crop of litigation by the spread of an inferior amount of knowledge amongst the labouring and rent-paying population. It may be his duty to foster his slaves, but Government can hardly claim to force him to good conduct in a matter purely moral. If the Government is not brave enough to redeem the pledge given at the permanent settlement and forcibly establish the security of the class of ryut tenures from which the most unmixed evils flow every day, it has scarcely a right to talk of an education cess and such milk and water philanthropy as it involves. Mr. Grey has acted wisely and soberly in ignoring the Resolution of the Supreme Government and refusing to give it a working element. The officer who will be called upon to grapple with insuperable difficulties in the execution of measures blandly or boldly laid down upon paper may be excused if he resort to the doctrine of "masterly inactivity" recently invented for the benefit of the indolent and the craven hearted. The Lieutenant Governor may be sure to win over his superiors on the side of common sense by opposing a flat inertia to their chimeras and who will blame him for the course he has advisedly adopted—the only course in fact left to him and effective in the end, in India.

—ooo—

COLONEL MALLESON'S appointment as Guardian to the young Prince of Mysore now officially announced has filled with joy every loyal native heart. That gallant officer has won for himself a reputation attaching to few existing Indian officials. This reputation is not the result of any acts officially done by Colonel Malleson, for the usual obtuseness of Indian administrators had hitherto put him upon work in which his brilliant abilities could least find opportunities of shewing themselves. At last however the noble principles by which Colonel Malleson is inspired have the means of practical development and for his own sake as well as that of the prince placed under his tutelage we rejoice at this happy incident. What a contrast between Purneah the tutor of the former prince of Mysore and Colonel Malleson the present holder of the same delicate charge. The one succeeded in awaking rebellion, the other we fully expect will succeed in making Mysore under a native ruler a more agreeable place to live in than even British territory. That the Government seems to be in earnest in restoring that kingdom unequivocally to the Hindoo Raj could not receive more emphatic demonstration than in the appointment we have noticed.

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THE *Overland Mail* of the 28th Ultimo contains the following :—

"A most unfortunate *contretemps* has occurred in connection with three of the four successful native candidates at the last examination for the Indian Civil Service. It will be remembered that fifty vacancies were competed for, and that of the fifty successful candidates four were natives of India, three from Bengal and one from Bombay. It is two of the successful Bengalis and Mr. Thakar from Bombay that are now placed in a most trying predicament. It appears that a native of Bengal has been engaged in the tuition of some of the candidates at the late examination, and amongst others of the first two *unsuccessful* candidates, or, as we will call them, Nos. 51 and 52; and it appears that at once, on the list of successful candidates being published, he pointed out to his unsuccessful pupils that the ages of two of the successful Bengalis, as certified to the Civil Service Commissioners, did not correspond with their ages in the Calcutta University Calendar, and in fact that they were beyond the legal age of admission into the Indian Civil Service. On this, of course, Nos. 51 and 52 at once claimed their title to the last two places on the list of successful candidates, voided by the alleged disqualification of the two Bengalis. And the misfortune is that this is not merely a question of law, but of moral conduct. The commissioners at once made inquiries into the cases of all the successful native candidates, when the same discrepancy was found as regards Mr. Thakar from Bombay. In this case it was a question but of two months. But on further inquiry into his case it was found that he actually was two months younger by his horoscope, when he matriculated at the University of Bombay, than was certified in the form of application for matriculation, when the further questions arose—whether his horoscope or form of application for matriculation was to be believed; and, if the former, whether or not the University of Bombay had been deceived by Mr. Thakar. It is most deplorable that these difficulties should have occurred in connection with native gentlemen. But of course justice has to be done. If the present Nos. 51, 52, and 53 ought to be Nos. 48, 49, 50, they must get their rights at whatever apparent hardship to those who stand at present above them in, if it should so prove, a false position. There is no question of natives or Europeans involved in the matter, or if there be any prejudice indeed, it is all and wholly in favour of the native gentlemen. Our own opinion is, that however grave the difficulty may seem just now it will be solved without prejudice to these gentlemen. Evidence has been given, we believe, before the Commissioners of the impossiblity of any deception having been practised on the University of Bombay by Mr. Thakar, and testimony has been borne to his manliness of character. It is also affirmed that a horoscope is no datum; and that natives have often great difficulty in giving their ages; that if the University Registrar was lax, the required age would be inserted in the form of application for matriculation just for form's sake; and that, after all the whole discrepancy might arise from difference of computation. The last is probably the true explanation, and we trust it may prove the solution of the difficulty."

It appears from the above that two out of the three native gentlemen who passed so successfully the last Civil Service examination and the native gentleman also from Bombay, have been called upon to explain, on information furnished by the Bengalee teacher of some unsuccessful candidates, why they gave false returns of their ages. It is impossible to believe that such a palpable cheat could be perpetrated by persons whose antecedents and present position do not afford the slightest grounds for suspecting their honor. But on the subject of age all natives have very hazy ideas because Baptismal Registers have not yet become an institution amongst us, and few indeed have horoscopes. Under such circumstances who is to decide the question of fraudulent concealment or misstatement of age?

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WE HEAR THAT Mr. G. C. Baker, Deputy Inspector General of Police, 4th Circle, has reported to the Inspector General that no less than 14 Dacoities have taken place in the Hooghly and Howrah Districts in the course of 5 or 6 months and that the inhabitants have consequently been greatly alarmed. Out of 140 persons who were concerned in these Dacoities, some 49 or 50 were arrested and of these only 20 have been punished. With a view to check the *budmashes* who seem to have made 5 or 6 Thanahs in the above districts their eyries Mr. Baker has proposed to put these for some time in charge of one Magistrate and a competent and energetic Police officer. We hope the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to give due weight to the claims of Baboo Nobo Kristo Ghose, Assistant Superintendent of Detective Police, to the new office in recognition of his eminent services for which he has been more than once thanked by His Honor and has received a reward of Rs. 1,000 from the Punjab Government.

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WE LEARN from the *Dacca Prokash* that the hearing of the Will forgery case will commence on the 6th Proximo. Mr. Herschell, the Sessions Judge, wrote to the High Court suggesting that the trial should not take place at Dacca as on reference to the Jury List of the place he could not find men competent to try it. The Court have declined to act on this suggestion. Mr. Herschel has been informed in reply that the High Court would have taken the matter into consideration had the plaintiffs or the defendants raised any objection.

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THE HON'BLE J. N. Bullen has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

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A LONDON Telegram announces that the Committee for inquiry into the Expenditure of the Abyssinian Expedition has been appointed, and comprises the following members:—Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Grant Duff, Lord Hay, Mr. Seely, Mr. Eastwick, Major Anson, and twelve others. We see it stated that several officers in Bombay connected with the late Abyssinian Transport Corps have received orders to proceed to England to be examined before the commission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee* :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Baboo Aunoop Chund Mitter ..	10	0	0
" Ram Chunder Nundy ..	13	4	0
" Romanath Chatterjee ..	1	0	0
Messrs. Berigny & Co. ..	13	0	0
Superintendent, Chotokhundo School ..	1	0	0
Baboo Obenash Chunder Chatterjee ..	3	4	0
" Doorgadoss Chatterjee ..	3	0	0
" Goberdhone Doss ..	3	5	0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A RESIDENT——*Please send your card.*
DELTA——*Declined.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

DARING THEFTS AT GOWHATTY.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged by your kindly inserting the following few lines in a corner of your widely circulated and much esteemed journal.

On the night of the 3rd June 1869 a very bold and desperate theft was committed at the Bungalow of our Judicial Commissioner Colonel H. Bivar. His office box containing some three hundred Rupees in Cash and notes, some important and valuable Bank and other accounts together with the papers of certain sessions cases was taken away. This box used to be carried to office every morning and brought home in the evening by his Chaprassees after the business of the day and then kept generally in the Colonel's bed chamber. On that day too it was brought and placed as usual, but the night being a very sultry one all the doors and windows of the chamber facing the river were left open and as no servant or other person slept in the varenda of the house some rogues availed of this opportunity and walked off with the box which was on a table within a few paces from the Colonel's bed where he was probably lying asleep. The next morning he got up and went out for a morning ride and when on his return he could not find out his box he enquired of his servant and searched every creek and corner of the house, but as it was not forthcoming he gave information to the Police and the Sub-Inspector in charge of the station made a close investigation but failed to get any clue. In vain was a discharged chaprassy of the Colonel detained at the Thanna and a house searched by the Police on suspicion. A reward of 100 Rs. has been offered by beat of tom tom, but nothing has yet proved successful. This is indeed a very daring theft, committed as it has been in a house, a part of which is occupied by the Judicial Commissioner or Sessions Judge and a part by the Commissioner of Assam Colonel Agnew and just a few paces from the place where the former was sleeping. What helpless beings we become when we are asleep! The Judicial Commissioner who boldly and fearlessly like a lion passes orders of death, transportation &c. on thieves, Dacoits, and other wicked men is so mercilessly dealt with when asleep and helpless!

A day or two after a similar theft to the above took place in the house of Mr. Moore, the Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, and day before yesterday a box of the Moonsiff's Nazir containing about 200 Rs. Government money, was broken open and the contents robbed from the Treasury where a Guard is on duty both night and day. More than a month ago a very daring theft was also committed in the house of our Deputy Commissioner or Magistrate Major Sherer (now on leave.) But the Police could not trace the thieves who spare neither Government nor such officers as Judges, Magistrates &c. Mr. Editor, when the property of such big men as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners is not safe, what earthly reason poor men like us living in thatched huts have to believe that our life and property will be safe. What are the most highly paid officers of the favored Department of Government doing? When they have utterly and shamefully failed to trace out such simple theft cases what are they kept here for?

The detective element of the Police in this District is very defective. So much so that there is hardly any officer in the whole force who could be trusted with any complicated case. Mr. Masters, the present officiating District Superintendent, is no doubt a good officer in his way and he ought to try his best to improve the said element of his Police as otherwise he will be blamed and held responsible for the bluntness and want of tact and ability in his subordinates. One of the best ways of doing that would be to select educated young natives for the offices of Inspectors and Sub-inspectors instead of illiterate old Cutcherry Constables, Head Constables and others.

I remain
Yours obediently
A "STUDENT"

GOWHATTY, ASSAM
10th June 1869.

SELECTION.

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJAH OF BHINGA.

THE young Rajah of Bhinga was installed on the *guddee* of his late father on the 1st Instant. A correspondent of the *Lucknow Times* says that Mr. Thomas Henry Kavanagh, the Deputy Commissioner, made the following speech on the occasion:—" Rajas, gentlemen and citizens of Bhinga. We are here all gathered this evening on an occasion, of the happiness and importance of which, I cannot convince you in a better manner than by referring you to your own hearts, and which as you all know, is the installation of the young Raja Ooday Purtab Singh of Bhinga, on the guddy of his fore-fathers. You are aware that the Raja has recently passed his minority extending over a period of seven years, and I need hardly say that this was a time and a circumstance which, under the old regime, would almost as a matter of course have afforded opportunities to unprincipled and rapacious men to indulge in, and possibly accomplish their diabolical purposes against the Estates of the minor Raja. But fortunately for him and for the country in general, the old order, or more properly speaking, disorder of things and affairs had passed away, and there was a Government which like the true delegate of Providence, watched with unwearied and I may say sleepless vigilance over the interests and concerns of the weak and defenceless. No sooner therefore did the old Raja die and his Estates stood exposed to jeopardy for want of a protector, the Government as usual in such cases stepped in and at once took upon itself, not only the management of the young Raja's property, but what was still more important, the superintendence of his education. It is now about eight years when all this occurred and the Government has up to this time continued to do everything needful for the most effectual accomplishment of that double undertaking, without the acquisition or even the expectation of the least profit to itself, beyond such as pure philanthropy would look for in such a case. That the Raja might not be deprived of any of his just rights, owing to his helpless minority; that his mind and morals on which depended the peace and happiness of so many might not straggle out of the ways of virtue and duty; that he might thus peacefully amidst the congratulations and rejoicings of his friends and countrymen, step this day on his hereditary guddy, that the education and training he has received would be brought to bear on the management of his Estates; that the care and attention he has received at the hands of Government be extended to his own subjects; and that ultimately, he remain faithful to that Government which has done so much for him. A course than by following which he cannot better consult his own interests and those of the people under his care."

The young Raja then made the following appropriate reply:—Deputy Commissioner Sahib Bahadoor, brethren, friends and countrymen. "I did never in my life feel my poverty of language so much, as at the present time, to give expression to the feelings which rise struggling in my heart to find vent. The debt of gratitude I owe to the British Government is immeasurably greater than I could even dream of repaying either by words or deed. For its parental care and interest, I am indebted for the preservation and direction of all, I this day call my own, my education, my property and it would not be going too far to say my life, You all know, my friends, how young therefore incapable of taking care of myself I was, when it pleased God to deprive me of my earthly and natural guardian, I mean my revered and lamented father of beloved memory, for whose loss many of you yet grieve, and I quite concur with the Deputy Commissioner Bahadoor in holding, that but for such a Government as the British, I might very possibly have never received back my property so peacefully and in such good state, never been allowed to sit on the guddy, amidst the hearty cheers and congratulations of my old friends and brethren, and in a word never seen so happy and auspicious a day as this. The Government has done all this for me and my people, and now leaves me to do what I owe to myself and to them. I would beg to say that although the law has ceased to treat me as a minor, I cannot help regarding myself still as such, and hope therefore that my more experienced brother Talookdars and friends will come forward to assist me with their knowledge and wisdom in maintaining my position with credit."

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

Mr. T. J. Chichele-Plowden, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Lieutenant T. B. Michell to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong.

Lieutenant W. E. Rutherfurd, Assistant Commissioner of Durrung, is transferred to Nowgong.

Mr. W. J. Mathews, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, is temporarily posted to Raneegunge.

Lieutenant N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Burhee.

Mr. P. D. Dickens to be a Member of, and Secretary to the Central Committee of Examination.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Mitter, B. L, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate in Naddea.

Baboo Rungolall Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jehanabad.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the* BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

—We learn from the *Dacca News* that the name of Mr. J. G. N. Pogose has not been removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates of Dacca.

—The next State scholarship examinations will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th January 1870.

—The *Friend of India* says that the Supreme Government has resolved, in future, to spend at least the half of every year in Calcutta.

—*Nil desperandum.* There is hope yet for the females of Bengal. "It is stated that two enterprising native females have applied to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for admission into the Entrance Examination." The *Indian Daily News* cannot vouch for the truth of the above statement, though it has come to our contemporary from a source he has often found reliable.

—The same paper is glad to learn that at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the Government of India has sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a museum and a library to the memory of the late Mr. Thornhill, C. S. I., the sum of Rs. 25,000 having been realized by private subscription for the purpose. While sanctioning the outlay, the Supreme Government has desired that an experienced Engineer from the Public Works Department should be appointed to construct the building, which is to be erected on an eligible site at Allahabad.

—A cold blooded murder was committed on Thursday morning last by a Durwan at the Bonded Ware House. It appears that on Wednesday night some body had cut off portions of the moustache and *tickee* (tuft on the head) of the murderer while he was asleep. He discovered it when he woke the following morning; his comrades laughing at him incensed him to revenge; and with this intention he left the guard room, which is occupied by about eight other *durwans*, and purchased a double barrel pistol, caps, powder, and bullets, which he secreted till 2½ o'clock Thursday morning, at which time, he awoke the deceased and desired to know who had practised the joke on him the night previous. What reply was given is not known, but the prisoner fired and shot him near the left shoulder-blade, the man dropping dead almost immediately. He then made for the bed occupied by the jemadar, while preparing to fire at him, the latter woke in time to struggle with him and wrest the pistol away. In the struggle the prisoner dragged the jemadar to the door of a room, at the back of which was a sword, and taking it down, attempted to draw it out of the scabbard. Another and more violent struggle ensued, and in it the jemadar received a slight wound on the palm of the left hand, and another on the left breast or shoulder. The jemadar being the stronger of the two got better of his opponent, and with the assistance of others in the place, succeeded in keeping him down till the arrival of the Police. Otherwise the man might have run a *muck* among the others in the room; and had the trigger of the second barrel not refused to act, the jemadar would, no doubt, have also been shot. On the prisoner's person and among his traps were found a box of caps, eleven bullets, and a flask of powder. On being arraigned before the Northern Division Magistrate he appeared determinate and indifferent.

—We are glad to learn from the *Indian Daily News* that His Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to direct that the Apothecary attached to his Dispensary shall, in addition to other duties, attend all clerks, their wives, and families, and also the native establishment attached to the several Government offices now at Simla, free of cost. Should the Apothecary at any time consider it necessary, the Surgeon to the Viceroy may be called in for consultation. In the event of this officer being absent, the Apothecary may call in one of the Civil Surgeons of the station, who shall not be entitled to any fee for his professional services.

—A London telegram announces that Lord Napier of Magdala has resigned the command of the Bombay army, and that Sir Augustus Spencer has been appointed his successor.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

—When Sir Cecil Beadon moved the Senate of the Calcutta University to divide the successful Entrance candidates into three classes, he did not by any means wish that the lower class students should be shut out from professional education. The *Hindoo Patriot* cannot understand under what authority has Mr. Scott, Senior Professor of the Engineering Class, refused to admit this session the third class Entrance students to tuition in his department. About fifty students have thus been deprived of the benefit of professional education in a most important branch of knowledge. The hardship in the case of these boys is the greater inasmuch as no previous intimation had been given. The boys had passed in January last, and as the session of the Engineering class does not commence till June they waited for six months in the hope of joining it, and now that hope has been most unwarrantably dashed to the ground. The real cause of this exclusion is said to be want of accommodation, but is this a valid reason? The *Patriot* sincerely hopes that the Director of Public Instruction will see fit to interfere in this matter.

—The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Morning Herald* says:—"Some time ago I mentioned that a motion would be brought before Parliament asking for a considerable augmentation of the yearly sum allowed by the country to the Prince of Wales. This application, I then said, would be based upon the fact that his Royal Highness and the Princess, officiating in London for her Majesty the Queen at levees and drawing-rooms, were led into a larger expenditure than their joint incomes would warrant. Considerable discontent was openly expressed in certain official quarters at this resolve of the Government, and indeed the Cabinet itself was divided upon the subject so the matter was delayed from time to time. I am now able to inform you, on [illegible]; yet reliable authority, that a settlement has [illegible]ways arrived at without appealing to the generos[ity of] the House of Commons. Her Majesty has [con]sented to allow the Prince and Princess of W[ales] a large amount out of her private purse to enable them to carry on efficiently the Work of State which more immediately comes under the province of a king or queen.' The sum mentioned is between £30,000 and £40,000." A similar statement is made by the London correspondent of the *Western Daily Press*, which adds:—"These arrangements have been made by her Majesty herself in consideration of the duties imposed upon the Prince and Princess of Wales by the state of her Majesty's health and the comparative retirement in which she is compelled to live. Her Majesty's annuity to his Royal Highness is to date from the commencement of the present year.

—The members of the Bombay Bar, says the local *Gazette*, would be surprised if one of their number maintained in court that seniority was determined not by the date of call to the bar but by the date of admission to practise there. That has been maintained by Mr. Miller, a Madras barrister. The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court contented himself with saying that "it might be so, but he hoped the question would not be gone into that morning"—and it dropped accordingly.

—*Indian Public Opinion* says the Punjab Government has been obliged to release from the Lahore jail a large number of prisoners whose sentences had not expired, in consequence of their being no accommodation for them. This want of sufficient accommodation has, it is said, been pressed on the attention of the Supreme Government frequently, but to no purpose. The Lahore journal therefore suggests that in future all the surplus prisoners should be released at Simla, as it is only just that the Councillors who regard undoubted grievances with indifference should reap the benefit of their disregard of the necessities of civilized Government.

—The marriage of a Brahmin widow took place at Bombay on the 15th Instant. In noticing the event the *Indu Prakash* observes: "Tuesday the 15th of June, 1869 must be engraven in characters of gold. It has given birth to a new era in the social and religious history of the Hindu Community in Western India. In the imperishable pages of history, it will be memorable as the day on which commenced the open defiance on this side of India of a time-honoured but erroneous custom. The marriage of a Hindu widow, specially of the Brahmin caste, has been unknown to the nation for years unnumbered. That Hindu religion is consistent with it, that the sacred lawgivers of the nation have sanctioned it—especially for this present Kaliyuga—can be established beyond the shadow of a doubt. But custom—that tyrant custom which, when opposed to reason and religion, makes bond slave of the nation and rolls it down to the abyss of degradation and perdition—had asserted its arbitrary sway and enchained the Hindu widow to a life of thraldom worse than death itself."

— We are glad to learn from the same paper that the Chief of Gondal, a Native State in Kattyawar, has offered Rs. 2,400 per annum to the East India Association for publishing its Journal and distributing it gratis in England.

— The *Bombay Gazette* hears that a wealthy Marwaree merchant of Hydrabad has arrived in Bombay for the purpose of making arrangements to open a firm in England, and that he intends to send five or six Marwarees to conduct his business there.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

— The question having been raised whether a Surgeon in medical charge of a station taking furlough to Europe, can, on his return, claim the same charge, it has been decided by the Government of India that he should, when going on furlough, retain a lien on some similar appointment, *i. e.*, the charge of a civil station of the same class, or some other civil charge of equal emoluments. But as a general rule, the medical officer of a civil station will not be recognized as having any claim to reappointment to the same station.

— The ex-Raja of Shahgurh who was deposed and banished from Bundlekund after the mutinies, has been living at Lahore since that time, but the climate of the place has never agreed with him. He has constantly complained of ill-health, and in compliance with a recent application, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to permit him to reside at Delhi in future.

— Eighteen Burmese youths have been sent to Calcutta by the King of Burmah, under the charge of two superintendents, to learn gun-casting, and the manufacture of arms. Eleven of them are now under instruction at the Cossipore Foundry and the Arsenal in Fort William. The Government of India has agreed to their remaining in Calcutta for two years, or more if necessary, for this purpose, on condition of their good behaviour whilst so engaged.

— The *Times of India* states that a summons has been issued by the chief Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the application of Mr. Vishnoo Purshram Shastri, for the appearance of Mr. Verahoor Sadashovi Chutray, publisher of the *Bombay Hindoo Punch*, to answer a charge of printing, publishing, and circulating indecent and obscene pictures and matter in the said periodical, which were calculated to lead to a breach of the peace; also for defamation. The case will, no doubt, possess considerable interest as the indecency charged against the local *Punch* is embodied in the caricaturing of the recent Hindoo widow marriage.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

— The *Times of India* learns that arrangements were made in Philadelphia by the friends of an executed convict to have an effort made to resuscitate the body. Accordingly a committee, appointed for the purpose, were in waiting at the prison at the time of the execution, and the body, wrapped in blankets, was brought to the university. The drop was four feet; the cord round the neck was a small one. He hung by the neck thirty minutes, and there were signs of life only four minutes after the drop. Ten minutes after being cut down he was placed upon the table in the amphitheatre, the time elapsing from the execution being forty-four minutes. Six ounces of whiskey were injected into the bowels, and one gallon of pure oxygen gas was forced into the lungs, and a powerful galvanic battery applied to the medulla oblongata and the pit of the stomach. At the same time the tongue was withdrawn from the mouth, and the body turned from side to side, after the method of Marshall Hall, for artificial respiration; in four or five minutes a marked change occurred in the countenance; the chest gradually expanded, the eyes opened, one arm was drawn up, and by means of a stethescope, contractions and dilations of the heart were distinctly heard. So evident were the signs of life that his friends exulted over the fact that he really lived. Another gallon of oxygen was introduced into the lungs, and the battery was charged so that the current passed the entire length of the spine, and the artificial respiration continued. For a few moments the signs of life increased, but in a short time disappeared. Nitrous oxide gas was injected into the lungs by an artificial opening into the trachea made by Professor Doffee, but all to no purpose, and at the expiration of one hour and twenty-five minutes the experiment ceased, and the body was handed over to the friends.

— The same jurnal says the crown of King Theodore, it will be remembered, could nowhere be found; and it was believed some of the German artisans had carried it off. Strict orders for the surrender of everything found in Magdala brought forth heaps of rubbish, but nothing very precious in the eyes of the possessors. At any rate, no crown was forthcoming. Dr. Rohlffs, a Prussian *savan*, accredited by his Government to Sir Robert Napier, did not, it is said, so conduct himself during the time he was under the protection of the force, as to render his brother officers from Prussia proud of him. He, it appears, had the crown all the time, and took it home, and presented it to the King of Prussia. But his Majesty, being made aware of all the story, sent the crown to England at once, where it was of course placed at Lord Napier's disposal. His Lordship has requested that it be presented to Her Majesty, as a tribute of loyalty and devotion from the army he led. And Dr. Rohlffs? The King of Prussia was wroth with him for having acted thus dishonorably, and deprived him of the Prussian Consulship at Jerusalem.

— At a meeting of the subscribers to the Radhakant Memorial held at the British Indian Association on Thursday last, Baboo Romanauth Tagore presiding, it was resolved that the Memorial should take three shapes, 1st. A marble bust to be placed at the Town Hall, 2nd A Portrait to be hung at the British Indian Association, and 3rd a Gold Medal to be awarded by the Senate of the Calcutta University to the best Sanscrit scholar among the successful candidates for the B. A. degree of each year. Baboo Joddoo Lall Mullick moved an amendment to the following effect:—"That the Radhakant Memorial Fund, after providing for a portrait of the deceased to be kept at the British Indian Association, be applied to the foundation of a Sanskrit Scholarship to be called after his name, and to be awarded by the senate of the Calcutta University." The Baboo said that it would be more practical and useful if a Sanskrit scholarship were founded. After providing for a portrait, of which he was in favor, he believed there would be a sufficient sum left which, if invested in Government Securities, would yield interest of Rs. 14 per month. This sum would go a great way to support a poor but meritorious scholar. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

—We learn from a London Telegram that in the House of Lords on the night of the 24th Instant, the Duke of Argyle in reply to a question asked by the Marquis of Salisbury, said he had sent a despatch to the Government of India to use all its influence with the Bank of Bengal to induce the withdrawal of its Bombay Agency.

— It appears from another telegram that Mr. Forsyth, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Maine, as Law Member of the Supreme Council, has written to the *Times* concerning the numerous appeals from India which are waiting for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

— On Saturday last Mr. Paul applied to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter for transferring the Dacca Will Case from the Court of the Sessions Judge at Dacca to the High Court for trial on the grounds that the defendants apprehended there would be a failure of justice if the prosecution should be allowed to proceed in the Dacca Court, and that an impartial as well as an intelligent jury could not be empannelled in that place to do perfect justice. The application was refused. The Chief Justice said;—"The affidavit does not show that there are not sufficient persons in Dacca to form an independent, an impartial and an intelligent jury, who are not in Government employ. * * In the Mofussil in Bengal only seven Jurymen are necessary to be obtained to try the case. Then there are the provisions of the code of Criminal Procedure for challenging Jurors. * * * Looking at all the clauses in which the power of challenging is given to the accused, it appears to me to be quite impossible to say that a fair, impartial and intelligant jury cannot be obtained in Dacca."

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

— How utterly unfounded was the rumour that Herat had fallen may now be judged, says the *Pioneer*, from the fact that Shah Newaz Khan has written to the Ameer Shere Ali with the view of being reconciled to him, and it is believed that the Ameer is disposed to listen favourably to his overtures.

— The *Mofussilite* says it has at last been decided that the Delhi Railway trains shall run right into Delhi, and that the Delhi Railway station at Delhi shall be opened today. All the arrangements however, are not yet completed, but they seem not a little complicated. The present idea is, that the trains will be brought in from Ghazeeabad, and taken out of Delhi, attached to the rear of the trains of the East Indian Railway.

— The same paper reports that a fire occurred on the 16th Ultimo in a native merchant's shop at the Lahore Gate, Delhi, when property, consisting of paper and other stores, to the value of about 10,000 Rs., was destroyed. The fire, it appears, originated in the spontaneous ignition of a box of lucifer matches. The fire-engine from the Fort was quickly on the spot, and the police were active in suppressing the flames. It was very fortunate that these did not extend themselves to the other houses in the neighbourhood; had this been the case, the conflagration must have been very general and immensely destructive.

— A Court Martial was held at Rawul Pindee on the 25th ultimo for trying Captain A. B. Chalmers who was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—1st, In having at Rawal Pindee, on the 30th January 1869, after having been informed by Gunner James Clapperton of the R. H. A., that a woman, then in his, Captain Chalmer's company at the Peshawur Hotel, was his, Gunner Clapperton's, wife, struck the Gunner, who was in the uniform of his corps, and openly driven the woman away from the Hotel. 2nd, In having at Rawul Pindee, on the afternoon of the 30th January 1869, been again in company with the wife of the said Gunner at the Peshawur Hotel, and then and there publicly entered into a personal conflict with him, during which conflict, he, Captain Chalmers, was struck and kicked by Gunner Clapperton. The court found the prisoner guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the words "struck the Gunner'; guilty of the second instance to the extent only of having been again in company with the wife of the said Gunner at the Peshawur Hotel, on the afternoon of the 30th January; and guilty of the preamble of the charge, and sentenced him to be reprimanded.

In confirming the proceedings, Sir William Mansfield remarks as follows:—

"That he entertains the gravest doubts as to the correctness of the finding on the 2nd instance of the Charge; His Excellency's opinion inclining to the view that the entire case of the Prosecution in that instance is sustained by the evidence.

Considering that the prisoner was found Guilty of the preamble of the Charge, that is, of conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in addition to very significant portions of the two instances of the charge, the person who has suffered through the prisoner's conduct being a soldier who was liable at any time to be under his military orders, it is far-

ther held by His excellency that the sentence of the Court is not adequate to the occasion."

— A clergyman having been appointed by the Local authorities as Inspector of Schools in Berar, the appointment was reported by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, as an exception to the ruling of 7th January 1860. The *Englishman* informs us that the Secretary of State, having regard to the circumstances of the case, and especially to the fact that the clergyman though ordained had never undertaken or performed clerical duty, did not withhold sanction. But he has at the same time desired that it may be distinctly understood that the appointment is quite exceptional, and that the rule which precludes clergymen from holding Educational appointments in India is to be strictly adhered to in future.

— Mr. W. Madge, the Head Assistant in the office of the Board of Revenue, has applied for pension after a service of 33 years. He has been recommended for a pension of half his present salary.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

— The *Dacca News* states that a serious accident occurred last week to a Mr. Hollow, a Zemindar of that place. Mr. Hollow, accompanied by some friends, repaired to the residence of the station jailor, and partook it seems rather lavishly of his cheer. Conviviality was succeeded by argument, and eventuated in a scuffle, during which Mr. Hollow is said to have been precipitated through a window, and fell to the ground a distance of sixteen or eighteen feet, breaking both legs and his left arm on his descent, besides sustaining internal injuries. He now lies at the Mitford Hospital under the care of Dr. Cutcliffe and his assistants, where every attention is paid to his wants. It would be a rather precarious undertaking to trust oneself within the influence of a friend's hospitality if this were to be the invariable result.

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 3RD JULY 1869.

ENGLISH POLICY IN HALF CIVILISED COUNTRIES.

OUR worthy East Bengal contemporary the *Dacca News* is very angry with us because we were presumptuous enough to criticise the line of policy followed by England in certain half civilised countries. We have a higher opinion than our contemporary of his countrymen's love of fair play. Englishmen are often misled by their passions and prejudices into the commission of great errors and sometime of great crimes. They are slow to be convinced of their errors; but as soon as they are convinced, there is no nation so ready to make the best atonement in their power. For centuries, England misgoverned Ireland. A host of distinguished writers from Swift to Sydney Smith; orators like Burke, Curran, Grattan and Canning appeared to appeal in vain on behalf of poor Ireland. At length the national conscience was roused. Statute 10 George IV cap. 30 removed the civil disabilities under which the majority of the Irish people groaned; and the last relic of an oppressive foreign domination will be swept away as soon as the Anglican Church in Ireland shall have been disestablished. For nearly three centuries England was guilty of a nefarious traffic in human beings. Clarkson and Wilberforce convinced her of her iniquity and she nobly atoned for her error first by abolishing the slave-trade and then by abolishing slavery in the Colonies. For nearly a century the natives of India were excluded from any share in the administration of their own country. England has lately been convinced that such exclusion is wrong; and she has not only thrown open the Civil Service to Indian candidates; but she has appointed a native of India to be a Judge of the High Court.

The American war of independence taught England to pursue a liberal course of policy towards her colonies and dependencies; but her relations with half-civilised states or states which she deems half civilized are still unsatisfactoy.

We do yet maintain that a little diplomatic courtesy towards King Theodore might have averted the waste of some millions of money, the loss of many valuable lives and the death of the gallant old King. The *Spectator* condemned the conduct of Englishmen in Japan in far stronger language than we have ever used. There can be no doubt that criticisms like those of the *Spectator* will tend to mould the national policy for the better. Why should we be condemned for doing that which the *Spectator* is praised for doing? As loyal subjects of Her Majesty we have as good a right as any English journal to criticise the doings of our English fellow-subjects abroad.

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DECLINE OF SANSCRIT LEARNING IN BENGAL.

Native Opinion of Bombay very justly laments the decline of Sanscrit learning in India. As far as Bengal is concerned we can very well see through the cause of this decline. It is because native gentlemen of means nowadays do not encourage the study of Sanscrit literature by their sons and wards. From the age of five or even earlier, boys in this country are taught English and sent to English schools in the hope that in time they may get good situations under Government. They learn that language as a means only to an end. Formerly, this was not the case. Then, Hindoo youths, especially the sons of rich people of good caste, while they had Moonshees and English tutors to enable them to drink at the wells of Persian and English undefiled, had also pundits to impart to them a knowledge of the Sanscrit. The late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, Rajah Sir Radhakant, Rajah Sutto Churn Ghosaul of Bhookoylash, and Baboos Wooma Nundon Tagore, Hurro Coomar Tagore, Prosunno Coomar Tagore and Nil Rutton Haldar imbibed a taste for the Sanscrit owing to this good custom. Every old gentleman of Bengal acquainted with the state of the vernacular literature of his country half a century ago knows, that though Rajah Ram Mohun Roy was celebrated for his linguistic acquirements and for his deep knowledge of the Vedas; yet Baboo Wooma Nundon Tagore was always competent and ready to break lance with him on behalf of the orthodox Hindoo religion. Assisted by several pundits learned in the Vedas and Puranas, Wooma Nundon Tagore published his great work entitled *Pashendo Piron* as an answer to the heterodox theories and opinions propounded by the learned Brahmist. Whether the answer was satisfactory or not it is not our business now to enquire: suffice it to say that he performed a task which he felt his duty as a Hindoo to do, namely, to defend his own religion against the attacks of a (in his opinion) freethinker,—because he was competent to do so, because, above all, he himself had access to the arsenal wherein lay all the weapons that enabled him to battle with an opponent. The Baboo delighted in spending his time and money in carrying on controversies on theological matters in Sanscrit and Bengalee and wrote several works on the same subject. He rendered other services to his country by means of his knowledge of Sanscrit. Among his numerous works may be mentioned his *Shadoo Suntoshince*, in which he successfully proved that the practice of swearing Hindoos by the water of the Ganges which was in vogue in our Courts of Justice was utterly at variance with, and repugnant to the doctrines of the Hindoo Shasters.

Baboo Hurro Coomar Tagore though a profound Sanscrit scholar, was a man of retired habits and never wrote any work known to fame. His mornings and evenings he devoted to the compilation of works on rituals of Hindoo religion and to discoussions with pundits on matters of religion, grammar and philosophy. It was Baboo Hurro Coomar's wont never to spend a day without paying a handsome sum to the pundits who came to hold parley with him.

The Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore was widely known for his great intelligence, his knowledge of Zemindary matters and revenue laws and for his labors in connection with the translation of the *Vivada Chintamani*. But besides this translation which brought him fame and honors from his sovereign, the late Baboo will be remembered by his countrymen for his great patronage of the pundits and the expense he incurred in the publication of various law and other works in Sanscrit. To his wealth we owe

a very good edition of *Sri Bhagovat* prepared for the press by Bhowani Charn Bonnerjee former editor of the *Chundrica* newspaper; the *Dyabhaga* in Sanscrit with seven commentaries; the *Dattaka Siromani* by Pundit Bharut Chunder Siromani, law professor of the Calcutta Sanscrit College; *Badi vivada Bhunjun* a treatise on Hindoo law and Judicature by Pundit Brojo Viday-Rutna of Nuddea, and the *Veni Sanhara* drama from Sanscrit into Bengalee by Pundit Ram Narain author of the *Koolin Koolo Surbosho* Natuck. Had the good Baboo lived, it was his intention to translate the *Dyabhaga* into Bengalee for the edification of his ignorant countrymen. Of Rajah Sir Radhakant's acquirements as a Sanscrit scholar little need be said here as his voluminous and masterly work *Sabdokalpadruma* will last as long as the Sanscrit language will be cultivated by the educated world. Baboo Nil Ruttun Haldar was a sweet versifier in Sanscrit and wrote several works explaining the meanings of Hindoo devotional poetry.

To Rajah Sutto Churn Ghosal of Bho Koylash we owe an edition of *Yoga Vaseshta*, a work replete with moral truths.

But these good and great men have departed from amongst us and though there is no lack of wealthy men in Calcutta, we regret to say there is no one, with the exception of Rajahs Kali Krishna and Komul Krishna, Baboo Joumayjoy Mitter—father of that well known antiquarian Baboo Rajendro Lalla Mitter—Baboo Kali Prossunno Sing, and some members of the Tagore family, who takes a particle of interest in either studying the Sanscrit language or patronising those poor pundits who are versed in it.

It is a pity that the millionaires of our time, like the rich men and men of gentle castes of bygone days, do not take a pleasure in cultivating Sanscrit. In Bengal, men of the *Suburno bonick* caste are extremely rich, but do they cultivate Sanscrit or spend a fraction of their riches for the improvement of Sanscrit literature in the land? We are sorry to say that very few of them are to be found who, however clever in English or other foreign languages, are proficient in their own vernacular. Their ignorance of their mother tongue and the shabby way in which they pronounce it are proverbial. What hope can we entertain then that they will ever be enamoured of Sanscrit which is after all a dead language.

To the charge that people of the *Suburno bonick* caste are sadly ignorant of Sanscrit and do not patronise its professors, it will perhaps be answered that as they are despised by men of better castes and also by the pundits who are invariably the priests of better caste men, they are justified in neglecting and despising a language which has hitherto been monopolised by their superiors. Though this custom of hating them is observed with scrupulousness in the Mofussil, in Calcutta it is more honored in the breach than the observance; and we have heard that the Mullicks of Calcutta are treated on an equal footing by rich men of other castes and that recently the projector of a new *Dhurmo Sobha* (which has, in the course of a month, turned itself into a *Gleeclub*!) honored some rich Mullicks by making them sit on the same seat which he himself occupied and allowing them to smoke a *chilum* out of his diamond-mounted Hookah. While such brotherly feeling exists among the different classes of Hindoos in Calcutta is it not incumbent on those who wish to save their orthodox religion from the attacks of the heterodox to study Sanskrit and to stop their mouths with the weapons which that language furnishes? If nothing induces them, their religion at least of which they vaunt much and about which they chatter more ought to be their sole inducement in making this acquirement and thereby preventing a glorious and noble language from vanishing from their country for ever.

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MOFUSSIL DOCTORS AND *KOVEERAJES.*

We have from time to time expressed our views regarding the epidemic which has been devastating Bengal for the last 8 or 10 years. It is not our intention now to describe or criticise the various theories which have been proposed in order to explain the nature and causes of this growing scourge of our country. All these theories have been rejected, as they could not but be, considering that none of them was based on anything like a scientific investigation of the facts constituting and accompanying the epidemic. The whole question of the epidemic, however, has of late engaged the attention of the Government of Bengal—a circumstance which is hopeful if not positively assuring. Considering the present state of scientific knowledge, we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that even medical men of the highest reputation in India working even under the patronage of a by-no-means parsimonious Government will be able, at least for some *years* to come, to arrive at anything like a satisfactory solution of the great question of the epidemic. But we have every reason to think that, if scientific knowledge and experience be applied to the investigation of the phenomenon, much benefit might result in the shape of a discovery of the circumstances which aggravate the causes of the epidemic and intensify its effects. We have, therefore, thought this to be the proper time to make the following suggestions and to invite to them the attention of the authorities.

We feel ourselves convinced that the epidemic cannot be efficiently controlled until its causes have been ascertained. But we have not the slightest doubt that good medical treatment is capable of mitigating its effects. For, if there is one truth definitely ascertained in the practice of medicine, it is this that a bad treatment of a disease does more to aggravate that disease than a good treatment to heal it. We cannot, therefore, sufficiently deprecate the existence in the Mofussil of a class of medical practitioners who have not the slightest knowledge of the art they practise and who cannot distinguish a feverish from a non-feverish state of the body. There are in this class of practitioners men who call themselves *Koveerajes* as well as men who call themselves *Dactars* i. e. allopathic physicians. We have seen men practising as *Koveerajes* who have never in their lives turned a page of the *Nidan* and we have seen them dispensing medicine with a confidence and dogmatism which would be stigmatised as rashness by the masters of the profession though even these last are known to be dogmatic beyond measure. We have seen koveerajees wholly ignorant of the Bengalee alphabet—men, who failing to make livelihood by practising the simple and inoffensive calling of a *moodee* or a *cloth-dealer*, have turned out physicians on the outbreak of a destructive epidemic. The model Doctor Sangrado of Valladolid might pass for a Hippocrates or a Galen compared with these carvers and sewers of Disease and even the novice Gil Blas might gape and yawn at the sight of these Myrmidons of Charaka. Well may we implore the venerable fathers of Hindoo medicine to save us from men who would not perhaps hesitate to defile their pocket dispensaries with brick-dust and chimney-soot.

But there is another class of practitioners who do not yield the palm of skill and refinement to the adepts we have just described—we mean the so-called *Dactars* or allopathic physicians. Considered secularly, these men, or rather youths are perfect prototypes of young Bengal in their manners. They must have a pantaloon and a chapkan to cover their bodies and as walking is beneath their dignity they must ride at least a skeleton of a horse not much unlike the famous Rozinante. But these are points which we need not pursue any further for they do not concern us now. These *dactars* are boys yet in their teens. Their knowledge of their art is derived from one or two years' study in the Bengalee department of the Medical College, or, what is still more praiseworthy, from serving as compounders in the Calcutta and Mofussil dispensaries. Perhaps these men know more of their *whatabout* than the class of *Koveerajes* whom we have described above. But unfortunately this little advantage on their part is more than counteracted by their superior arrogance which influences in no slight degree the quality of their prescriptions. They are also a greater money charge to their patients than the koveerajes, for, as they think that they are so many sub-assistant surgeons of name and standing, they feel themselves insulted if they are not paid like the latter.

Now let the public judge how frightful must be the condition of that patient who is placed under the treatment of *dactars* and *koveerajes* like these. Consider the value of human life and say whether practitioners like these—whether, to use the language of Gil Blas, these "forerunners of the undertaker" ought not to be immediately excluded from the profession. One cannot

help being inclined to think that the epidemic, destructive as it is, must be increased in destructiveness by the agency of such ignorant and unscrupulous practitioners of the healing art. We think that the Government of Bengal ought to interfere in this matter. We do not go the length of saying with some of the medical authorities of Calcutta that Government has a right to interdict the profession and practice of medicine to all but those who belong to the allopathic faculty. We are far from advocating such a sweeping and unscientific policy. What we mean to say is that no one, whether belonging to the koveerajee, the allopathic or the homœopathic faculty, ought to be allowed to practise medcine who has not passed such an examination as will appear to the most eminent members of his faculty necessary to ascertain his qualification for carrying on anything deserving the name of medical practice. A regulation like this, far from being an unnecessary and arbitrary interference with individual liberty, is absolutely needed in a civilized country and forms a sort of criterion of a Government which has any pretensions to intelligence and vitality. We are inclined to think that the absence of any such regulation is a barbarous anomaly which our Government cannot remove too soon. We have very strict and salutary regulations regarding the practice of the legal profession. All mooktears and pleaders are required to pass certain examinations and to take out certificates to their character at fixed intervals of time. Is then the science of medicine so much more easy than the science of law and is the exercise of the medical art so much mare child's play compared with the pleading of a case that our Government should consider it unnecessary to regulate by restrictive laws a practice the quality of which decides once for all, without the slightest chance for appeal or review, the momentous question of life and death? Does it not then behove a wise and paternal Government like ours to protect the lives of its innumerable subjects by the enforcement of a regulation similar to that which governs the comparatively trifling profession of the mooktear? We hope attention will be paid to this most important but most neglected question and steps taken to suppress an evil which is daily growing in magnitude.

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LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

WE take the following from the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd May last. It is the latter half of a letter addressed by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, on the subject of lost Notes:—

4. "As regards lost notes, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that Government should not pledge themselves, by any rules, to pay them. Whenever a case occurs in which you think that the notes should be paid, you should submit the circumstances and your proposals for the orders of the Government of India in this Department.

5. The present plan by which the Paper Currency Department takes upon itself a great deal of trouble in circulating lists of stopped notes is, it appears, not only unnecessary, but practically useless. Persons who lose notes should be left to advertise them in such manner as they think best, and should themselves give information at such offices as they think proper.

6. The term "stopped note" is inaccurate and misleading. Payment of such notes cannot be refused, unless there be good reason for supposing that the presenter is not a *bona fide* holder.

7. The system which has hitherto been in force was, no doubt, devised for the benefit of losers of notes; but in practice it is found to increase the distrust of notes. Natives of this country dislike taking currency notes, if they know that it is possible for them to be put to trouble and detention, should the note happen to be, what is called, a "stopped note."

8. The Governor General in Council observes that the real aim of Government is to make currency notes approach, as much as possible, to the status of coin. If a man loses a currency note, he must ordinarily take his chance of recovering it, precisely in the same way as a lost coin. If Government attempts to put currency notes on a better footing than coins, by restrictions on their payment, it may be found that they really put them in a worse, by giving further grounds for the natives of this country to dislike taking them."

The Government of India must have its own reasons for the ground it has taken; but we fail to comprehend why Natives of this country should be particularly pitched upon as evincing a dislike to currency notes by reason of any trouble or detention they might cause if they happen to be what are called *stopped notes.* That we should think is more or less the case with all men; because we all feel a natural repugnance to put our hands into any business that is likely to lead us to trouble or risk. To our minds therefore there seems to be no reason for supposing that Natives of this country are more distrustful of notes than Englishmen are or than natives of other countries would be under the like circumstances. The sense of the first part of Para 4 cannot be mistaken. It amounts to a distinct withdrawal of the pledge that hitherto existed in regard to the payment of lost notes. We are sorry that the Government has thought fit to take such a course; because the tendency of it will be to give rise to greater distrust in the minds of natives and there will be very few we fear who after this would be willing to deal in notes at all. The idea of the Government of India of making "currency notes approach as much as possible to the status of coin" is simply absurd. No such equality or identity or whatever else they may be pleased to call it, can we think be established between metals and pieces of paper. People take notes and deal so largely in them because of the Government guarantee that is impliedly attached to them. What faith will they have in them if that guarantee is withdrawn?

By throwing the *onus* of recovery on holders of notes, the Government of India hopes to improve the case; but we fear that makes it worse. The chances of recovery will be immensely diminished if the Government interference is withheld and parties be left entirely to themselves to find out their own notes when lost, just as they would do in the case of other lost articles. If a person loses a note and after having advertised and done all he could fails to recover it, it would clearly be a very hard case we conceive if the Currency Office should refuse to pay on the number being presented. Some little hope is held out in the second Part of para 4 but practically that will remain inoperative we suspect.

Currency Notes are a kind of Promissory Notes and the Government it seems to us have as much right to withhold their pledge of payment in the one case as in the other, when lost. We do not quite see the distinction. If when *Government Securities* are lost or destroyed, the Government engage to issue fresh notes, on its being proved to them that they have been actually lost or destroyed, why should not the same kind of guarantee be held out in the case of lost currency notes? The cases are perfectly parallel as far as we can see and we should like to see our contemporaries take up the subject and in the interest of the country give their views on it. The matter is important and affects us all seriously.

——ooo——

Native Opinion culls the following interesting facts from the *North American Review* for January 1869:—

"Whether brutes sympathize with the happiness and sorrow of others might at first sight seem doubtful, but facts like the following compel us to decide the question in the affirmative. The story is taken by Brougham from an apparently trustworthy French authority. "A swallow had slipped its foot into the noose of a cord attached to a spout in the College des Quatre Nations at Paris, and by endeavoring to escape had drawn the knot tight. Its strength being exhausted in vain attempts to fly, it uttered piteous cries, which assembled a vast flock of other swallows....... They seemed to crowd and consult together for a little while, and then one of them darted at the string and struck at it with his beak as he flew fast; and others following in quick succession did the same, stricking at the same part, till, after continuing this combined operation for half an hour, they succeeded in severing the cord and freeing their companion. They all continued flocking and hovering till night; only, instead of the tumult and agitation in which they had been at their first assembling, they were chattering as if without any anxiety at all, but conscious of having succeeded."

Closely connected with this feeling is sorrow for the loss of friends, which many animals manifest in a striking degree. Examples of this emotion in domestic animals will readily occur to every one. Forbes, in his "Oriental Memoirs," tells us that a friend of his having shot a female monkey and carried off the body, forty of the animals soon surrounded his tent, and making a great noise, gave evidence of an inclination to attack him. On the presentation of his gun, all retired except one, who appeared to be the leader: he stood his ground, chattering furiously. As the man did not fire, the monkey at last came to the door of the tent and began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gestures seemed to beg for the dead body. When it was given him, he took it sorrowfully in his arms and bore it away to his companions."

A LIBEL Case of a somewhat novel character has recently been instituted in the Criminal Court of Krishnagur. The Plaintiff is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon not in the Government Service and a medical practitioner of some note in the place to which he belongs. The case is based on an obscene anonymous pamphlet in Bengalee verse, in which plaintiff thinks he has been aimed at under a fictitious name. We do not on principle give our opinion on this matter now as the case is *sub-judice*; but we cannot refrain from remarking that the publication of the pamphlet such as we have heard it to be does credit to no party.

—ooo—

WE ARE informed that the Deputy Magistrate of City Moorshedabad is in a terrible scrape. A series of charges of the most objectionable character has been brought against him and the Magistrate of the district has been directed to relieve him and call him to the Sudder Station, where he is to remain until the enquiries are finished. The investigation is to be conducted by Mr. Lance the able Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division. We are told that the unfortunate Deputy Magistrate is an old officer and not a Bengalee.

—ooo—

IN REPLY to Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Grant Duff said in the House of Commons:—

"I depely regret having to say that it is true that two of the native candidates who succeeded, in the recent competition for the Indian Civil Service have been held to be disqualified, on the ground of age. With reference to his second question, I have to say that the Civil Service Commissioners are absolutely bound by regulations having the force of law. They investigated this matter with the greatest anxiety, and came to the conclusion that they had no choice but to do as they have done when they were appealed to by a candidate who claimed to be of right age among the selected fifty."

The two rejected candidates are said to be Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjee, son of Dr. Doorga Churn Banerjee, and Mr. Sripad Babaji Thakur of Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BURDWAN.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—Though an old resident of the "City of Palaces" I have been here for upwards of 7 years, and have had ample opportunities of observing the liberalities and munificence of the Moharaja both public and private. I am thus in a position to make a few observations about them at a time when we find in almost every newspaper the notice of his offering Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of Dispensaries in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. In a recent issue of your valuable paper, we had the pleasure of reading a letter, full of truth, from Burdwan signed Fraser, containing the caustic remarks of Dr. Mouat in Hindustani when he visited last year the Raja's Hospital. Last year while His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was here, he honored the hospital with his presence, and expressed no small disgust seeing one or two blackhole-like rooms in which male and female patients were huddled together for want of accommodation in the building—if it is worthy of the name especially for sanitary purposes. Again one who has seen the Raja's English School building I mean the few godowns in which the School is held, can not help exclaiming somewhat in the following strain:—What may be the motive or motives of the Raja in offering such a large sum for the establishment of Dispensaries elsewhere when his own hospital is any thing but a disgrace, and his own school-building is every thing but a pig-house. Without being uncharitable we can say that in offering the large sum alluded to above, the Raja must have calculated upon the honor of a salute, which he considers as the *summumbonum* of his existence. Mr. Editor, your readers may have heard by what hook and crook the Raja had lately tried for the honor of a salute or some tangible insignia of honor from the hands of Her Majesty's representative in India, but to no effect. Chagrined with the refusal on the ground of his not being one of the feudatory princes, he has taken a sort of revenge upon Government by dubbing some of his able and distinguished servants with the novel knightly titles of "Saheb and Babu Saheb." Classifying all his servants and grading them according to their pay, he has sent a *purroanna* from Darjeeling containing the names of those that are to be daubed with the above-named titles. The elect of the 1st class servants are thus to be addressed, such and such Ghose "Saheb," and those of the second such and such Dass Babu Saheb." We hear that some new titles are being coined at the anvil of Darjeeling by the Moharaja himself for his East Indian and Mohamedan Servants.

We are afraid there will be another famine this year. The heat is so terrible and rain so scarce that the prospects of paddy crops are actually frightening. The price of rice and vegetables has risen exceedingly, even the green plantain (Catch-Kolla) is selling 2 for the pice. We hear that a number of Mohajuns have come down from Delhi to drain away our rice from the market. Mr. Editor, the sufferings to which our countrymen especially the poorer classes have been subjected of late, arising from a combination of Providential visitations, are indeed very great. Those who can read the signs of the time, will readily put faith in the prophecy of Dr. Cumming that the Millennium is at hand.

Yours truly,
A RESIDENT.

22nd June 1869

JAMALPORE RAILWAY AUDIT OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—It will I hope please many of your readers to learn that some of my countrymen serving in the Railway Audit Office Jamalpore, have shown a spirit of just resistance and self respect in a case that lately occurred in that office. On account of certain arrears of work they were ordered by Mr. Weatherton the Assistant Auditor to stop and work a few hours at night. Now this was not an easy affair, after a whole day's hard-work and without even an overwork allowance. If they had submitted to their kind master's will they must have passed the greater part of the night at the Jamalpore Station platform, (most of them living at Monghyr). For by the new arrangement there is no train that leaves Jamalpore for Monghyr between 5 P. M. and 1 A. M. I do not mean to hold that my fellow brethren should be masters of themselves in the office and disobey their superiors. And I am sure they never showed such a disposition. They always worked at night as long as they had the conveniences of passage. Mr. Weatherton still insisting on his demand they jointly presented a resignation. Upon this Mr. Weatherton dismissed the person who wrote it. But the rest combined and with a generous courage refused to work. Mr. Weatherton being apprised of this persuaded them not to resign. But they did not hear him, even when he offered to reappoint the dismissed man. Whatever be the result afterwards no clerk was asked to remain at night the day after such a thing happened. Most of your readers, I believe, have heard much of the degradation of Railway service and how the clerks are treated. They are made to attend office on even Sundays. This is almost a sacrilege in a Christian office. And I am at a loss to understand how the heads of the offices tolerate such a thing and the Railway Authorities take no notice of it. And what is more to be regretted, some of our overofficious head Baboos far from leading their masters to a right way induce them to be overstrict and thus render the humiliation of Railway service intolerable. But a few examples of the above kind will, I presume, check a good deal of despotism and make service in the Railway somewhat easy.

I am yours truly,
INFORMER.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris to be Joint-magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

Mr. J. Tweedie to officiate as Magistsate and Collector of Pubna.

Mr. F. Wyer to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to be Senior Superintendent of Survey, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun.

Mr. F. Jones to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr, but to officiate as Senior Superintendent of Survey, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

Mr. L. B. B. King (on furlough) to be Junior Superintendent of Survey.

Mr. W. H. Grimley to officite as Junior Superintendent of Survey, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L B. B. King.

Mr. A. C. Wright, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Raneegunge.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jenidah.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tumlook, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Joggessur Mookerjee, M. A. and B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Tumlook.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands year after year from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and re-animated with vigour and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

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All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured without risk or trouble by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

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When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

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The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaint should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

PUFFY,—SHORTNESS OF BREATH WITH WEAKNESS.

Very bad symptoms, which if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart, or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

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Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 81-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

— We learn from a London Telegram dated the 29th Ultimo that Mr. Grant Duff said in reply to Sir Charles Wingfield, "he was ready to open the Indian Budget, but ancient constitutional practice postponed it until July, when the hot weather and the lassitude resulting from morning sittings would enable members to realise the condition of our countrymen in the East.

While the House had the Park Gate, Chapel Marriage Bills, and others of equally transcendant importance, it would be most imprudent to fritter away the time in considering such a comparatively insignificant matter as the balance sheet of the greatest Empire in the world."

— The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting held on Thursday last, declared a dividend for the past half-year of eight per cent. per annum free of Income Tax. They also reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, and the margin on deposits for loans 2 per cent. on 5½ and 4, and one per cent. on 5 per cent. Government Stock.

— The *Indian Daily News* says it is rumoured that the Lieutenant Governor, after consulting the Advocate General, has directed the Magistrate to suspend all proceedings in the Dacca Will case; the Advocate General being of opinion that there is no legal evidence against the gentlemen accused.

—According to the *Pioneer* the piety of the people of Wellington, New Zealand, was put to a severe test on the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh. It was in fact a struggle between piety and loyalty, in which the former had to give way. The *Galatea* arrived in the harbour at Wellington about half-past 11 o'clock on a Sunday morning. The people, as became good Christians, were all at Church at the time; but they turned their backs, and deserted the churches in the most unceremonious and undevout manner, leaving the preachers to discourse to empty benches. "They swarmed upon the wharves," we are told, "in a state of intense excitement. The whole town was covered with flags and evergreens in a very short time; and preparations were made for bon-fires, balls, races, regattas, *levees*, and the usual festivities wherewith colonists delight to honor Royalty."

— The above journal states that the Kupoorthalla Will case is still under the consideration of the Punjab Government, which is empowered to award either cash allowances, or land, as it may deem fit. The present Raja is, however, to enjoy full sovereignty over his own State, so that if land were assigned to his brothers they would not have the judicial powers which they are so anxious about. The reports which have appeared in the Press, fixing the amount of the brothers' allowances, are at least premature, for the Punjab Government has not yet arrived at a decision in the matter.

— The same paper hears a change [illegible] shortly be made in the mode of running the s[illegible] trains on the East Indian Railway. This ch[illegible] will be instituted entirely for the convenience [illegible] the native passengers. It is contemplated to [illegible]e a long halt of about an hour at some one of the large stations on the line about 7 o'clock every morning, to enable the passengers to perform their ablutions, &c., and another halt of an hour, or an hour and half, about [illegible] o'clock in the evening, to enable them to get food. Refreshment rooms for native passengers are to be established at all the large stations. They have been leased, it is said, to Baboo Nil Comul Mittra of Allahabad.

— The *Lucknow Times* has learnt from an authentic source that Mahunt Hurchurn Dss, a Talookdar, purposes to establish a Charitable Dispensary shortly in a locality where such an Institution is really a desideratum, being in the centre of the Chowk (City) at his own expense. This benevolent native nobleman it appears has not only offered a suitable building for the same; but is prepared to furnish funds, to repair the building thoroughly, and also to maintain the Establishment. He has secured the services of the well-known native Doctor Abdool Ruhman Khan of Ameedabad. Not solicitous of Government aid, he is resolved to support the Institution by private means.

— The *Delhi Gazette* reports that a meeting of the inhabitants of Agra was held on the 12th Ultimo to form a Social Reform Association. The Magistrate and the Joint Magistrate of the place were present. The movement, says our contemporary, has commenced well, and, if it be continued in a proper spirit, no doubt very much good will result from it. There are native gentlemen in Agra capable of taking an active part in such an association and imparting information on many subjects affecting the interests of their countrymen. Our contemporary only hopes they will do something more than merely lend their names to the association. Moonshie Sheo Narain, the Assistant Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, is the originator of this scheme, as he was of others with equally laudable objects in view.

— The *Englishman* says it has been proposed to construct a Charitable Hospital at Jamalpore with a dispensary attached capable of accommodating 12 Europeans and 50 natives, the former, who would be chiefly railway employes, to be looked after by the Railway Surgeon, and the latter by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Native Doctor to be supplied by Government, which will also provide for the rest of the Establishment. It is proposed that the cost of the building be shared between the Railway Company and the Government, and that the dieting of patients be borne by the Railway company for their servants, and by the Jamalpore Municipality for strangers, travellers and others unable to maintain themselves.

— The *Friend of India* states that the Government of Bengal has asked the assistance of the Asiatic Society in drawing up lists of Sanscrit MSS. in native libraries and generally in the discovery and preservation of Sanscrit works, according to the recent orders of the Government of India. The Philological Committee of the Society have appointed an efficient Pundit for this purpose, and the Rev. J. Long and Baboo Rajendralala Mittra have agreed to make frequent tours in search of MSS.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* hears that Mr. James Kibble, M. A., Head Master of the Saugor High School, is likely to obtain the Inspectorship of Schools, Eastern Circle, Central Provinces.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

— The *Indian Mirror* cites the following instance of gambling used for sacred purposes. One of the Munich journals states that the cure of St. Anne in that city has permitted the posting up in his church of placards announcing a spiritual loto for the benefit of fervent Catholics. The game as hitherto played has not indeed been considered as very pernicious or compromising for the salvation of players. But in any case it has now been sanctified, and made an instrument of future beatification. Each of the 90 numbers bears the name of a particular sin. The No. 20 is destined to help in withdrawing from purgatory the male or female souls who have been too much addicted to sleep in this world. No. 47 is to render the same service to those who have indulged in too much hilarity during their sublunary existence. At this new game people may play either alone or in company. A single individual takes every day one number; repeating also five Paters five Aves and a Credo. In this way a person gains, for the sin indicated in the number, an indulgence not only for himself, but for any soul in purgatory which he may fix upon, so that the numbers have a twofold effect.

— Cuttack, according to the recent census, contains 11,306 houses and 46,436 inhabitants, of whom 32,000 are adults and 14,030 children.

— The *Bombay Gazette* quotes the following from the *Manchester Examiner* of June 4th:—"For several nights past immense crowds have been collected in and about the Feathers Hotel, attracted by the report that a ghost has chosen one of the busiest centres of Manchester, immediately opposite the London-road Station, for its nocturnal appearances. The story is that for five weeks past the inmates of the hotel have been disturbed at all hours of the night by strange and unaccountable noises. When the weary waiters have gone to sleep, their dreams have been disturbed by the unwelcome tinkle first of one, then of two or more, and sometimes of all the bells in the house—fourteen in number—clanging together. A strict watch has on several occasions been kept, and when this has been done, the watchers have seen and heard nothing unusual, but so surely as the lights in the inn have been extinguished and quiet has been maintained the strange noises have commenced. About a week ago bellhangers were got in the house, who rearranged the wires and muffled the bells, and by this means it was supposed that the perturbed spirit had been laid at last to rest, an idea which was confirmed by the fact that for six nights thereafter the "ghost" made no manifestation. Between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, however, the sound of bells again broke forth with undiminished violence and in defiance of bellhangers and special detectives. An indescribable presence is said to have made itself

manifest on the stairs of the hotel, dressed in most unghostly habiliments of black, to a couple of boys and a policeman who were so much frightened by the sight that they are unable to give any account of the spirit's disappearance. Of all the inmates of the house the cook has been most affected by the spiritual influence, and on Wednesday resigned her comfortable situation, with all its perquisites, and we believe has taken to bed seriously ill. Meanwhile the house is nightly crowded by hundreds of visitors who excited by curiosity, thirst of knowledge or other desire have been exorbitant in their demand for spirits, to the no small profit of the landlord."

— The present Chief of Sawunt Waree is a minor under seven years of age, and the Government of India, in concurrence with the Bombay Government, has decided that during his minority the administration of the State shall be conducted in the same way as heretofore by the uncles of the reigning Chief. The Young Chief is to be provided with a tutor on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem; and an expenditure of Rs. 8,609 per annum, inclusive of this item, has been sanctioned for his household and attendants. His mother has been granted a separate allowance of Rs. 1,200 a year for her maintenance.

— The *Indian Daily News* learns that the Government of India has sanctioned the separation of the office of the Principal of the Benares College from that of the Inspector of Schools of the Third Circle, and also the appointment of an Inspector for the Circle, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. This additional expenditure is to be met from the savings to be effected by a reduction in the North-Western Provinces. The Inspectorship of the Kumaon Circle is to be abolished. It appears that the Principal of the Benares College had hitherto to perform the duties of the Inspector of the Third Circle in addition to his own, and the Government now intends to do away with this anomalous union of the two offices.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

— The *Madras Times* has heard of another instance of the enlightened liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. He has proposed to the Madras Government to establish and support a class of six pupils in the Madras Medical College, to be composed of youths from the Vizagapatam country, to each of whom he will grant a monthly allowance of ten rupees in addition to supplying books, &c., during the period in which they may be prosecuting their studies at the college. On obtaining diplomas, the students will return to Vizagapatam, where they will be employed in the state dispensaries, and in itinerating—especially during the prevalence of an epidemic—as physicians and vaccinators, thus forming a kind of local medical service. There can be no doubt that the proposal will meet with the ready support and countenance of Government.

— We regret to learn from the *Lucknow Times* that Maharajah Sir Man Sing is again seriously ill. The Maharajah, it appears, over-taxed his energies in the disposal of the talookdaree cases, and thus impaired his health. Being always busy in settling the Talookdaree questions, he could not personally superintend the affairs of his own estates, and the result has been, as faithfully narrated in the Revenue Administration of the past year, that he has involved himself deeply in pecuniary losses, for which the local Government has, we are glad to find, made a due allowance in his favour. We hope the Maharajah will soon recover his health to be able to resume his public duties.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

—At the age of seventy-one years, a ripe scholar and admirable critic, says the *Athenæum*, has gone from among us in the Rev. Alexander Dyce, editor of Shakspeare, of Peele, Greene, Webster, Marlowe, and of other Elizabethan writers. His latest work is a new edition of Ford, in three volumes. Mr. Dyce was an intimate friend of Samuel Rogers, of whose 'Table-Talk' he made a collection.

— Literary merit has lately been recognised by Spain, the Provisional Government of Madrid having conferred a Knight Commander's Cross of the distinguished Order of Charles the Third upon Mr. Frederick W. Cosens, of Clapham Park. The diploma, signed by Marshal Serrano, was granted for service rendered to the literature and arts, as well as to the commerce of the country. This distinction is the first which the present Spanish Ministry have awarded to a foreigner; and the honour is well deserved.

— At the presentation for degrees in the University of London, the report read by the Registrar stated that the total number of candidates examined last year was 1,430, of whom only 772 passed. The Chancellor, Earl Granville, said that, at the first examination of ladies, "the equally classical and suggestive number of nine" presented themselves, and succeeded. In replying to some criticisms on the wide range of subjects required by the University, he admitted that some thought the curriculum open to improvements, but contended that a large proportion of those who failed were self-taught, or too much engaged in other occupations to spare sufficient time for study, and that those educated at schools where the programme of the University was recognized, were generally successful. This, the *Athenæum* says, is, no doubt, true, and it suggests a query, whether it would not be advisable for the three Universities each to appoint a board of examiners for the examination of schools, and thus let each form of education have free scope, rather than by mutual compromise pare down all to one stereotyped model, under the superintendence of a central authority like the proposed Educational Council.

— The Bodleian Library, at Oxford, is to be enlarged, as it has not proper room for all its books and manuscripts. The University are going to build new examination-schools on the site of the old angle Inn; and they will then give up the whole ground-floor of the present Bodleian building to the Library.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

— The *Indu Prakash* announces with the sincerest pleasure to the public and especially the friends of the cause of Widow Marriage that His Highness the Chief of Jamkhindi, Ramchandrarao Appasaheb has, unsolicited, sent Rs. (1,000) one thousand as a marriage present in connection with the happy remarriage that took place on the 15th instant. This sum is to form part of the amount which the Widow Marriage Association has resolved to set apart in the hands of trustees as an investment for the benefit of the bride to provide against contingencies.

—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* hears that agriculturists residing near the Railway line in the district of Jubbulpore are put to considerable inconvenience owing to their cattle which stray on the railway being pounded, and from the fact of their having to come to Jubbulpore for the purpose of settling their difference with the railway company, on this account. The Railway Act does not admit of cases being tried by Deputy Magistrates, unless when referred to them for trial by a Magistrate, and the time usually required to complete this little arrangement results in the animals eating their heads off; so that the fact of an animal of average value getting on the line often results in its loss to the owner who finds it cheaper to abandon all claim to it, than to appear and show cause &c. Our contemporary has reason to believe that the company are by no means free from blame, and that the fencing is not in as good order as it might be; and as the act requires the Railway Company to "erect and maintain good and *sufficient* fences," it would appear that the last condition at least has not been fulfilled, as it is not likely that people would wilfully drive their cattle on the railway to be pounded; so that the very fact of so many getting over, or through the fence, would raise the presumption that the fencing is not good and sufficient for the purpose for which it is intended.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that a number of metal images were recently discovered in the Fortress of Gwalior while digging the foundation of a new military hospital. These images are all in a state of complete preservation, and are said to be 800 years old. They have been made over to the Vakeel of the Gwalior Durbar, who represented that they were required for religious worship by Hindoos.

— The above paper learns that the enterprising firm of Messrs. Howard Brothers are determined to run a horse dak between Jubbulpore and Nagpore during the monsoons of 1869, despite Government competition. The firm have sent up a new style of two-wheeled carriage, to be drawn by one or two horses according to the state of the road; and the carriages are said to be very complete and comfortable.

— It having come to the notice of Mr. Morris that in one district of the Central Provinces a custom has existed of washing dead bodies in tanks, and of burying them either in the bed or the bank of the tank, he has ordered careful inquiries to be made as to the existence of the practice elsewhere, in view to its being checked immediately.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

— What is "cruelty?" asks the *Daily Telegraph*. In matters amatory and conjugal the answer would range from slow poisoning to ten second silence; from pulling out teeth to an inopportune smile; and absurd as it may seem, the most venal of these "sins" may become mortal according to circumstance, occasion, or time. The *Telegraph* hears now from Paris of a Princess who sues for separation, and puts forth as the main ground an instance of conjugal cruelty. The prince did not beat her, did not kiss her waiting-maid, did not flirt, did not absent himself without cause, did not deny her an opera box, a Cashmere shawl, or any other necessary of life. But this monster in human form, returning to Paris after two years' absence in Mexico on duty, telegraphed to his disconsolate wife, not any words of thrilling joy at his return, but the brutally laconic message, "Where are my shirts? I cannot find them." The offence is aggravated by the fact that he could have sent additional words "at the same charge." "Dearest" would have cost him nothing; while even "Come back to my arms" might have been admitted without extra expense. Instead of thus addressing the wife of his bosom, he thinks only of his shirts. Such a husband deserves to go wifeless and shirtbuttonless for the rest of his days; and no doubt the Court will so decide. His fate will be a fearful warning to other men: women's hearts are not to be treated with insulting levity; and other truants will dissemble their feelings as regards their missing shirts until they have affectionately and elaborately inquired by telegraph after the health and happiness of their spouse. For the benefit of the world the new maxim, half legal, half dramatic, may be coined:—"the man who sends a telegram to inquire after his shirts before he has—metaphorically—embraced his wife, is a wretch whom 'twere base flattery to call a coward—and he will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law."

— The *Illustrated London News* reports that a library, with 800 volumes to start with, has been established for the Liverpool police. It is called the Rathbone Library, the Messrs. Rathbone having given the money to start it.

— An education aid society has been formed in Liverpool, for the purpose of assisting poor parents to obtain education for their children. It is stated that there are in Liverpool 30,000 children outside any provision for education.

— "Mr. Mazzini, of whom, since his death was falsely reported, we have heard little, has fulminated a manifesto, addressed to his "enemies." It is written with his accustomed force of epithet,

and the invective is well sustained throughout; although the document is so long that it will certainly not be read *in extenso* by many people in this country. M. Mazzini's enemies appear to be all those who think an Italian monarchy tolerable. He thinks it intolerable, and administers bitter castigation to all and sundry. Their main offence, next to the crime we have indicated, is the having accused M. Mazzini and his friend, of being also friends of the dagger; an accusation which he indignantly denies, and has even a scoff at the Italian Government for being ferocious against the brigands. His enemies, however, have other sins to answer for. They will not seize Rome, and they have converted Italy into a French province. Moreover, one of the Italian Ministers speaks ungrammatical Italian. M. Mazzini says that he forbore to conspire for Republicanism while he waited to see whether the Italian Government would do its duty; but now he holds himself free to overthrow it as soon as he shall see reason to do so, and he will do it with a conscience both calm and glad. So M. Menabrea is warned; but it is only a lofty formality—a regal declaration of war. We may be quite sure that the Italian Minister has nothing to learn from what M. Mazzini pleases to print. The notice is addressed to enemies, but written to friends."

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the **EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.***

THE
BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 10TH JULY 1869.

MUSCULAR INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

THE reports of Inspectors of Schools, as annually published by the Director of Public Instruction, are often found to contain much matter for thought and discussion. Those embodied in the general report for last year are interesting as usual, and in previous numbers of this journal we have more than once adverted to important points therein referred to. We embrace the present opportunity of making some comments on the report of Mr. Fallon, who is in charge of schools in the Northwest Division. Certain peculiarities distinguish him from the rest of the inspectors. His own statements as well as what we gather from other sources, go far to prove that he is disposed to conduct himself towards those placed under him in a manner that indicates little respect for their personality. Unlike the other inspectors in the department, he is found to manifest a peculiar dislike to the educated natives of Bengal, and he occasionally indulges in insinuations bearing against the customs of the country. He visits the short-comings of his native subordinates with a severity and harshness that instead of reforming, seem calculated to sow the seeds of hatred and animosity. We hope to prove the charges here adduced by referring in each case to facts and circumstances detailed in the body of the Report he has submitted.

Mr. Fallon speaks thus of the Monghyr School:—"In a school of 146 boys, the first class comprised, for the first half of the year, only three boys, and for the last half only two. One boy was the head master's son. The other was quite unfit for the class, and was put in it apparently to make up a class, or perhaps as a dead weight to keep the other sharp boy from running too fast. The attention given to this one boy enabled him to pass the Entrance Examination, and the headmaster claims on this ground the third place among the Higher schools in the Division." There could not be a better illustration of the abuse of wit. Here the writer appears to believe it quite absurd to have a first class of 3 boys in a school of 146 pupils. But, in Calcutta where education is so greatly appreciated there were on the 31st March 1868 only 12 students in the highest class of the General Assembly's Institution, though the whole number of pupils on its rolls amounted to 976. In a place like Monghyr there can be but few parents or guardians sufficiently inclined to allow their wards to prosecute their studies up to the Entrance standard.

Mr. Fallon then broadly hints that the headmaster should have felt himself bound to break up the obnoxious class referred to and that he did not do simply from selfish motives. Such an insinuation is foolishly uncharitable. For we might easily imagine circumstances under which the dissolution of the class would have been an act of unkindness and injustice; and it is likely the inspector would have taken no notice of the matter, had Baboo Aghore Chunder Mookerjea's son not been concerned in it.

Lastly he insinuates that the headmaster attended to the progress of "this one boy" at the expense of his other duties; this again is an assertion, unsupported by the faintest shadow of a proof. For the success of this boy in the Entrance Examination he gives credit neither to the teacher nor the taught, and he appears to consider the headmaster's claim "for the third place among the Higher schools in the Division" as preposterous because the successful candidate was a son of his father!

Let us next examine what Mr. Fallon says of the Purnea school, as it will help us to institute a comparison and form a right estimate of the condemnatory sentences which he not unfrequently passes on schools, headmasters and his deputies. His censure is thus recorded:—"The decreasing attendance during the past three years, the absence of an Entrance class during this period, and the fact that no boy has passed the Entrance Examination since December 1863, when Babu Pyari Mohun Dutt's predecessor resigned his appointment, are evidences that the present head-master has not the confidence of the native community and hence the school does not prosper under him." He takes Baboo Aghore Chunder Mookerjea to task for those very things the absence of which exposes Babu Pyari Mohun Dutt to his displeasure. The presence of an Entrance class and the success of a boy in the Entrance Examination are at one time lightly treated, and, when convenient, they are held forth as the essentials of a head master's skill and competency. According to Mr. Fallon's strange principles of reasoning what is merit in one case, is demerit in another under similar circumstances; what is virtue in one individual, is but the want of it in connection with a different party similarly situated.

Resignations seem to be frequent in some of the schools under his supervision. "The headmaster (of the Deoghur school), Babu Kali Churn Ghosal, was on leave for four months of the year, and the second master Babu Nobin Chunder Mittra having resigned and left the station on the 29th July last, his successor, Babu Ambica Churn Bandyopadhyay, did not join till the 26th of the ensuing month, the third master, Babu Gaurikrishna Roy also resigned and his place thus left vacant was filled up by the appointment of Babu Manmohan Roy who has resigned in order to prosecute his studies in the Patna College." Deoghur is doubtless a remote station where "comforts and society" are not procurable. But this does not satisfactorily account for the fact just alluded to. The Mazufferpore school, we learn again, "has suffered from frequent changes in the office of headmaster." In the Arra school there have been some changes too. The inspector makes a characteristic remark in regard to it. "The school registers and office books," he observes, "are now neat and properly kept *as they were not formerly*."*

Mr. Fallon seems to be rather disinclined to give appointments to educated Bengalees in the schools of his Division. "A high native official," he says, "after an interview with a Bengali headmaster of a zillah school observed to me that the headmaster was unable to hold any conversation with him. 'If he could not make himself intelligible to me, can he make himself intelligible to boys.'" Can Eurasian or European teachers who have not learnt *Urdu*, be more intelligible than Bengalees labouring under the same disadvantage?

Mr. Fallon's hostility to native customs is inveterate and he supports it by his usually eccentric logic. "The (Sauthal) women," he remarks, "are notoriously chaste; and they do not hide their face in the presence of men, probably because they have no shame to hide." None can mistake the insinuation it conveys, and if the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had been any other than Mr. Grey, the Inspector would doubtless have been called upon to explain the reason of this gratuitous insult to the

* *The italics are ours.*

femalehood of a nation that breeds Lucretias in every household.

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MR. ATKINSON ON THE INVASION OF HARE'S SCHOOL BY THE POLICE.

WE are happy to learn that Mr. Atkinson has made a strong representation to Government on the recent "invasion of Hare's School," as he very appropriately terms it, by the Police. The Director calmly reviews the entire transaction and after fully exonerating the Headmaster of blame in the affair, demands an enquiry into the illegal arrest of that functionary whilst in the execution of his duty at the Police Office. The conduct of Lieutenant Birch in neglecting to take serious or any notice in fact of this foul business renders his continuance at the head of the executive Police at Calcutta a blot on Mr. Grey's rule. Though the Jury acquitted the person who grossly assaulted in the Police compound itself Baboo Monomohun Ghose, yet as there was no moral doubt in regard to the man's guilt one would have supposed that the Deputy Commissioner of Police would take steps to punish the offender in the same manner as the Government of India punished Captain Harward late Commissary of Ordnance at Agra notwithstanding his acquittal by a Cossitollah Jury. We hear that previous to any case having been brought against the Police Serjeant, Lieutenant Birch asked Baboo Monomohun, whether a small fine would satisfy him. An officer who values the personal respectability of a native gentleman in this manner is unfit to be the Chief of a metropolitan Police which requires to be restrained with a high hand from becoming a nuisance, for the temptation to abuse of authority is almost irresistible. With much interest we shall wait to see what action Mr. Grey takes on the representation of the Director of Public Instruction.

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SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE *versus* THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

ON the 11th Ultimo an application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench on the part of Baboo Surendranath Banerjee, one of the rejected native candidates for the Civil Service, for a *mandamus* to the Civil Service Commissioners, directing them to enter into evidence as to his age, with a view to his admission to the service. We give prominent insertion to the following report of the [illegible] which appeared in the *Times* of June 12th:—"The application was made under the Indian Civil Service Act, 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, which opened the Civil Service of India to natives as well as British-born subjects, under regulations to be [illegible] by the Commissioners. These regulations required the applicants to send in certificates of their birth showing that on the 1st of March, 1869, they were above 17 and under 21. The applicant, having passed through the University of Calcutta, came over here and studied a year, and then went up for examination, sending in as a certificate of his age an affidavit or deposition of his father showing that he was within the required age. He succeeded in passing among the first 50, and so was admitted. The candidate who was 51 on the list, and who had failed, sent in a complaint that the applicant was over the proper age, because at the time he entered at Calcutta he had, in the language of the University certificate, "attained the age of 16." If that meant that he was 16 then he would have been over 21 at the time he came up for examination here, in which view, of course, he would be disqualified.

He offered to adduce evidence to show that his statements on both occasions were correct, for that, according to Eastern practice, a person was deemed to have attained the age of 16 when he was over 15, and that as a matter of fact, he was not at that time, according to our computation, anything like 16, but that his statement made here that he was under 21 was strictly true. The Commissioners however considered the statement made in India was conclusive, and that his statement here was to be considered in the same sense, and that consequently the applicant was disqualified. He made an affidavit that among Bengalees a person was understood to be 16 when he had entered his 16th year, and that he would then be of age, and he cited *Macnaghten's Principles of Hindoo law* p. 117,—"According to the Bengal law the end of 15 is the limit of minority." He positively swore that he had made both statements honestly and sincerely, and in the belief that both were true. He swore that he was born in November, 1848, and in support of this statement sent a disposition of his father's and a certificate from the Hon. Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter Judge of the High Court at Calcutta; and he verified a letter to the Commissioners setting forth these facts and entreating them that, if not satisfied they would allow him to adduce further evidence. He verified also their letter in answer to the effect that having read his statement, it appeared to them that it was admitted that he was above the required age, and that they considered his statement at Calcutta conclusive, and could accept no testimony against it; and that, therefore, they deemed him ineligible. Upon these materials,

Mr. Mellish (with him Mr. Bell) moved, on behalf of the applicant, for a *mandamus* to the Civil Service Commissioners to hear him and receive his evidence in the matter. This, he said, was the first instance in which a native—necessarily at a very great disadvantage—had succeeded in this examination; and it would be most unfortunate if he should be unfairly defeated on such a ground as this. After a successful career at the University of Calcutta this gentleman, in the face of immense difficulties, had come over to this country to compete with Englishmen in examinations upon English subjects conducted in the English language, and he had succeeded. It would be lamentable that it should go forth to India that he had been, after all, defeated upon such a point as this, and without the least foundation for it. The commissioners, in answer to his statement clearly showing that he was within the prescribed age, wrote back that he had "admitted" that he was beyond it. (A laugh.) And they decline to hear evidence upon the point.

The Lord Chief Justice.—They say in effect, "Any evidence you may adduce we shall set at nought."

Mr. Justice Mellor.—They say, "You are stopped by your statement at Calcutta," though it plainly appears that it is quite consistent with his present statement.

Mr. Justice Blackburn.—They totally misapprehend his statement, and then they tell applicant that upon their (mistaken) construction of it, they consider it conclusive against him, whereas in reality it is not so.

Mr. Justice Hannen.—They appear to represent it as imperative upon them to take the Eastern mode of computation.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Show us that we have jurisdiction, and I think there is no doubt we shall exercise it.

Mr. Mellish submitted that the jurisdiction was clear. The statute gave every Native subject a legal right to admission upon certain conditions prescribed by the Queen, all of which he contended that he had satisfied. They proposed to deprive him of this legal right upon grounds clearly untenable, and this without hearing his evidence. This was clearly contrary to those obligations of natural justice which were incumbent upon all tribunals, or upon all bodies which had legal duties to perform, however domestic the tribunal might be. Therefore the applicant was entitled to a *mandamus* to compel the Commissioners to hear and consider his evidence, and adjudicate or determine upon it, as to the actual truth of the matter of fact in dispute.

The Court hereupon granted the rule *nisi*. As, however, this was the last day but one of Term, it will not be heard until next Term, in November." With much interest we shall watch the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench. In connection with this subject the *Englishman* says:—"We shall sincerely rejoice if the young gentleman should establish his right to enjoy the honors he has so worthily won. We think it a pity that some of our native contemporaries should represent the English Press as rejoicing in the misfortune of their two countrymen. We believe that they are altogether mistaken in such a supposition. For our own part, the only emotion with which we have viewed the case has been a painful repression of sympathy, until the personal good faith of the candidates can be established.*** Only let the question of good faith be cleared up and sympathy will flow freely enough. Meanwhile such imputations can be viewed only with regret by all who, like ourselves, are anxious to see good feeling, and a friendly accord maintained between the two great sections of the Indian community." We offer our best thanks to our contemporary for his sympathy with the unfortunate gentlemen and for his endeavours to wash out the class hatred and undignified controversies of race which present serious obstacles to the prosperity of India. Our countrymen have invariably found sympathy, support and co-operation from enlightened Englishmen. These gentlemen melt at tales of distress. It is ,therefore no wonder that they should be sincerely sorry for the misfortune which has befallen Baboo Surendra Nath and Mr. Babaji Thakur. But the fact cannot be concealed that some unprincipled and bigoted Europeans have heard with transports of joy of the decision to which the Civil Service Commissioners have come.

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"BOOK-KEEPER KEEP TO YOUR LEDGER."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:—"Sometime since I wrote to you a few hasty lines—many of which you evidently could not decipher—touching the absurdity of some of the Rules recently promulgated by the Accountant General. Allow me to resume the subject to-day.

According to the new rules Moonsiffs of Sudder Stations are prohibited from touch-

ing any money—as if their fingers had been endowed with a virtue quite the reverse of the Greek hero and turned every thing they touched into base lead. Moonsiffs in the interior are allowed to touch gold, but they cannot retain it for 24 hours; possibly from a conviction that the tactual perceptions of Muffusil Moonsiffs must like their mental ones be comparatively duller and that consequently they may safely be allowed to handle a thing for 24 hours which Sudder Moonsiffs would dispose of in less than no time. But joking apart these rules cause serious hardship. Under no circumstances can payment be made by a Moonsiff—all sums received (by Muffusil Moonsiffs) must be sent in *intact*. Suppose now a judgment creditor brings the personal property of his debtor to sale: the purchase money is down on the nail, and the sale immediately made absolute. Suppose now the Decree-holder asks for the sale proceeds: what does the Hakeem say to this application—"My good Sir I cannot pay you the money though I know it is unquestionably yours: the rules require me to send this money to the treasury and rules are rules, there is no gainsaying them. Your application will be duly forwarded to the Judge, who will pass an order on the Collector and then your cheque as sure as two and two make four will be honored at the Treasury." "But the Treasury is far off my lord" humbly replies the unfortunate creditor, "I can ill afford the expenses to be incurred in travelling to and fro." "What!" exclaims the infuriated Hakeem, "dare you call the rules hard? Beware of contempt of Court and contempt of His Book-keepership the Accountant General of Bengal." "Gracious Heavens!" murmurs out the poor man as he leaves the Court. "This is absolute denial of justice!"

Again Sections 74 and 81 Act VIII provide for the attachment of person or property of the defendant whenever it may appear that with a view of defrauding his creditor the defendant intends to run off or alienate his property. The Court proceeds summarily in such cases—promptness is the soul of these proceedings, if there be any delay the scope of the provisions is frustrated and the Court makes itself ridiculous before the public. In re Taylor for instance how could the Chief Justice have succeeded in dealing justice if the law required the peons' tulubana to have been elsewhere deposited prior to the issue of the attachment writ. This applies to Sudder Moonsiffs only.

Again all cash received by Moonsiffs located in the interior must be daily remitted to the District Treasury. But by what means? No new means have been devised, consequently for want of a fertile brain like His Book-keepership's a Moonsiff must fall back upon the old one—*viz.*, transmission by the court peons. Now some stations are more than one day's journey from the District Treasury or Sub-Treasury. At such stations therefore at least three extra peons must be kept for the sole purpose of running with the money to and fro. But who is to pay them? Of course Government. Suppose now for argument's sake that the existing establishment can spare these peons but then who is to pay their travelling expenses pray? Take for instance the district of Backergunge; there, as everybody knows, locomotion is impossible without the use of *dingees*: boat hire therefore must necessarily be incurred. But where is the wherewithal to meet this expenditure? You cannot catch Government tripping in the way of paying out money and probably from a love of making every thing look square His Book-keepership has privately undertaken to pay this amount from his own pocket but as this compact has not been made public I cannot take any notice of it here. To all appearance then Government is to pay this expenditure, and pray what does the Government gain. The travelling expenses of three peons in the district of Backergunge will amount to Rs. 75 a month and the gain—nil. But my Knight of the Ledger is no vulgar utilitarian to descend to the *cui bono* question. The learned Theban enunciates broad principles only! To parody the sage advice given to the shoe-maker—"Book-keeper keep to your ledger."

——ooo——

THE *Illustrated London News* of 29th May last contains a good illustration of the scene at the Umballah Durbar, engraved from a photograph taken by Captain Taylor, aide-de-camp to His Excellency Lord Mayo.

"It represents the Governor-General and the Ameer sitting together in Durbar, with a distinguished company around them, including the members of Council, Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala, some of the native chiefs of India not belonging to the Punjaub, the personal staff of his Excellency, and high civil and military officers from all parts of India. On the left hand, after a young native sirdar, may be seen the Nawab of Molier Kotlah; the Rajas of Kapoorthulla in his robes as a Knight of the Star of India: the Rajah of Nabha, the Rajah of Jheend, and the young Maharajah of Puttiala. Behind these chiefs are Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of Jullunder; and Major-General Taylor, C. B., Commissioner of Umballah. In the centre may be seen his Excellency the Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo. On his right is the Ameer of Cabool, and on his left the son of that Prince, Sirdar Abdoolah Jan. Behind these again are Dr. Bellew, Captain Upperton; Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain, C. B.; Wuzeer Noor Mahomed, the Ameer's Prime Minister; Captain Grey, the Persian interpreter, one of the attendants of the Ameer; Mr. Seton Karr, Foreign Secretary, Major the Hon. E. Bourke, Military Secretary; Major-General Beatson, C. B., commanding Umballah Division; Major Burne, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and Lord Napier of Magdala. Then come, on the right hand, Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief; Sir Henry Durand, Sir R. Temple, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis, members of the Supreme Council, with several aides-de-camp behind them. There were more than 500 officials and officers in full dress. Ladies for the first time graced the occasion with their presence. The camp of the Viceroy, lined with British native troops of every kind, formed a scene which will long be remembered in India for its interest and magnificence."

——ooo——

MR. J. K Bullen Smith has been appointed an additional member of the Governor General's Legislative Council.

——ooo——

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday last contains the following appointments:—

Mr. V. H. Schalch, on leave, to be a Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Money, C. B., to be a Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. C. H. Campbell to be a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division, but to continue to officiate as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. V. H. Schalch, or until further orders.

Mr. C. T. Buckland to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Rajshahye Division, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. F. Montresor, or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Simson to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Dacca Division.

Mr. R. P. Jenkins to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Patna Division.

——ooo——

A LONDON TELEGRAM dated the 3rd Instant announces that Mr. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C., has been appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Maine as Law Member of the Supreme Council of India. According to the *Englishman* Mr. Stephens is in the prime of life. He was educated at Cambridge and was called to the bar in 1854. He has a deservedly high reputation as a lawyer and a jurist, and will worthily fill a place which Mr. Maine has held with so much honor to himself.

——ooo——

A MEETING OF the Senate of the Calcutta University will be held this evening,—

1.—To sanction, on the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Faculty of Law, the following scheme for the Tagore Law Professorship.

(*a*). That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(*b*). That the selection of subjects be made, with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c*). That the Professor be appointed for a term of 3 years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for a re-appointment.

2 To appoint a Professor.

The Syndicate and the Faculty of Law recommend that Mr. Herbert Cowell be appointed "Tagore Law Professor."

——ooo——

THE LANDOWNERS OF the Punjaub have addressed the following petition to the Secretary of State for India:—

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL
Secretary of State for India.

LAHORE, FEBRUARY, 1869.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

We, the Chiefs, Raises and Gentlemen of the Punjab, venture, with the utmost respect, to address you on the subject of the Punjab Tenancy Bill, which has lately been passed by the Legislative Council of India, certain that, should you be unable to comply with our request you will bestow upon it your most careful consideration.

The Legislative Council in framing and passing the Tenancy Bill, have, doubtless, been actuated by the most generous of motives, and have endeavoured to do justice between the landowners and tenants of this province; but it is nevertheless our duty to state that the provisions of the Bill are not in accordance with the customs, usages and wishes of the people which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in her Proclamation of the 1st November 1858*, commanded should be regarded in framing and administering the law.

3. The rights of the Punjab landowners, who constitute by far the most numerous and influential portion of the population of the province, have not been maintained in their integrity; their proprietary right in the land which they have held for generations, has been weakened and privileges and powers have been conferred upon tenants, which they, in past times, never possessed, and which are most injurious to the interests of the landowners. That the privileges and powers now conferred are altogether opposed to the customs of the country, may be proved from the papers which from time to time have been submitted to the Government of India, both through specially constituted committees and through the ordinary official channel.

*"We know, and respect, the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subjected to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India."

4.—Your Grace is aware with how great an affection the people of India regard their ancient usages and customs, and with how much anxiety they view any attempt to weaken their rights over the lands which have been held by their ancestors' and we would most respectfully beg the Punjab Tenancy Bill be suspended till such time as a Commission has issued to determine what are the usages and customs of this province with regard to the relations between landowner and tenant, and how far these customs have been regarded in the Bill.

5.—We have no occasion to assure your Grace of the ardent devotion and loyalty we bear to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It was our truest pride, to fight, in 1857, for her cause, and His Excellency Sir John Lawrence, who has now left for England will tell your Grace how we fought. Nor is there occasion for us to say that should the necessity ever again arise, we will fight for Her Majesty with the same devotion and enthusiasm as we then did.

6.—Our proved loyalty gives us some excuse for our presumption in asking your Grace to consider attentively a question which is of the utmost importance to us all. We have no desire to usurp from our tenants privileges that they have ever possessed or any way to injure their position. We only ask that our own rights and privileges, sacred as they are from antiquity, may be maintained in their entirety. An open and impartial enquiry must show that what we urge is just and true, and we trust to your Grace's known generosity and to the promises of Her Most Gracious Majesty to secure to us what is justly our own.

7.—The Legislative Council, which, in wise and beneficent legislation, has conferred so many blessings on India, has, in the present instance, passed a law which affects us most injuriously, and we have now no resource but in your Grace's generosity and wisdom.

8.—We would beg to enclose a copy of a petition which we had the honor to submit, in February 1868, to His Excellency the Viceroy, when the Punjab Tenancy Bill was before the Council. We have not been informed whether, as we requested, that petition was forwarded to the Secretary of State, your Grace's predecessor, but, seeing that the new law was passed without regard to our most respectful representations of its inapplicability to this province, we consider it necessary to submit it afresh, as our opinions, as therein expressed, have undergone no change whatever.

We have the honor to remain,
Yours Grace's obedient Servants.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee* :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Chatterjee	..	10	0	0
,, Muddun Mohun Goopto	..	5	0	0
,, Brojo Lall Mitter	..	3	4	0
,, Kristo Behary Bose	..	3	5	0
,, Woomesh Chunder Paul	..	2	0	0
,, Joy Kisto Banerjee	..	3	5	0

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROY BAREILLY—OUDE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—After the harrowing accounts given in my last, it is but meet that I should begin with the weather. Briefly then there has been no change for the better since I last wrote to you—our sufferings are as great as before and the epidemics are as rampant as ever, if not more. It is true that we had a shower of rain on the 8th instant, but it only served to draw out the latent heat of our burning mother Earth and was followed by days of terrible hot westerly breeze. Since yesterday however the atmosphere has become cloudy and a cool South Easterly breeze is blowing over us which has drawn us out of our vapour bath and made us relinquish for a time the idea of ' laying ourselves down to die.'

The case against the Settlement Seristadar is going on with the greatest eclat before the Deputy Commissioner's Sessions and has created a great sensation in the Station, especially among Omlas. The charge against him is under Section 466 of the Indian Penal Code of forging a document purporting to be a record of a Court of Justice, and by which it is said he was to be profitted in as much as his brother was to be appointed to the post of a mohurir in one of the Courts subordinate to the Settlement Officer's, and then afterwards destroying it. In defence it has been urged that the roobakar in question had been written under a misapprehension and as it was not signed by the Settlement Officer, no harm was done by its destruction. But it has transpired that this paper had gone the *rosnamcha* and was entered therein. Now there lies the hitch. How could it go to the *roznamcha* if it was not signed? Of the witnesses taken some say that it was signed, others not. The Settlement Officer himself denies all knowledge of the document and says that if he signed it he did so through ignorance. But then on the Seristadar's side it must be said that he could not gain his motive so long as the roobakar was not issued if the same was to get a forged berth for his brother. The case is altogether a puzzling one, but as it is *sub judice lis est* I shall not venture upon further comments on it at present. I must however, before taking leave of the subject, add one word characteristic of the independence of the Moffussil Vakeels that no pleader would take the defence for fear of displeasing the settlement officer!

Some changes have taken place in the body administrative of the Commissioner's office by which an able and experienced Bengalee Baboo has been appointed clerk of the Court with the duty of acting as Seristadar also. This gentleman (I can only call so by courtesy for clerks are not included in that Category) is an ex-graduate of the Agra College and has been performing the duties of a Clerk of Court in the neighbouring District of Purtabghur for a period of about ten years with credit.

The Civil Surgeon has been requested to proceed into the interior of the District to visit the Cholera stricken Villages.

Yours faithfully,
25th June 1869 ALPHA.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. Hayes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Arrareah, in Purneah.

Moulvie Mahomed Ishaq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Purneah.

Mr. J. G. Farquharson to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Gya, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

Mr. C. F. Sinclair to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Patna.

Baboo Kamini Koomud Mookerjee to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Burrisaul.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Jessore, but to continue to be employed, until further orders, as a Deputy Collector of Survey in the Rajshahye Division.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Purneah.

Mr. G. Grant to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Tezpore.

Baboo Goonabhiram Burooah to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Gowalparah.

Captain R. G. Loch to be Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr. C. H. James, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr. R. H. G. Irvine to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Dinagepore.

Mr. W. Campbell to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Maldah.

Mr. G. Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tirhoot, is transferred to Hooghly.

Baboo Krishendro Chowdry to officiate as Moonsiff of Beauleah.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Monghyr :—

Mr. H. B. Simpson.

Reverend J. Lawrence.

Baboo Ughore Chunder Mookerjee.

The 29th June 1869.—Dr. J. B. Allen to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Patna.

Mr. William Braund Pead to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Bancoorah.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1869.—With reference to the Notification of the 27th October 1868 (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th November, page 1754, it is hereby notified that an examination for a State Scholarship tenable in Great Britain will be held in the Theatre of the Presidency College, Calcutta, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th January 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The subjects of examination will be—

English Literature, Prose and Poetry, (two papers).

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, (two papers).

History, England, and India, including Geography, (one paper).

Mental and Moral Science, (one paper).

Every candidate must send an application to the Director of Public Instruction, on or before the 1st December next, accompanied by—

1. A certificate of good character from the chief authority of the School or College at which he has been educated.

2. A certificate from the same authority that his age will not exceed 21 years on the 31st December next.

3. A medical certificate declaring that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in Europe.

4. A fee of Rupees 10, which will not be returned.

The application should also state whether the candidate has passed the Entrance Examination and the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

Wines are also supplied to order.

3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Gorruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. B. Chatterjee, at No. 81-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

— The *Indian Daily News* hears that Mr. C. O. Baker, v. c., Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Burdwan Circle, is to remain in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police, during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, who has proceeded to Dacca on duty.

— The Maharajah of Kuppoorthalah appears to be singularly unfortunate in his family relations. Scarcely has judgment been pronounced in the suit affecting his inherited Estates in the Punjab when those in Oudh—the special gift of the State for great and loyal services—are to be contested. Information has reached the *Lucknow Times* of a heavy suit about to be filed by Sirdar [illegible] Singh, the Maharajah's brother, in the [illegible] of Baraitch, for a portion of the Maharajah's grant.

The facts of the case, as our contemporary is informed, are these. The confiscated Estates of the notorious rebel Rajah of Boundee yielding a revenue of more than two lakhs annually were conferred by the Governor-General of India on the Maharajah of Kuppoorthalah for services rendered during the memorable year of 1857 by the Kuppoorthalah Contingent. In this Contingent Sirdar Bikrama Singh undoubtedly held some subordinate post of command, and though in the grant from the Government the services of the Sirdar are incidentally alluded to, the sole indefeasible right to the Estates is conferred upon the Maharajah and his heirs, just in the same terms as in the ordinary Talookdaree Sunnud. It is now contended by the litigant Sirdar that the name of the Maharajah was entered in the Government grant at his the Sirdar's request, that His Highness has simply held it in trust for him hitherto, and that a partition having taken place in the family the Sirdar is entitled to separate possession of the share for which he sues. The Maharajah will plead the Sunnud in bar so that the suit, which will be carried ultimately to the Privy Council, will open up interesting and intricate questions regarding the Sunnud that it would be as well for the province should be settled at once and for ever. The plaintiff is advised by the Advocate General and Mr. George T. Jackson the Pleader, the Maharajah's Counsel being Mr. Theodore Thomas, Barrister at Law.

— The same journal notices a rumour to the [illegible] that a Chief Court is to be established for [illegible] consisting of three Judges similar to that of the Punjab.

— The *Englishman* learns that the officiating Commissioner of Police has been requested to submit a special report to the Government of Bengal regarding the employment of natives as Inspectors of Police, showing how many natives were appointed in 1868, and how many resigned; whether it is the nature of the duties or their amount which is supposed to be too arduous for natives. The Lieutenant Governor would also be glad to have a sketch of the daily duties which devolve on a Police Inspector in Calcutta. His Honor found it difficult to understand how the Police could be successfully worked among a large native population, such as that of Calcutta, without a considerable native element in the higher ranks of the force. It is absolutely necessary that the native Police officers whom Mr. Hogg compelled to resign should be called upon to submit a statement to Government. For, as we said the other day, many things will then come out which it is impossible now for the outside public or the Government to get a clue to.

— Raja Teibobun Deo of Bamra, one of the Gurjat Chiefs near Sumbulpore in the Central Provinces, died in May last and has been succeeded by his nephew Wasdeo Deo. The deceased Chief went as usual to bathe in a tank in his palace ground, and was there bitten by a snake. He returned to the place and informed his people of what had happened. All the magicians, [illegible] medical men of the country were instantly summoned to attend upon him, but their efforts were of no avail, [illegible] night of the 12th May after having placed the turban on the head of his nephew, whom he had always recognised as his heir, and after having appointed his illegitimate son Brindabun Chunder to be Dewan. The Government of India has accordingly recognised Wasdeo Deo, who is a young man of intelligence and promise, as Raja of Bamra.

— His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has given another proof of his friendship for the British Government by placing his Barradurree and a small country seat at the disposal of the General Commanding at Morar, for the use of the British troops suffering from cholera. This further act of kindness has been acknowledged by the Government in fitting terms.

— In the Central Provinces, separate Dispensary Committees no longer exist. In every town where there is a Municipal Committee the duty of managing the local Dispensary has been transferred to it. In other places the Dispensaries are under the local Committees. The result of the transfer is said, after an experience of three years, to be satisfactory, and the local authorities report that the measure has induced many native gentlemen and others to interest themselves actively in these institutions, who had formerly held aloof and regarded them with indifference. The importance of these Charitable Dispensaries is becoming better known year by year.

— *Indian Public Opinion* says that the Kapurthalla case regarding the partition of the estate under the will of the late Raja is not yet terminated. The younger brothers are dissatisfied with the decision of the Secretary of State, and still more so with the manner in which the Punjab Government has recommended its execution, and unless this is modified they intend to proceed to England to lay their case, in person, before the Secretary of State. They have received from England encouragement sufficient to induce them to undertake the journey. The Raja of Kapurthalla himself proposes to visit Europe next cold weather, so that the brothers will be in England together.

— The *Delhi Gazette* reports that the Registrar General, N. W. Provinces, has ruled that when a document written on a bi-colour stamp has been registered, the registering officer before returning such document to the person entitled to receive it, shall punch a small hole in the centre of the bi-colour portion. The object is to prevent the stamp paper being used a second time for another document.

— The *Englishman* hears that Mr. Rivers Thomson is likely to succeed Mr. H. L. Dampier as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

— We are glad to learn that the Lieutenant Governor has requested the Judges of the High Court to favor His Honor with an expression of their opinion as to whether it would not be proper to move the Legislature [illegible] Section 432 of Act VIII [illegible] (The Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act) which precludes Mooktyars from appearing for defendants in criminal cases. The Lieutenant Governor thinks the omission of any mention of Mooktyars in the above Section was unintentional, inasmuch as the Section, as it stands, militates against Section 2 of Act XX of 1865, which has not been repealed, and which authorises Mooktyars to act and plead in Criminal Courts. The Hon'ble Mr. Grey is of opinion that the exclusion of Mooktyars from the Criminal Courts will operate as a hardship, not only upon the Mooktyars themselves, but also upon a large body of the people who are not rich enough to engage the services of Barristers, Attorneys and Pleaders.

— Adverting to the application to the Court of Queen's Bench made on behalf of Baboo Surandranauth Banerjee for a *mandamus* to the Civil Service Commissioners the *Delhi Gazette* remarks that the action taken by the ousted native candidate is spirited and deserves success.

— The Cabool correspondent of the above paper states that the Amir received the following intelligence from a person just arrived from Bokhara : — "The Russian General summoned Sirdar Sikunder Khan to Summurkund, to inform him the Emperor was willing to comply with any request he had to make and to state what it was. 'I want Herat, my father's heritage,' was the Sirdar's reply. The General then gave the Sirdar a letter addressed to the King of Bokhara, asking him to comply with the Sirdar's request. Having been thus introduced to the King, the Sirdar dispatched Sirdar Mohamed Ishauk Khan, with the King's son, to Toorkistan, and he marched from Charjooee for Herat."

— The *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—"If any thing could increase our regret at the misfortune which has befallen the three native candidates who successfully passed their examination for the Indian civil service, it would be the knowledge of the difficulties they had to conquer even before they landed in England. The prejudices of native parents against their children going across the seas are very strong, and these young men had to inflict great pain upon

their friends, and doubtless do violence to their own feelings, in order to accomplish their ambition."

— We regret to learn from *Native Opinion* that an accident attended with considerable loss of life, occurred on the 3rd Instant to the through train from Ahmedabad to Bombay. The train left Baroda in safety, and was proceeding on its way to Etola where it was due at 8-43 a. m, — which station is situated about twelve miles south of Baroda— when, on reaching a part of the line, two and a half-miles north of Etola, the engine came into contact with a buffalo which had strayed on to the line. So violent was the shock that several carriages were thrown off the metals, and two of them double-storied third-class carriages, were smashed up. The unfortunate occupants of these seem to have been the principal sufferers, for from a telegram received by Mr. Curry, the Agent for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from the Company's Consulting Surgeon at Baroda, our contemporary learns that ten third-class passengers were killed on the spot, and that one more was so terribly injured that he died during the day. A twelfth man is reported as seriously injured, and six other passengers more or less so. The killed and wounded were all Hindoos. Medical aid was given to the wounded as soon as possible after the accident, and all the assistance which could be rendered was afforded to them.

— The *Englishman* reports that the usual half yearly examination of gentlemen for admission to the rolls of attorneys was held during the past week. There were eleven candidates, of whom two only passed, Mr. William Carey Morgan, an English attorney, at present in the office of Messrs. Stack Collis and Mirfield, and Mr. W. J. [illegible] of the office of Messrs. Robertson, Orr, Harris and Francis. [illegible] other candidates eight were rejected. The case of the [illegible] gentleman is still under consideration. The examiners were—Mr. Robert Belchambers, Registrar of the Court, Mr. H. Marindin, Mr. H. Cowell, Mr. A. B. Miller, Mr. C. C. Macrae and Mr. C. Sanderson.

— At the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held at the Town Hall on Saturday last Mr. Herbert Cowell was appointed the first Tagore Law Professor. There were six candidates, but a ballot being taken the majority of votes were in Mr. Cowell's favor. The scheme for the lectures recommended by the Faculty of Law was unanimously adopted.

— The Assistant Magistrate of Chooadangah imprisoned one Chunder Seekur Roy, a Mooktyar, for an alleged contempt of Court. The Hon'ble Justices Norman and E. Jackson have set aside the conviction and sentence passed upon Chunder Seekur as illegal. The proceedings of the Assistant Magistrate are to be forwarded for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor as in the opinion of the learned Judges it will not be in the interest of justice that Mr. McLaughten should remain at Chooadanga, and it is a serious question how far such abuse of the high powers entrusted to him, as the papers of the case exhibit, affects his fitness to be intrusted with such powers in future.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* hears that certain native Mahajuns and Shroffs and a sprinkling of Bengalee Baboos, with Baba Bulwant Raos commonly called the Saugor Rajah, at their head, have formed themselves into a miniature British Indian Association.

—The same paper is glad to hear that Jubbulpore has been made an examining station of the Calcutta University. Hitherto candidates for matriculation had either to go to Nagpore or Saugor, or latterly since the opening of the Rail, to Benares, where what with the journey and the associations of a strange place, boys used often to get fuddled.

— The Bombay journals announce the appointment of Dr. Narayan Daji to the chair of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College. He is the first Native who has been appointed to occupy a Professorial Chair in that College, an honour to which, the *Indu Prakash* says, his deep learning, studious habits, amiable nature and extensive practice eminently entitle him.

— The *Englishman* states that Miss Shedden, who has been admitted to practise at the Bar, occupied the time of the Court for 14 days in advocating her own appeal before the House of Lords. At this stage of the proceedings the Lord Chancellor interfered, remarking that as Miss Shedden had spent the greater part of that time in discussing matters quite extraneous to the case he could not allow the public time to be wasted any longer, and he therefore requested her to proceed at once to discuss evidence. On the subsequent day when Miss Shedden appeared, she suddenly swooned and was pronounced by the medical man to be suffering from hysteria, brought on by mental anxiety. The case accordingly had to be indefinitely postponed.

— *Indian Public Opinion* reports that a Mahomedan servant of Sirdar Hurchurn Dass, ran amuck at Amritsar on the morning of the 1st July, cutting and wounding six people with a saw. The man was subject to fits of temporary insanity, but in this attack there was a certain amount of method in his madness, as five out of the six of the victims were small children. The cases were all taken to the Dispensary, and the injuries were pronounced to be severe, but not dangerous to life, though one or two of the poor children had received four or five jagged wounds, chiefly about the face, head and shoulders. It is to be hoped that the man who committed this havoc will be prevented from having a chance of breaking out again, and will be confined as a Criminal Lunatic.

— A party of Krai Khoomees of the Northern Arracan District lately attacked a Mro village in the Chittagong district, and carried away seven persons as captives. Through the exertions of Mr. Davis, Superintendent of the Hill Tribes, the prisoners have [illegible] to their relations. According to their statement, the raid was committed by a man named Kaloodat with a view of exchanging captives with the Shandoos who have a number of persons belonging to Kaloodat's village in their possession.

— A son and heir has been born to the Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur who has received the congratulations of the Viceroy on this occasion.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

— The *Central India Times* is glad to perceive that the Officiating Chief Commissioner lately paid his first visit to Rajah Janoojee, and has promised to call on the Ghoud Rajah by an early date. Our contemporary hopes that this is but the prelude to those frequent interchanges of courtesy which so much contribute to the establishment of [illegible]dly relation between the Government and the [illegible] classes of the native nobility.

— Our contemporary was considerably shocked at a report which reached him of there having been sales of children at Nagpore, consequent on the extreme destitution which still prevails. The fact of the report daily gaining, increasing publicity and credence, compels him to allude to it, and perhaps it were as well if the authorities would take the matter in hand and cause strict investigation as to its truth, and the extent to which the evil may prevail, if it has at all existed.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

— The *Saturday Review* has the following remarks on English policy in China :—" The relations between Europe and China will be ultimately determined rather by necessity and convenience than by deliberate policy. It has apparently not yet occurred to any Chinese diplomatist to demand satisfaction for the illtreatment of the Emperor's subjects in Australia or California. A hundredth part of the injustice which has been inflicted on harmless and useful Chinese gold-diggers would if it had been perpetrated at the expense of English or American traders in China have been long since avenged with the aid of irresistible gun-boats." What has our contemporary the *Dacca News*, who was so angry with us for saying something like the above, to say to this ?

— The *Delhi Gazette* says Government notified that it is not responsible for the safe custody or return of documents left at Registration Offices, and not claimed within one month from the date of their registration.

— With reference to the remarks made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court the other day relating to prison accommodation for European prisoners, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, we learn from the above paper, appointed a committee for the purpose of inspecting that accommodation at Allahabad. At the same time His Honor desired Dr. Clarke, the Inspector General of Prisons, to take the question generally into his early and careful consideration. His Honor further called the attention of the Magistrate of Mirzapore to the remarks of Sir Walter Morgan, and demanded an explanation of the allegation that a European prisoner charged with drunkenness while on duty, was confined for fifty days in a cell six paces by six, " divested of every comfort and not allowed to go out for air." In reply Mr. Wigram reported that the European alluded to was confined in a lock-up, which has been specially constructed for the accommodation of Europeans under trial; it is healthily situated within the cutcherry compound, consists of two rooms, fourteen feet by fourteen feet each, with a bath room seven feet nine inches by four feet nine inches attached to each, and the whole is surrounded by a verandah eight feet deep; in short what with double doors, partially glazed and partially paneled, and windows &c., the building is described as comfortable. The prisoner is reported to have said when questioned, that he was contented with his treatment; he declined the Magistrate's offer to allow him out-door exercise; and when he called for tobacco and writing paper he was provided with both. The only deficiency noticeable, says the Magistrate, is in the furniture of the lock-up.

Dr. Clarke has also submitted a report on the condition of the cells at the Allahabad Central Prison, and from the description given they appear to be comfortable. In proof of their being sufficiently ventilated to be healthy, Dr. Richardson, the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Allahabad, reports that all the European prisoners except two have gained weight while in the jail. For instance, Lieutenant Jordan, who entered weighing 1 maund and 16 seers, weighs now 1 maund 19 seers; Charles Purdy is also 3 seers heavier than what he was as a free man, and so on. These reports were sent on to the High Court with the remark that the accommodation for European prisoners, though not what the Government desire and intend, is yet not of the severe and inadequate description represented.

- The Report of the Committee also was favorable to the cells in the Central Prison at Allahabad.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* learns that the woman who was sentenced to transportation for life on account of having commited infanticide at Jubbulpore, has been ordered to be released by the Judicial Commissioner, there not having been sufficient evidence for a conviction in his opinion.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

— The *Illustrated London News* reports that Mr. James Gray, solicitor, of Dudley-street, City, was lately ordered by the Master of the Rolls to be suspended for ten years from the exercise of his profession for having entered a false date in a will, and for having caused the ruin of a person by filing a bill in his name without receiving his authority.

— We take from the *Dacca News* the result of the trial of the Will case :—

The Govt. Prosecutor having informed the Court that he did not intend to produce any evidence, the accused waived their right to challenge the Jury.

The charges were then read out and the Jury was called on to deliver its verdict.

VERDICT.

The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty on all the charges against all the prisoners.

FINDING.

The Court finds that the accused, Nicholas Peter Pogose, Joachim Pogose, Johannes Stephen, and Catchick Avietic Thomas, are not guilty of all the Charges preferred against each of them, and the Court directs that the said Nicholas Peter Pogose, Joachim Pogose, Johannes Stephen, and Catchick Avietick Thomas, be discharged.

6th July, 1869. (Sd) W. J. HERSCHEL, Offg. Judge.

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 17TH JULY 1869.

MR. MAINE'S DEFENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. Maine has successfully vindicated the Viceroy's Council from the charge of overlegislation; but it will always be a question whether he has done any thing in India worthy of his high reputation as a jurist. Bentham, Austin and Mr. Maine are the only scientific jurists of whom England can boast. Bentham and Austin are dead; so that among living English jurists Mr. Maine is without a rival. Intellectually he belongs to the same class of thinkers as Lord Macaulay and Sir James Mackintosh—thinkers distinguished more by acuteness, brilliancy, strong common sense and freedom from transcendental trammels than by originality and depth, thinkers bound by stronger affinities to the French than to the German school of thought. Like Sir James Mackintosh and Lord Macaulay, Mr. Maine despises India; and if his career as an Indian legislator has not been as brilliant as his great abilities and learning led us to expect, his failure is due to his want of sympathy with the people of India. Men like him are in their element in a coterie of literary men such as may be found in London or Paris, but cannot be found in India. Of Sir James Mackintosh's Indian career few people remember any thing except that he was the Recorder of Bombay, that he libelled the Rajpoots of whom he knew nothing and cared to know nothing, and that he has left a graphic description of the rainy season in the Bombay Presidency. Lord Macaulay's Indian career was a more useful one. He has left a Penal Code which can challenge a comparison with any code in the world, and for his educational labours we owe him "a debt immense of endless gratitude;" but his want of sympathy with the Indian people led him to exaggerate their vices and overlook their virtues. In point of ability and learning, Mr. Maine is hardly inferior to Lord Macaulay and his career both as a legislator and as an educationist might have been as brilliant as Macaulay's if he had his heart in the work. As it is he leaves behind him nothing except a few brilliant speeches in which a tendency to indulge occasionally in paradox is perceptible, one or two masterly dissertations like the Statement of the objects of the Indian Succession Act, and a reputation for clothing our laws in language more precise and scientific than was ever used. As a writer of pure, classical English, Mr. Maine is unsurpassed by any living writer with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Mathew Arnold. Considered merely as a piece of English composition, there is no Indian State Paper which can be compared with his "Statement of the objects of the Indian Succession Act," except some of Lord Macaulay's Indian minutes.

We share Mr. Maine's horror of sentimental legislation. In England philanthropists and doctrinaires have been suffered to ride their hobbies so hard that the Jail has now no terrors for the felon; that the dishonest poor who commit theft are far better fed, far better lodged, far better cared for in sickness and in general live far more comfortably than the honest poor; that consequently there has been an increase of crime with which the Legislature and the Bench find themselves alike incompetent to deal. The ticket-of-leave system, a favourite device of philanthopists, has proved an utter failure. Many ticket-of-leave men have adopted the profession of garotting. Not long ago a distinguished political writer complained with some bitterness, "We are in danger of being strangled by these pets of prison-chaplains and philanthropists." We are thankful to Mr. Maine because he is an enemy of that sentimentalism which has produced the ticket-of-leave system. Mr. Maine has been much abused for the part he took in the debate on the Whipping Bill. It is generally believed that on certain classes of criminals, the punishment of whipping has a more deterring effect than imprisonment. Experience will decide whether this belief is well-grounded or not. Sentimentalists and philanthropists should bear this in mind when they abuse Mr. Maine for defending the Whipping Bill. It would not do to say "The infliction of corporal punishment on a fellow-creature shocks our eyes, and we will have none of it." Such spurious sentimentalism has proved disastrous in England and it may prove disastrous in India.

We have spoken more of Mr. Maine than of his defence. The fact is our temptation to speak of him was irresistible as he is about to leave India. The chief fault of the Indian legislature is not overlegislation but patch-work legislation. This is a subject too extensive to be discussed within the limits of this article. Mr. Maine might have said that in some respects the Indian legislature is in advance of the British parliament. We have got some valuable codes in India; England has none. Till lately English public opinion resisted all attempts at codification and Englishmen used to boast of their chaotic mass of laws as if it was a much better thing than Code Napoleon. Now all the most powerful organs of English public opinion are for codification and the movement initiated by Lord Westbury in 1863 is likely to bear fruit. Mr. Locke King has introduced a Bill for the abolition of primogeniture. The Indian Succession Act abolished primogeniture four years ago. A Bill has been introduced into Parliament for the protection of married women's property from the rapacity of extravagant and dissolute husbands. In India the absurd, cruel and barbarous distinction between a *feme covert* and a *feme sole* has been done away with. In England, the Commissioners for the revision of judicial procedure propose the abolition of the distinction between law and equity; in India all Courts of justice have since 1793 been courts of equity.

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EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE IN BENGAL.

IT is the vice of all superficial and prejudiced thinkers to generalise too hastily and to indulge in sweeping denunciations of things and events. The *Dacca News* with which we are not unfrequently at variance on questions of the deepest importance has published its views regarding the system of education which prevails in this country. Referring to the doubt entertained by the *Mofussilite* as to whether "the State obtains a *quid pro quo* in its educational outlay for the Natives of this country," our contemporary says:—"We have all along entertained similar misgivings, and have more than once raised our pen in protest against the vast amount of money annually wasted by Government for the maintenance of this expensive hobby." Now, is it not something most unreasonable and capricious to call the present educational system of this country a mere *hobby* and to regard the educational expenditure of the State as so much mere *waste* of money? To say that the present system of education with all its defects has been and can be of no use to the country, is an assertion so unfounded in theory and so contradicted by facts that we cannot discover any other reason for it than the desire of seeing the Natives of this country left wholly uneducated. We admit that the present educational system fosters cramming to a very large extent and we are not slow to deny that any man of commanding genius or talents has as yet appeared in

this country. But we think we are justified in saying that the quality of any system of education ought to be judged of not by seeing how many men of genius or transcendent talents are owing to its influence or operation, but by ascertaining whether or not it has any effect on the general intelligence of a country. For we are inclined to think that a man of genius or gigantic erudition has never been manufactured by any system of *popular* education and perhaps never will be. Nay, if any inference is to be derived from history it would seem as if the discipline of a college or school was hostile to a free and fair development of genius and taste. It is known that Shakspeare received but little of school education and we have ample authority to say that Milton, Cowley and Dryden; Addison, Cowper, Goldsmith and Burns; Pope, Chatterton and Churchill; Gay, Gray and Byron; Gibbon and Locke and Swift owed little to their schools and colleges for those wonderful powers of the intellect by which they have made their names immortal. If then we refer to the true test by which the quality of any system of popular education is known, we shall have ample reason to consider our own system of education as a positive good. For we have not the slightest doubt and we think that no one will have the courage to deny that the general intelligence of the country is fast increasing—that a larger and larger number of persons are still coming within the influence of education—that the Bengalees are becoming more and more fitted to do the ordinary business of the country—that work of whatever kind, whether judicial, executive, mercantile or educational, is being more and more exclusively performed by the Natives. Now that all this has at all come to pass is owing undoubtedly to the education which our rulers are giving us, and to call the system of education which has been framed for us a mere *hobby* and the expenditure incurred in its enforcement mere *waste* of money, argues great misconception of facts and is almost a blasphemy against the State. We do not deny that vices of a radical nature exist in our educational system, but we cannot for that reason, so long as we possess a grain of sense, denounce that system as a *hobby*. It behoves us, in considering this matter, to remember that our present system of education is in its essential features an imitation of the system prevailing in the London University—a system intended by its noble framers to be an improvement upon that which is followed in the venerable universities of Cambridge and Oxford. To speak of such a sytom as a hobby—to denounce as utterly unsound and false a system about the merits of which the most forward intellects of England are divided in opinion—is a piece of journalistic audacity little becoming the dignity of a *free press*.

We have said that there are vices in our system of education. It is not our intention now to discuss that system. But we cannot refrain from noticing the following remark of our contemporary:—"Milton, Shakspeare, Dryden, Pope and Bacon are very well in their proper course, but to beat them into the Bengali brain when there is no special aptitude for appreciating that kind of knowledge, is to mistake the object of education, and to do that which must eventually produce the most hopelessly barren results in the way of mental culture" Now, we do not know what is that particular *kind of knowledge* implied by Milton, Shakspeare, Dryden, Pope and Bacon and how that knowledge can appear strange or incomprehensible to a people who can boast of a Valmiki, a Kalidas, a Bhavabhuti and a Vyasa. Is it because one Native has made plagiarisms from Bolingbroke, another from the *Rambler* and a third from the *Essay on Man* that the Native mind as a species is to be deemed incapable of appreciating Shakspeare and Milton and Bacon? What conceivable earthly connection is there between plagiarism and appreciation? Is there no plagiarist amongst Englishmen and are Englishmen therefore unfit to study Shakspeare and Milton? What will the public think of the aptitude and capacity of the Native mind when they are told that Ram Gopal Ghose was compared to Burke and Sheridan, that Shumbhoo Nath Pundit was praised by that best of Anglo-Indian scholars—the late D. L. Richardson—for his deep appreciation of Bacon, that *Doorgesh Nandini* would do credit to many an English novelist and that the *Mysteries of Calcutta* is characterised, as Mr Long says, by the wit and humour of Moliere, Dickens and Thackeray? It looks very pompous to talk of *aptitude, adaptability* and other like things, but how few understand what these words mean!

Intimately connected with the question of the education of the Natives is that of their admission into the service of the State. On this latter question, our contemporary expresses himself thus:—"What can be more politic than to have Native Departments in the Services, the highest honors of which it will be competent for them to attain without interference with the European element, and with the inestimable advantage of never coming into conflict with clashing European interests. Why could we not as proposed by a contemporary the other day, have a supplemental Civil Service for example, to which Natives alone would have access, and in which there could therefore be no conflict of interests between them and us, no heart burnings at supposed partiality, no petty jealousies at imaginary distinctions and fancied favoritism practised to their exclusion! We are far from wishing to deprive the Natives of honors or distinctions either as scholars or statesmen, let them freely enter the field and compete for the highest prizes in either department, but in all reason let it be so managed that no Englishman can at any time find himself the official subordinate of a Native." The whole of this passage is such a piece of absurdity, confusion and vanity that the task of explaining it is something like the task of the ghost in the story who was bid to make a rope with the sands on the seashore. In the first place, is it at all practicable to construct any department of service from which Europeans could be entirely excluded? Could the judicial, the executive, the financial, the educational or the police service be left exclusively to the Bengalees? The Natives are deficient in administrative talent and that, not because they have no genius for administration, but because they have not yet had any important administrative work entrusted to them. But every department of the public service of this country has some administrative work attached to it and consequently no service can for some time to come be recruited exclusively from the Natives. Besides, it is very doubtful whether, even when the Natives will have acquired administrative capacity, it would be possible to fill up any department of service exclusively with Natives. There will never be a perfect fusion between the Native and the European mind—between the Native and European modes of thought. But the Government of this country is based upon European ideas so modified as to meet local wants and traditions. This composite character of the scheme of our Government must always impress itself upon the practical administration of the affairs of this country and consequently the Native and the Englishman must always remain in conjunction in all the departments of Public Service. The Englishman cannot do without the Native just as the Native cannot do without the Englishman. In the second place, if only particular departments of Service are to be enjoyed by the Natives we fail to see how the platitudes uttered by our contemporary regarding the competition of the Natives "for the highest prizes in either department &c." can be sincere. The "highest prizes" are to be gained only in the highest departments of service, but we cannot believe that a man who is so jealous of Native superiority means to say that the Natives are to have exclusive possession of the highest department of public service. Besides the scheme of exclusive departments of service is a scheme which cannot possibly allow of free and unlimited competition for the "highest prizes" which the service of the State can confer.

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THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN.

THE Secretaries to Government have seldom the good fortune to be thoroughly well abused in the papers. Mr. Eden's palpable leanings however have procured him that unrivalled distinction. Some of our contemporaries have hauled that gentleman rather mercilessly over the coals, whilst others are busy performing the offices of the good Samaritan and pouring oil and honey over his bruises and his broken bones. We do not know any thing about Mr. Eden except that he valiantly undertook the championship of the oppressed ryut during the Indigo rumpus in Lower Bengal and we have been told besides that his attitude in res-

pect to natives is more encouraging than that of most of his neighbours. It is well known that he was a constant contributor to the late *Indian Field* and it is now suspected that the most grammatical articles in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the present day are supplied by his pen. It is scarcely possible however for a Secretary to Government to write in a native journal even if his numerous duties and responsibilities allow him leisure and nerve for such exercises. But such an imputation has obtained extensive circulation which is all that quid nunes care for. And Mr. Eden is prevented by various considerations from defending himself against the charge, which has been rather plausibly put forward. It is necessary therefore that a full statement of the case including the animus which directs the controversy should be laid before the public and we would have gladly undertaken the mediating office had we the benefit of the light which would alone permit us to speak authoritatively on the subject. This we are sorry to say is denied to us—though we feel convinced that a Secretary to Government will not be so rash and imprudent as to connect himself with a journal which notwithstanding all the defence made by its conductors must be pronounced by every sober person to be a sectarian one.

There is however another charge preferred against the Hon'ble Ashley Eden by a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* which is so thoroughly oriental that there could be little difficulty in taking its proper measure even before a positive disclaimer had appeared in the papers from the very gentleman who had been declared to have laid the Bengal Secretary under heavy pecuniary obligations. We cannot conceal from ourselves or our readers the fact that the Civilians of a former generation were so beset by pecuniary difficulties in endeavouring to maintain a princely position in Indian society proverbially the most expensive in the world, that many if not most of their body were compelled to borrow large sums from Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen in order to avoid the disgrace of appearing paltry or parsimonious in their tastes and their amusements. It would have been quite possible had Mr. Eden belonged to that remote era that he would have heavily entered into the books of Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore. But at the present day with English society reduced to the lamentable shift of procuring amusement and edification through subscription dinners and fancy Balls similarly got up, there can exist little ground for believing that a considerable officer of the Bengal Government would have recourse to loans in order to support his position or that he should be unable to meet the demands of civilization upon his purse, except with the assistance of the money lender. If any doubt remained on the point it has been completely dispelled by the letter of the supposed creditor denying in as plain terms as no man with a large sum of money at stake could use that he ever lent pecuniary assistance to the Bengal Secretary. Even if the respectability and well known honor and independence of Baboo Joteendro-Mohun Tagore could be ignored or questioned, which it is difficult to do, a creditor would scarcely take the suicidal step of advertizing through the medium of a public paper that there was no money due to him. We cannot conceive what should have created this infamous slandering at all. But we hope it will now cease after the crushing refutation given to the most serious of the charges laid against Mr. Eden, by a person who should have been the principal witness in the case had the charge the smallest color of fact to support it.

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THE REJECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

IN an article headed "Disgraced Candidates" the *Indian Examiner* of the 3rd instant notices the case of the two unfortunate Indians Surendra Nath and Sripad and makes that the subject of a most malicious, impudent and audacious attack on the native character. We should have been inclined to treat his remarks with the contempt they deserve, but that our Hare Street contemporary has thought fit to give them publicity by extracting them in his paper. We have been told that "Natives may get far beyond the amount of learning required for matriculation at an Indian University and may even conquer the religious and social prejudices that prevent their going to England, *without getting beyond falsehood and deception*;" and that in essential respects native progress is a *sham* (the italics are ours). The writer is evidently one of those ill-natured, narrow-minded, truculent and unfortunate men that see only the dark side of things and who feel a malicious pleasure in running down the natives and turning every little occurrence unfavorable to them into good "political capital." Fortunately for us however writers of this class are not numerous now and the public mind cannot be so easily misled or worked upon by remarks such as the *Examiner* in one of his fits of insanity has thought fit to make. There are black sheep and white sheep amongst all races of men and what sane man ever thinks of stigmatising a whole class for the sins of a few belonging to it? We would not approve of the conduct of Surendra Nath and Sripad and should have little sympathy for them, if it be established that they endeavoured knowingly to impose upon the Civil Service Commissioners. But we should not upon that account cast imputations upon the national character. How would the Editor of the *Examiner* take it if for some offence committed by him we held up his countrymen to ridicule and traduced them as mercilessly as he has done us?

Surendranath applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* directing the Civil Service Commissioners to enter into evidence as to his age with a view to his admission to the civil service. The Court has granted the rule *nisi* and the matter will be heard next Term in November. In commenting on this, the *Englishman* complaisantly observes —"We shall watch the proceedings with interest and shall sincerely rejoice if the young gentleman should establish his right to enjoy the honors he has so worthily won &c." We are glad to receive this assurance and will be more pleased if our contemporary should hold to the dignified and becoming spirit in which he has written this. But we think it very unfair and uncharitable of him to have assumed that "the native knows far better how to make use of our Courts than we do ourselves and he is free from that wholesome terror of litigation to which most Englishmen are subject."

The course taken by Surendra Nath has been somewhat novel we admit, but there is nothing in it that as far as we can see is to be regretted or wondered at. To young English candidates remaining at home the loss entailed by a failure may not be so great—but to a native gentleman who has incurred all the troubles, privations and expenses of a journey to England and who after having acquitted himself so creditably at the examination finds all his prospects about to be cut out at one stroke, the loss cannot be anything very small or ordinary. We are not therefore surprised at the ingenious course which has been taken. The *Englishman's* charge that natives have not that wholesome terror of litigation which Englishmen have, is wholly gratuitous and without foundation. There are men among us we cannot deny who are very litigious, but there are men also, we wish our contemporary had known it, who do not fear any thing so much as our courts. Respectable Hindu gentlemen are so very averse to having any thing to do with our Courts that they generally try to avoid coming into Courts as much as possible, *even* in the character of witnesses. It is a pity the *Englishman* should be in this country so long and not know this.

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WE GATHER the following particulars from the Government Resolution dated 21st April last on the Bengal Education Report for 1867-68. We find that the Total number of schools at the end of the year was—3,411
Pupils attending them— 1,45,142
Net State-contribution— 16,59,426

Talking of the questionable character of the success of the Grant-in-Aid system the Director expressed his doubt as to whether the Department has not been "premature in leaving so much discretionary power as has hitherto been allowed them, in the hands of School Managers." On this point the views of the Government are note-worthy. "The Lieutenant Governor hopes that continued attention will be given to this very important question. There are undoubtedly many well-managed Aided schools which it would be very undesirable to hamper in their free growth or to diminish the energy of the Managers by too much of Government intervention or control. On the other hand His Honor cannot but attach great weight to the opinions of some of the most experienced officers of the Department that too much power has been left to the Managers in many schools of the lower class. It might perhaps be possible to arrange a gradation of powers to be left to the Managers beginning with the entire control of the school as at present down to those of a consultative committee as is organized for many Government Schools. In granting aid that scale of power might be considered which from the report of the Government Inspecting officer seemed most likely to be advantageous." Some princely endowments to the Department are noted; amongst which the bequest of a lakh of Rupees by Mr. Williamson of Assam and the donation of half a lakh by Baboo Durga Charan Laha of Chinsurah deserve special mention.

In page 18 it is said that "the Lieutenant Governor is glad to learn that the Birbhum school which has *always* been well spoken of has this year surpassed its previous efforts and after Howrah stands first of all the Zillah schools in the Lower Provinces, as judged by the results of the Entrance Examination." Side by side with these ought to be placed the remarks of the Divisional Inspector of Schools—"I was myself so struck with the superiority of the school (at Birbhum) to those I had seen elsewhere on the occasion of my visit, that I recommended the Head Master for promotion after I had ascertained that his collegiate distinctions were also superior to those of most of his compeers." And yet

strange to say the Head Master has been without a promotion and on receipt of 150 Rs. for the last 17 or 18 years with only a nominal personal allowance of Rs. 25. Why is not the Birbhum school raised to a High school? People in the Birbhum and Burdwan districts are obliged to keep back their sons after they have passed the Entrance Examination for want of means and we doubt not but if a High school is placed within their reach they would be only too glad to avail of the opportunity and give their boys the benefit of a higher course of instruction. And then a better man than Baboo Nabin Chandra Das for conducting the duties of such an institution cannot we make bold to say be found in the Department.

Anent the eccentric report writing of the eccentric Inspector of Behar Mr. Fallon we have the following:—"Mr. Fallon should be informed that his annual report on education should not be used as a vehicle for criticising the policy of Government or for attacking the efficiency of other Departments of the public service."

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AN IRATE correspondent who represents himself as an author of a Bengalee book has done us the favor to write us an offensive letter which we publish in the proper place. We publish it not because we sympathize with his groundless woes and lamentations but because it touches upon a matter upon which it is necessary his mind should be disabused of any wrong impression that seems to exist. We do not think that our unfortunate correspondent with all the curses and threats he has been pleased to hold out to us has succeeded in making out a fair case. There are lots of men we know who are as wretched in their circumstances as he, perhaps more; but who nevertheless are taxed. The Law shews no favor to authors. Authors or *chdeds*—they are all to be taxed if their annual incomes are above 499 Rs. Our author can therefore claim no exemption on this ground or on any other that he might be willing to urge. The encouragement of Vernacular Literature by Government is a myth—we do not recollect Government having done much that way, though it would be ingratitude to deny that they have done and are doing a great deal for the extension of Vernacular Education in our country. If our correspondent wishes he can jointly with his brethren or alone in their behalf make a representation to the Government urging all his reasons in a respectful tone—but we hope he will invoke no curses. We shall be glad if he can fight his case out, though we feel bound to tell him that it is after all a no—go.

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HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Sah Bunwaree Lall, of Chuprah, the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction, in consideration of his loyalty and of the liberality and public spirit lately evinced by him in devoting the sum of one lakh of Rupees for the construction and endowment of a *Seraie* in that place.

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WE EXTRACT elsewhere the proceedings of the Sessions Court, Dacca, exonerating the Pogose family of that station of the charges preferred against them by persons who have now been proved to be unscrupulous slanderers. We are sincerely gratified at the result of this trial which rescues men of the highest respectability and reputation for liberality and public spirit from the foulest calumnies that could have been invented in order to blast them.

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WE HAVE been credibly informed that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that two Native females have applied to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for admission into the ensuing Entrance Examination.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HAKEEM—*In our next.*
BULBUL—*Ditto.*
SCHOOL MASTER—*Your letter is not authenticated.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN AUTHOR'S WOES.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—I am author of a little Bengalee book which is now and then used in Vernacular schools. When in the course, I realize some money by the sale—when not, I get nothing. My income from this source (unfortunately for me it is the only source of income I possess) is therefore necessarily precarious and uncertain, and I am often obliged to be at the mercy of sapient Inspectors of Schools who do not scruple to thrust me out on the very plausible plea of doing justice to others who write better books; and then my condition is one well nigh bordering on starvation. But is this all? I have just been served with a notice under Mr. Temple's famous Act IX of 1869 for the small income I make by selling my books and within 15 days I must pay the amount at which I have been assessed. I often hear a great deal from you Editors of newspapers about the benevolent intentions of Government to encourage Vernacular Literature. But how do you account for this? Is this the way to encourage? Rather is not this the way to discourage?

Strangely enough you are all of you silent on the point? Why so? Is it because you fear to offend the deities of Government Place? or do you consider it a hopeless case? or is it that you hold it fair that authors should be taxed in the same way as others? I shall feel obliged by your giving us your views on the subject and calling upon your contemporary of Amherst Street celebrity to do the same—or the curse of the country upon you both! You are neither a Bengalee nor he a Hindoo Patriot.

Yours truly
A BENGALEE AUTHOR.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, and all kinds of Wounds.—The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilised world is the most convincing proof of their efficacy. They speedily cure bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and diseases of the skin. Thousands of persons suffering from these dreadful maladies have been cured by them, after every other means had failed; and it is a fact beyond all doubt that there is no case, however obstinate or long standing, but may be quickly relieved and ultimately cured by these wonderful medicines. Their united action is irresistible; more need not be said in praise of these celebrated Pills. Let those who doubt their excellency give them a trial.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Baboo Amrita Lall Pal, B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr. C. J. Brown to be Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Ensign L. J. H. Grey to officiate temporarily as an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensing, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Raneegunge, is transferred to Midnapore.

Mr. E. J. Barton to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

Mr. G. K. Webster to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. W. H. Verner to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. Hosmer, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of City Moorshedabad, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of City Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Sewan, in Sarun.

Mr. W. J. Money to be Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. J. F. Browne to be Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, in the First Grade, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Gya.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to be Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to be Senior Superintendent of Survey, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Cachar, to have charge of the Hylakandy Sub-Division.

Mr. E. W. Molony to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of Orissa and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

Mr. H. B. Lawford to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. G. Pothecary, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Southern Cuttack Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Hooghly River Division.

Baboo Bholanath Doss, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Southern Cuttack Division.

Mr. H. Hyde, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to be Executive Engineer, Burhee Division, Grand Trunk Road.

The South-Western Circle of Superintendence, comprising the Damoodah, Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Tumlook and Hidgellee Divisions is placed under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal.

Transfer. Baboo Kessub Lall Bose, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Bhaugulpore to the Julpigoree Division.

ADVICE GRATIS! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands year after year from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and re-animated with vigour and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

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All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured without risk or trouble by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

INDIGESTION WITH LANGUOR AND WANT OF ENERGY.

When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

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The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaint should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness, In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

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Very bad symptoms, which if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart, or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

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All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels: a few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

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Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
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The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance o several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most udiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, Benares, Goruckpore, Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, Lahore, Kashmere, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, Bundlekund, Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably postpaid, or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

— The *Englishman* reports that rather a startling case of dacoity came on for hearing on the 15th Instant, in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. The principal prisoner concerned is a European, said to be the manager of an estate belonging also to another European, who owns one of the *abads* in the Soonderbuns, and the offence was committed on the 4th June, on the Joymungul river, in the Busseerhaut Sub-Division of the 24-Pergunnahs. A boat laden with a large quantity of rice and other property, valued at Rs. 3,000, was plundered by a large gang of robbers, of whom 44 are in custody, including the European leader, who goes among them by the name of Pootee Ghazee. A large portion of the plunder, valued at Rs. 2,500, has been recovered by Inspector Mc'Dowell of the Watgunge Section, in a boat on the river Hooghly, off the Government Dockyard. The Bengalee Naib, employed under the Manager, Pootee Ghazee, has made a full confession.

—Out of the above case has arisen another, which is as follows:—The District Superintendent of Police of 24-Pergunnahs went out to the spot, when he first heard of the occurrence, to arrest the dacoits, and he succeeded in arresting a Sikh, and bringing him to his boat. The European prisoner, with half a dozen men, attacked the District Superintendent and tried to rescue the Sikh, but could not do so. Against these six men, including the European leader, a charge of obstructing the Police in the execution of their duty has been preferred by the District Superintendent, and this case was heard by the Joint Magistrate on the 17th Instant. No orders have yet been passed.

— The *Pioneer* states that there has been glorious rain through Malwa and Nimar, and it came just in time; scarcity was begetting discontent, and an uneasy feeling had begun to prevail. The Bheels had shown symptoms of deserting their hills to extort a livelihood, after their ancient fashion, from their neighbours; but they are now rushing back in renewed hope and docility to their small sowing.

— The *Madras Athenæum* understands that the Maharajah of Vizianagram has given Rs. 600 a month for the support of three Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Madras. The trustees and managers of these institutions have been selected from gentlemen of good position in that city.

— We see it stated that the Government of India has requested the Secretary of State to afford Mr. Thomas Jones, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who is now in England, every possible opportunity of making himself acquainted with the latest and best modes of working printing establishments in that country, and with the most recent advances in the art itself, which have brought English printing to its present state of perfection. Mr. Jones, on his return, with the knowledge thus acquired, will introduce valuable reforms into the various Government printing offices.

— A correspondent of the *Times of India* informs another that "petroleum, or if this is not procurable, kerosine, poured round the skirting of the walls and sprinkled on the floors of his house, will effectually rid him of these pests (white ants). The remedy is a somewhat unpleasant one, as the smell remains for some days. There is, however, another, perhaps equally good, which is not so disagreeable; common, black, American potash, in powder, sprinkled about in the same manner, will put them to flight. I have tried both and succeeded."

— The Rao of Kutch has issued a proclamation to his subjects generally, but more particularly to those trading with Zanzibar and the Arabian and African coasts, warning them against the penalties incurred by such of them as may be engaged in the slave trade. He has been informed that his conduct in this matter is cordially approved by the Government of India.

— The Brahmins of the City of Poona have, according to the *Poona Observer*, been much delighted [illegible] expedient of dipping of the gods in the water up to their waist.

— The *Friend of India* says the fact would be incredible if we did not know it to be only too well founded that the Council of India has set itself against a railway to Darjeeling. The Lieutenant Governor and the Government of India have pressed on the Secretary of State the construction of the line. Only two hundred miles, and that through one of the richest districts where roads must be made, are required to complete the railway from Kooshtea to the foot of the Darjeeling hill. And yet the fifteen councillors who have lived to a green old age without hill sanitaria say "no." The European residents of Calcutta and Bengal should, says the *Friend*, memorialise the Secretary of State on the subject, the moment the papers are published by Parliament.

— The *Indian Daily News* says that the European employés in the Educational Department complain that no inducements are offered them to attain proficiency in the Oriental languages; that while to the military and civil services—even to private soldiers—prizes are awarded for proficiency and high proficiency in those languages, they are excluded from competing for them. They contend that in their department especially a competent knowledge of the languages of the country is of vital importance; that their emoluments are smaller than in other departments; that promotion is slow; and that the inspectorships—the only prizes which loom in the distance for them—are few in number. Under these circumstances, they think it hard that they should be debarred the privileges lavishly accorded to other branches of the service. We agree with our contemporary in thinking that they have reasonable grounds for complaint; and that any marked distinction between branches of the service, in matters respecting which no distinction should be made, is invidious.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns from Allahabad that Jervis, the man who embezzled there, and was traced to and arrested at Kurrachee the other day, has been committed to the High Court.

— The above journal says that the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1869, amounted to 31,015,234; or, excluding the army, navy and merchant seamen abroad, and reckoning only the persons actually in the United Kingdom, 30,621,431—viz., 21,869,607 in England and Wales, 3,205,481 in Scotland, and 5,546,343 in Ireland. This is an increase of 240,644 as compared with the numbers in the United Kingdom in the middle of 1868—viz., an increase of 220,230 in England, 17,356 in Scotland, 3,058 in Ireland.

— The Cabool correspondent of our contemporary states that the Amir received the following news from Bokhara:—"Sirdar Mohamed Ishauk Khan and Sikunder Khan have been treated very well by the Russians, who have not only placed troops at their disposal, but have desired the king of Bokhara to pay the monthly allowance promised by the Russian General to the Sirdars.

The Russians [illegible] schools in Bokhara. Monthly stipends are granted to the scholars.

Sirdar Mohamed Ishauk Khan is at Sheerabad. About six thousand Russian troops are expected to join him fron Sammurkund."

After perusing this letter the Amir consulted with Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan as to what was best to be done about Toorkistan. The Sirdar said that matters should be looked to at once, as the presen ruler was greatly oppressing the people. The Sirdar's object seems to be to procure the Hakomut of Toorkistan, but the Amir, prudentially, would not bestow it on him.

The Amir has decided that Sirdar Ishmael Khan, with trops, is to march for Toorkistan.

— A correspondent thus writes to the above authority from Jhansie under date the 15th Instant:—"In his city, which is a part of the Maharajah of Gwalior's territories, we can get no grain for money. It will hardly be credited, nevertheless i is a fact, that the other day the authorities could get no wheat for the jail prisoners. Whe officials high in position can get no grain, yo may form an idea of the distress of the poorer asses."

— The Lucknow correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* is reonsible for the following:—"I am told our Finaial Commissioner, whose only claim to be promot to such an onerous post was that he was *suppod* to have made a good policeman, is somewhat bitrary and aught but liberal minded in his decims. An anecdote is related of him in a case whe a Pleader had to appear to speak for one of the parties to the suit; the conversation is reported o have been somewhat as follows:—

'*F. C. to Pleader.*—What have you come for?

Pleader.—I speak for my client so and so, in such a case.

F. C.—It is of no use. I have already written my decision.

Pleader.—But Sir, notice was given the case was to be heard today.

F. C.—I do believe you Pleaders are the cause of half the litigation there is.

Pleader.—Would the court put that remark on record.

F. C.—The court would not do any such nonsensical thing, and decides against Pleader's client."

—We regret to notice the death of Mr. W. H. Abbot, popularly known as 'Pips.' He was an able lawyer and held for many years the post of Registrar to the Diocese.

—It appears from the report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half year ending 30th June last that the net profit of the Bank for the half year amounts to Rs. 9,86,096, which is equal to a return of 8-15-5½ per cent. per annum on the Bank's paid up Capital of Rs. 2,20,00,000 for payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and the balance of profit, *viz.* Rs. 1,06,096 together with Rs. 1,30,057-11-1 from the Reserve Fund, has been appropriated to provide for bad debts, incurred mainly at the Akyab and Rangoon Branches, the losses at the former, amounting to Rs. 46,244, having been suffered through the dishonesty of the Khazanchee who has absconded, while those at Rangoon are in respect of accounts, which, since 30th December last, owing to the depreciated position of the obligants, have come to be viewed as doubtful.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

—We learn from the *Madras Times*, that the President of the Municipal Commission has issued an order, directing that good drinking water should be supplied gratis to the poorer classes of the residents of that city. Steps have been taken to carry out the order at once. A number of casks have been purchased to convey the water to the houses of the poor. The men in charge of the casks have been warned that should any of them be found receiving a gratuity, however small, from [illegible] to whom water is supplied, the delinquent will be severely [illegible]

[illegible] *[illegible]pore Chronicle*, learns from the *Central India Times* that Mr. George Campbell has applied to have his leave extended to a period not exceeding two years, and to be allowed to reckon the entire period as furlough under the new rules.

—On the 1st October 1867, the Nagpore Medical School was opened for the purpose of training men as hospital assistants. The institution, we are glad to learn from the above journal, has after the experience of two sessions proved a success; and it is believed that after the third session a fair proportion of competent men will be able to leave school and enter upon their duties. The Chief Commissioner has rendered substantial aid to the school by doubling local contributions. It only remains to commend the noble objects of this excellent institution to the public spirited and enlightened natives of the Provinces, in view to their furthering those means both by their pecuniary aid to the institution, and by opening out new dispensaries all over the country; so that employment may be given to those who pass out of the school, and that medical aid may be disseminated for the relief of their suffering countrymen.

—Dr. Smith, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, gives the following account of the deplorable condition of children in the fever stricken villages in his report to the Government of Bengal:—"I do not think that I exaggerate when I say that *five-sixths* of the children under eight years of age have spleens *four times as large as natural*. Infants are to be seen the famished objects, bearing the expression of pinched and ghastly old age, their ribs starting outwards, and the usual tumid spleen bulging forward the eminent convexity. They more resemble the monstrosities one sees preserved in pathological museums than any thing else. An atmosphere of silent despair seems to hang over the worst villages: and no wonder, for everything is rotting, the air, the ground, the vital organs of the people. Those who are not destroyed by malaria are disabled; industry is cramped; agricultural operations are impeded; misfortune and misery mark their appearance; the people lose heart, and become the prey of bodily and mental distress such as would overcome the strongest."

—The name of Dr. Buhler, Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, is mentioned as a candidate for the vacant Librarianship of the India office. The *Times of India* understands that Dr. Buhler has an excellent chance of success.

—The *Hindoo Patriot* publishes the following extract from a letter of one of the rejected native civilians to a Native gentleman:—"Sir Stafford Northcote, whom we had the pleasure of seeing last week at his house in an evening party, expressed himself very strongly on our side and desired us to acquaint him with all the circumstances of the case. We saw there also our late Governor General Lord Lawrence, who spoke to us very politely. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote are the very model of politeness and kindness. I received a letter last week from Lord ———— whom I had never had the honour of knowing before, asking me to see him. I waited on his Lordship and explained to him the whole case. He said that the Commissioners have nothing whatever to do with any statement of age you might have made elsewhere. Their buisness is to see that you have complied with their regulations in respect of age by producing legal evidence."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

—The Public Office buildings at Trevandrum, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 8th December, 1865, were formally opened by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on Thursday, the 8th Instant. The ceremony was taken part in by His Highness the First Prince, the young Princes and the Resident. The Dewan, by command of His Highness the Maharajah, read the following address on His Highness's behalf:—

"Three years ago, we assembled at this site to lay the first stone of these buildings, and I am bound to offer grateful thanks to the Almighty that so many of us have been spared to be present again to celebrate the opening of this fine edifice, completed under the able, and energetic supervision of our Chief Engineer, Mr. Barton.

"It is melancholy to reflect that some friends have passed away. Mr. Newill, who would have been delighted to see this important work accomplished, is no more. And the exigencies of private life have called away others from this country.

"On the whole, however, we have reason to feel thankful that we are enabled to perform the ceremony of this day amidst many auspicious circumstances.

"It is gratifying to reflect that the efforts put forth for the progressive advancement of the country have not proved fruitless. On the contrary, I think that the success vouchsafed to us is encouraging in no small measure.

"I earnestly hope that our future will witness still higher success.

"Amidst vast and wide-spread vicissitudes we have been enabled by the protection of the great English power to preserve to ourselves the quiet enjoyment of the ancient heritage of our ancestors. We are bound to manifest our gratitude to the Almighty incessantly striving to improve, to the utmost of our power, the charge which has thus descended to us.

"This is a sentiment which, I feel convinced, is shared by all there; and, under its auspicious inspiration, I now perform the most agreeable duty of declaring these offices open from this day."

—The *London Daily News* reports that Mr. Brierly, a barrister, having made a great noise in the Court-house of the Middlesex sessions was ordered out of court by Sir W. Bodkin, and not complying with this order, Mr. Horsell, the usher, took him up in his arms and carried him out amidst some confusion and excitement. "This 'carrying-out' system, as applied to barristers at the Middlesex sessions, will, if extended, greatly tend to raise the tone of the profession generally. How many a barrister might with advantage be carried out by a stalwart usher when the brow-beating of a witness has reached its extreme limit, and be deposited in the nearest gutter! Again, in the House of Commons, the carrying-out system would at times be invaluable if applied to bores, though we fear, from the frequent necessity of its adoption, the office of serjeant-at-arms would be no sinecure. Nor need the practice be confined to secular institutions; the Church of England is at the present moment in rather a sensitive condition, otherwise we would suggest that with the view of shortening the services, on a signal from, say, two-thirds of the congregation, the clerk might be empowered to cut short an overlengthy discourse on the part of the preacher by carrying him into the vestry. Mr. Horsell, the usher, deserves the best thanks of the community, and, however fatiguing may have been the learned burden it devolved on him to bear, he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has set an example which, if followed, cannot fail to be of inestimable value to our public institutions."

—According to the *Deccan Herald* great excitement prevails in Poona at present, in consequence of the ex-communication of a large number of Brahmins, who assisted at the recent widow marriage in Bombay. The excommunicated persons are determined not to sit in quiet submission under the injury that has thus been done them. Cases for the opinion of counsel have been sent up to Bombay: and it is expected that the matter will give rise to a great deal of litigation, it may be, to many criminal prosecutions. A good thing for the lawyers, who will get the oyster while the litigant parties will get the shells.

—Dr. Reinhold Rost has been appointed Librarian of the Indian office.

—The Government of India has just sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3000 for the relief of the starving poor in Nagode and Sohawal. The Chief of the former state is liberal in his help, but single-handed he cannot cope with the distress. The latter state is under British management, but is without the means to do more than is being done at present.

Sufficient rain has not fallen to enable the ploughs to be put into the ground and the sowing time for the autumn harvest is already delayed by three weeks. The class which is chiefly dependent on public charity will not be much benefited till the crops are ripe, and there are besides helpless women and children, whose husbands, fathers and brothers have gone forth from their homes to seek for work.

The Moharajah of Rewah, with a great strain on his liberality, still shows every disposition to help the starving poor. The Government of India has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2501 to enable the Political Superintendent of Serohi to carry on the various works in progress for the relief of the districts at Mount Aboo and in its vicinity. This grant is made on the understanding that a like sum has already been secured by private subscriptions.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

—Some time in May, the Andep-horung Jongpen addressed Colonel Haughton, C.S.I., asking for aid against the Tongsow Penlow. Our Commissioner, says the *Darjeeling Advertiser*, has been again addressed by the Jongpen, who requires the aid of some 3,000 men and a few guns to assist him—for which he promises us whatever part of the country we like, as a reward for the aid. The Jongpen says that he has had several indecisive battles with the Penlow, but that the latter is too strong for him. Out of hatred for his having shewn friendship to us, and for being in

some way mixed up with the recovery of those two guns, the Penlow is determined to destroy him, and then, having no enemy to fear in the hills, he can devastate the Dooars. The Jongpen requires assistance in the beginning of the cold weather: he can hold his own during the rains.

— A well-informed correspondent, who is likely to know what passes in the highest military circles in India, tells the *Bombay Gazette* confidently that either Sir Augustus Spencer or Sir Henry Storks will be Sir William Mansfield's successor.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

— We learn from an English paper that Dr. Knighton, of Eastgate House, Rochester, gave on the 4th June last a most effective reading of some scenes from "The Merchant of Venice" for the benefit of St. John's Church Institute, Chatham. The avaricious and revengeful *Shylock*, the frank but rash *Antonio*, *Bassanio* the merchant, and the learned doctor, the "second Daniel," were all represented by Dr. Knighton with wonderful force and ability; he frequently elicited the warmest applause from his audience.

— Lord Broughton, formerly Sir John Cam Hobhouse, died on Thursday, 3rd June, at his residence in Berkeley-square, at the advanced age of 83. Aristocratic by birth, but a thorough Radical according to the Radicalism of half a century ago, his name was once famous for his imprisonment in Newgate for semi-treason, but his political martyrdom only resulted in his becoming a Whig placeman of the most hack-like type. He was a man of cultivated literary tastes and acquirements, and will always be remembered as the travelling companion and correspondent of Lord Byron, the poet. He had not for many years taken any part in political events.

— Mr. W. W. Hunter L. L. D. has been appointed to prepare a *Gazetteer* for the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 31ST JULY 1869.

THE AGES OF THE REJECTED CANDIDATES.

WE are thankful to Mr. Anstey for filing an affidavit on behalf of Baboo Surendra Nath Bannerjea as to the native mode of computing the age of any person. A reference to the decisions of the Indian Courts of Justice will conclusively show what the native method of computation is. According to the Hindu law a person ceases to be a minor on attaining the age of sixteen years. In 1831 the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut adopting the English mode of computation held that a Hindu attains his majority on completing the sixteenth year of his age. (Vide case of Luchmun Doss *versus* Roop Chund, 26th April 1831, Sudder Decisions V. 114)

This decision was subsequently overruled and it was held in accordance with the native mode of computation that a Hindu's majority must be calculated from the end of his fifteenth year. (Vide case of Lukhee Narain Mojoomdar and others *versus* Madhu Sudun, 2nd June 1853. P. 505). The question was again raised before the High Court which affirmed the principle of the decision of the Sudder Court in the case of Lukhee Narain Mojoomdar and others *versus* Modhu Sudun, and held conformably to native usage that the minority of a male Hindu terminates with the completion of his fifteenth year. (Drobo Moyee Dossee *versus* Joggessur Hati, I. *Weekly Reporter* P. 75; Monsoor Ally *versus* Ram Dyal and others, 26th May 1865, III *Weekly Reporter* P. 50).

The language of Narada's text is as follows:—

বাল আষোড়শাদ্বর্ষাৎ পোগণ্ডোঽপি নিগদ্যতে

Bâla âshodasadharshât pogandohapi nigadyate.

"A child is called a *poganda* or infant till he attains the age of sixteen years."

If we construe this passage according to English usage we must say that the Sudder Court was right in 1831; if we construe it according to Indian usage, we must hold that the Sudder Court was right in 1853 and [illegible] the latter decision was the right one and the High Court recognised it as such in 1865. Here is a point which Baboo Surendra Nath Bannerjea can urge with great force in the Court of Queen's Bench. The native mode of computation is recognised by the highest judicial authorities in India.

———ooo———

THE PROGRESSIVE ARE RETROGRESSIVE.

THE leader of the Keshubites has at last found a tongue and is laboring hard to repel the charge of man-worship so often laid against them. The *Indian Mirror*, the well-known organ of the party, describes with an air of triumph and some show of disdainful pride the defection of two of their Missionaries, one of whom has subsequently thought proper to retract, though the other is as yet firm in his opposition and has not condescended to stifle his convictions. The gentleman who has been so steadfast and consistent in his doctrine is Babu Judunath Chuckerbuty. Defying all persecution and sustaining great temporal losses, he shook off the trammels of superstition and idolatry, and sought repose in Brahmoism. But the selfishness of man leaves nothing pure under heaven. The species of Brahmoism he had embraced proving in his estimation little better than the idolatry he had left, he at once dissolved all connection with the Keshubites whose religion it forms. He lost no time in revealing their secrets, their mysterious forms of worship and their unholy attempts to give to man what is due to God alone. The *Mirror* thus speaks of Babu Judunath:—"He has proved true to his antecedents. His antagonism arises mainly from the peculiarly rationalistic character of his theology, and can therefore be rightly understood only after his peculiar theological views are ascertained. It has been proved that his antagonism dates so far back as '66, that is when the lecture on 'Jesus Christ' was delivered; but it was renewed by the discourse on 'Great Men,' and rose to a climax about two years ago, when his extreme repugnance to the doctrine of special providence compelled him to leave his friends and resign the editorship of the *Dharma Tattwa*." These words are evidently intended to convey disparagement; but in the opinion of men of sound principles and unprejudiced understandings the circumstances embodied in the above passage serve but to set in high relief the worth of Babu Judunath Chuckerbuty.

The *Mirror* spins out a long defence against the charge of Keshub-worship. But we are inclined to smile at the defence, considering the formidable array of facts which the gentleman above named has lately brought forward in the columns of the *Reflector* to bear on the question. "I quote in this place," says he, "some of the prayers for the perusal and judgment of our Brahmo brethren.

Allahabad, B. S., 22nd and 23rd July, 1868.

Baboo P. C. Mozoomdar said. Brethren if you wish to be saved come to his (Keshub Babu's) feet and take shelter under them 'there is no other way.'

[illegible] he thus made mention of Keshub Baboo [illegible] 'I know who excited in my breast the desire of salvation, who showed me the way of piety, who led me to the feet of God. With what other term than *Probhoo* shall I address such a benefactor. Shall I be ashamed of it.'

His epistle to Keshub Baboo when at Simla is more decisive and clear. He thus wrote to him.

'To the way of sinners (*Papeer-Guttee &c.*) Baboo—*Probhoo*, when thy feet possess such miraculous powers, how much more powerful must be thy Father's feet &c. &c.,'

I reproduce this letter from memory. The mistake of a word here or there may be pardonable. Moreover the letter was in Bengali. But as to the address '*Papeer Guttee*' there is no shadow of doubt.

I am indeed confounded to think how in the face of such things the Editor denies that any Brahmo has called Keshub Baboo 'Lord.' Are the terms *Probhoo, Papeer Guttee, Dyal-Probhoo*, at all deficient to be rendered into that English word "Lord"—Pertinacity cannot go further.

Cawnpore, Brahmo Samaj, 27th July, 1868.

'*Dycha Moy Probhoo.* Leave me not alone; save me before you go. Oh *Guru Deb!* Remember this *Adham-Sishya* when you are on the hills and do as you will for his salvation &c., &c.'

Simla Hills, 4th September, 1868.

Baboo Amirto Loll Bose prayed thus:—'*Probhoo* I am a great sinner, how shall I approach the Throne of Holiness, I feel myself deficient to pray to God. Do, I be-

seech you, pray to your Father for me &c.—'"

The Christian proclivities of Keshub Babu's adherents are unexceptionable. Babu Judunath is not so devout a worshipper of Jesus as they appear to be. On the contrary he holds that the Jewish leader strove to arrogate to himself a part of divine power. This is what seems to have touched them to the quick. The *Mirror* of the 16th Instant says in reference to Judunath Babu "that such a man should persecute all progressive Brahmos who honor Jesus and other prophets, and believe in special providence is no matter of wonderment." We should like to know who are the "other prophets" here alluded to. Is any Brahmic leader included in the number? And does "special providence" mean *miraculous interposition* of the Deity? The *Mirror's* faith appears to be well steeped in Christianity. For the writer very seriously observes "should he (Keshub Babu) aspire to be a redeemer like Christ—whose shoe latchet he is not fit to kiss—he is either a deluded fool or a consummate hypocrite and impostor." It is difficult to ascertain what Keshub Babu's adherents are. Are they Brahmos, or Christians? Or, are they something of both? The reader will have a deeper insight into their religion by a perusal of the following translation of two hymns sung at Monghyr during divine service on Christmas-day and Good Friday, which have lately appeared in the columns of the *Friend*.

(I.)

CHRISTMAS D[illegible],

[illegible] his end O (Jesu,)

Without thy mercy I see no way

This life which people with (ever much) devotion attain, I waste in sin;

O thou moon of righteousness, bring and give me forgiveness seeing (that I am) helpless.

O thou art the immaculate incarnation of holiness, behold the wretched condition of this blackened sinner,

In the torment of threefold misery my being is consumed;

Thy feet are like the hundred-petalled lily, place them on the heart of this vile man;

With thy touch O lord, the leprosy of sin shall leave me.

O (Jesus) thy compassion is excited in the sinner's sorrow, I speak to thee therefore the sorrows of my heart;

For the sake of thy love thou didst give thy life, and saved the world;

The wounds of a hundred weapons were upon thy person, without any offence thy blood was shed;

At thy Father's nod myriads of angels run (as heralds) before thee.

(II.)

GOOD FRIDAY, 1869.

O thou moon of righteousness! With clasped hands I call thee,

Wilt thou vouchsafe unto me thy manifestation?

Lord! In sin my body consumes, I hold the lilies of thy feet,

My fortune is not good, and so I fear, lest the vices and sorrows of this awful sinner should cause pain to those feet.

"Jesus is the sinner's friend," so say all men, therefore I call thee O Lord;

I am a very great sinner, where shall I go but to thee?

Bring, O bring unto me the water of forgiveness that I may bathe, and be soothed;

Loosen the bonds of my unrighteousness, and take me to the Father's House.

Can any thing be more unholy in the eye of God than this prostration to a being who himself as far as we can see never arrogated to himself any prouder title than that of son of God in the sense in which we all are sons of God. Bhramoism seeks to destroy all worship except such as is due to the Great Ruler of the Universe. Why should not all the saints in the Calender of the Roman Catholic come in for their share of adoration if Jesus Christ is to be made a vehicle of prayer? And what is the crime of the ten Avatars of the Hindoo Shastres that their altars should be desecrated and their worshippers denounced as idolatrous brutes! Why should the Christian idea of holiness be preferred to the Hindoo one from a religious point of view, seeing that the same God who manifests universal love is the wielder also of the thunderbolt and the dispenser of plagues and earth-quakes. Comteism is the last refuge of the thinking man from such gross absurdities and that man to our mind is the most religious who prates least about the Deity and busies himself most in performing the duties which he owes to society.

——ooo——

DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

WE observe that eight Deputy Magistrates and two Assistant Superintendents of Police have received their walking tickets in consequence of failure at the last half yearly examination. There are only two natives among the number; the rest are all Europeans or E[illegible] [illegible] ture of both. We hope this will convince the Lieutenant Governor of the superiority of the native element over the *topiwala* in so far at least as the Subordinate Executive Service is concerned. Ordinarily three chances are allowed to each Deputy Magistrate; some times four five or even six are given. Those who fail after so many attempts are unquestionably worthless and ought not to be retained. But instead of having to put men to this sort of disgrace, we think the best course would be to select at the outset the most intelligent and educated men who should be likely to stand. At present very little is thought of the intelligence and acquirements of candidates. If they are known to the Secretary or are proteges of some friends of his, they manage to get appointed. With *Topiwalas* the case is far different. If they are fit for nothing else they cannot but make good Deputy Magistrates. Their color and creed are their recommendations. Indeed so far has this practice become the rule that candidates who hold the best testimonials and who if appointed would do honor to the service are rejected simply because they have no interest in the Bengal Office. We have known Mr. Grey to be a hardworking and conscientious officer and we hope he will teach and insist upon his Secretaries looking to the applications and certificates of candidates before making appointments. The system of competitive test that was held last year was in principle a very good thing; because though we do not attach much value to the sham examination that was held, when the prizes were appointments in the most coveted of services among the natives, we yet think it better that there should be some kind of test than that there should be none at all.

The best men of the lot that passed were from the Education Department and we are glad they have all passed by the first standard. This we trust will remove that prejudice which exists in certain official quarters against our Schoolmasters. Out of their department they are said to be like fish out of water. An esteemed friend of ours who was a teacher in a Government College and was appointed to the Registration department about two years ago, was distinctly told by an officer in authority that he was not likely to do much, having been a Schoolmaster all his time or words to that effect; and yet before two months had elapsed that same officer spoke of our friend in high terms of commendation.

We are not aware if it is intended to abolish the above posts as preliminary to the transfer of Act X cases to the Civil Courts, but we are told that district officers are complaining and one of the Commissioners has already asked the Government to appoint men in the places of those who have been turned out of his Division. In making new appointments we hope the Government will bear our suggestions in mind.

——ooo——

NOT TWO MONTHS ago we had to notice the case of Mr. Collector Harris of Birbhum. He has been degraded to a Joint Magistracy and transferred to Purnea. We regret to hear that another member of the Civil Service has come to grief, for some offence which he committed when in charge of another district. He is Mr. Humprey, Collector of Pubna. Mr. H. has been suspended for 6 months.

——ooo——

WE LEARN from a reliable source that the repose of the good people of Deyparah, which is about 3 miles from Krishnagore, has for the last few days been disturbed by rumours, based we do not know on what substratum of truth, that dacoities will shortly take place in that village. Our informant says that the Police authorities are on the alert, and the well-to-do inhabitants have increased the number of watchmen *(Paiks)* to guard their houses.

——ooo——

WE SEE IT stated that a Commission has been appointed, consisting of Mr. C. H. Campbell of the Board of Revenue, Mr. J. Sutcliffe, Registrar of the Calcutta University, and Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, to investigate the condition into which the Madrussah has fallen, and to suggest the means of placing it on a level with the requirements of modern education.

——ooo——

NUNNEH PUROHIT, another member of Rughonath Sing's gang of outlaws, has been captured by the Humeerpore Police. This band has been long kept together by the

sympathy and aid which it received from the low caste inhabitants of southern Humeerpore and the adjoining states of Bundlekund, but, owing to the vigorous measures adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, it is now almost completely broken up.

——ooo——

THE GOVERNMENT of India has accepted from the Maharaja of Puttiala a loan of forty lakhs of rupees upon the conditions, and as a part, of the open four per cent. loan. Promissory Notes have been issued to the Maharaja at two per cent. below the market price of the four per cent. stock, being the profit which it is supposed the Government must have paid to contractors had this loan been raised in the open market. The Government consider it desirable to encourage Native States to invest money in our securities.

——ooo——

WE LEARN from a Telegram that on the night of the 23rd Instant the Duke of Argyll submitted the Indian Budget in the House of Lords; and urged the necessity for greater economy with respect to guarantees, which, he said, required revision. His Grace then sketched a plan for the construction of railways by Government, by borrowing the money required.

Viscount Halifax urged the adoption of measures to establish an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, but doubted the reproductiveness of Public Works. His Lordship approved of the Government plan for the construction of Railways.

The Marquis of Salisbury, though failing to expect a direct profit from Public Works, believed that indirectly they afforded a means for balancing the revenue and expenditure.

Lord Lawrence deprecated any reduction of the forces in India, and said that a marginal increase of taxes was impossible. He suggested that the Indian revenue should be relieved of certain charges, namely, the expense of soldiers who had passed the Indian frontier; and insisted upon the necessity for the expenditure upon barracks and irrigation.

Relative to Government guarantees, Lord Lawrence said their gratitude was due to the private enterprise which started the Railways, but he thought the amount of the guarantees was excessive and unreasonable.

In conclusion, Lord Lawrence warmly supported the plan proposed by the Duke of Argyll for the construction of railways by Government with borrowed capital.

——ooo——

MR. BUCKLAND, Commissioner of Burdwan, has been directed by the Lieutenant Governor not to receive the address forwarded to him by certain inhabitants of Dacca.

THE FOLLOWING Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 3rd ultimo, has been published for general information and guidance:—"Read the following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 221, dated the 25th March 1869, relative to an application from Mr. W. A. St. Aibin, a Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, for permission to retain an address and a watch and chain, presented to him by his subordinates previous to his departure for Europe:—

'His Excellency the Viceroy in Council observes that, as a general rule, the presentation and receipt of such addresses and testimonials, when presented either by officials or by the Native community, have been discouraged by the Government of India, and that, although exceptions have been made in certain cases, the practice is considered to be highly objectionable, and one which should be discouraged as much as possible. His Excellency in Council, accordingly, declines to grant the permission asked for by Mr. St. Aibin to retain the watch and address which have been presented to him by his subordinates.'

The Lieutenant-Governor directs the circulation of the orders of the Government of India to all officers within this Presidency."

——ooo——

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books:—

The *Calcutta Review* for July 1869.

The History of India, Vol. II., the Ramayana and Brahmanic Period, by J. Talboys Wheeler.

Minutes of Evidence taken in India by the Commissioners acting in execution of Act VII. of 1868 of the Legislative Council of India.

Minutes of Evidence taken in England, and proceedings there, before the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the future of the Bank of Bombay.

Appendix:—Contents. 1. Tabular Statements. 2. Documentary Evidence. 3. Index to Minutes of Evidence.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1869 and eleven months ending 28th February 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROY BAREILLY—OUDE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—Thanks to the Meteorological Clerk we have got the rains at last! The fall however has as yet been very little and does not exceed an average of about six Inches all over the District. But it has enabled us to breathe freely and commence the ploughing and sowing operations both of which are progressing capitally. The plants and trees have assumed a different aspect and are revelling in their verdant luxuriance as the cool breeze is passing over them; while the blue sky over our head interrupted here and there by light "fleecy clouds" and the emerald fields around studded at intervals with solitary groves and inlaid with sheets of diamond water present a strange contrast to the general parchness which preceded them and make us almost forget the dying ordeal we have just passed through. Oh! God—Thy ways are truly inscrutable.

But to the news. The case against the Settlement Serishtadar is closed and there remains now for the Judge to deliver his judgment which however he has taken a long time to do considering that the investigation was over more than a fortnight ago. But they do not do any thing hurriedly in the Moffusil and take time to cogitate and then pause and cogitate again, until their judgment is ripened. The outside public might call it slow work and raise cry of hardship, for omnipotent as they are it would have been downright tyranny if they were to act on the impulse of the moment!

Mr. Wood the Settlement officer has proceeded to the Hills on 3 months' privilege leave, and Mr. Bennet the assistant Settlement officer has been transferred to Partabgurh. We have got Mr. Ferrar for our officiating Settlement Officer who has been working with a couple of native Extra Assistant Commissioners. Our energetic Inspector of Police Mr. E. A. Mumford has been sent to Sultanpoor to officiate as District Superintendent there, and we have got Mr. McHatton in his place who has just been promoted to the post of Inspector Fourth Grade.

A Sepoy of the District Police committed suicide the other day at his quarters in the Lines. The incentive to this rash deed was the news that his wife and three children had been carried away by cholera in one night.

Cholera and Small pox are fast disappearing; but strange to say that notwithstanding the fall of rain the prices of grain have not at all decreased. Export is the cause I think.

Yours faithfully,

14*th July* 1869. ALPHA.

BARASET.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please publish the following lines in your columns about the conduct and philanthropic spirit of Baboo Anundo Mohun Mozoomdar, Sub-Divisional officer, Baraset. He has been here for the last 9 months during which he has appeared to every one to be a perfect gentleman and a very good *Hakeem*. He always tries to do good to the inhabitants of Baraset. He does not know what pride is. Our prayer to the Bengal Government is that the Baboo be not transferred to some other place. Baboo Shibuprosad Sandyal, Deputy Magistrate, and Baboo Uma Churn Gangooly, Sub-Registrar, are also very popular.

Yours faithfully,

K. C. G.

BRAHMOISM AT BURDWAN.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—The Burdwan Brahmo Somaj has, phœnix-like, risen from its ashes, and placed itself in an attitude of progression owing to the indefatigable exertions of one of its adherents in the person of Babu Keshub Chunder Mitter, the proprietor of the Mooradpore Training Seminary. Now, it appears that we Bengalees of all nations are more fortunate in the possession of reformers at a time when the country is sunk in ignorance (religious) superstition and idolatry. One Keshub Babu has revolutionized almost half of the Eastern world, and upheaved the stratum of Hindoo Society, if I may so speak, by the "frenzy of devotion," to use his own words, to the cause of reformation and religion. Again we have another of his namesake whose prognostications, if we study aright, bespeak greatness and power in combating with the thousand and one evils with which the country is enveloped. He has commenced his noble career by delivering a series of lectures with the object of promoting the hitherto neglected cause of Brahmoism in this town. About a fortnight ago, he read an elaborate discourse on the "Catholicity of Brahmoism and its character" in which he extolled Jesus Christ with unqualified epithets in imitation of his brother-reformer of Colootola. Those who have read Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's Lecture on "Great Men," can hardly divest themselves of the impression that the object of his giving that lecture was to prove by parallelisms of his own functions and characteristics with those of Luther, John Knox, Chaitanya and others, that he was one of the "Great Men" of the world. Again those who will have the good fortune of reading Babu Keshub Chunder Mittre's Lectures, when published, will have the impression as hinted above.

Mr. Editor, the attitude in which Babu Keshub Chunder Sen has placed himself now-a-days or has been placed by his half-educated and enthusiastic followers, is truly ridiculous. For ourselves we had great regard for the Babu for his admirable talents and burning zeal evinced in the cause of social reformation and Brahmo religion by the consecration of his own life, energy and the scanty means at command, but the way he conducts himself now-a-days, is enough to lower him in the estimation of men of every creed and color.

Babu Protab Chunder Mozumdar of Calcutta has created a great sensation here by delivering a few stirring lectures on Brahmoism. On the evening of the 15th instant he gave an elaborate extempore lecture in English on the "Universal Religion—Brahmoism at the expense of other religions in the world. After the lecturer had done, the Rev. Mr. Stern, a Missionary of this station, got up and made a few observations touching those points of Christianity which had been misconstrued by the lecturer. The audience was very large, and the lecture, on the whole, was an excellent one.

In this small but known town there is a relic of antiquity which is worth seeing and canvassing

by every Bengalee antiquarian if there is any besides Baboo Rajendro Lall Mittre of Calcutta whose name we find now-a-days on the List of archailogical, historical and literary researchers. The relic of antiquity I mean is this that about a mile from the Moharaja's Palace there is on the banks of the Baka (a canal) a very old and dilapidated subterranean passage through which it is said Shoondor (Varuth's Romeo) entered into Bidda's apartment and held an interview with her. Years ago myself accompanied by a friend repaired to the spot and enjoyed lustily many a happy and pleasing association revived at the time. If there are amongst your readers, lovers of antiquities I may invite them to come up and see a monument of love's labor so masterly depicted by a master-spirit like Varuth. More news in my next.

Yours truly,

19th July 1869. A RESIDENT.

INDIAN APPEALS AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—I wish to call attention to the state of appeals from the East Indies before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is a matter which affects the interests of 180 millions of the native subjects of the Crown, and affects also the credit of Great Britain, to whom those natives look for the speedy administration of justice in the Court of the last resort. The number of Indian appeals in which the records have already arrived at the Council-office since the 1st of January in the present year, *from Calcutta and Agra alone,* is 39. The number that arrived last year from the same localities was 40. It is well known that after the admission of an appeal to the Queen in Council by the Courts in India a period of four or five years generally elapses before the record reaches this country—that being the average time occupied in completing the translations, from the want of a sufficient staff of translators, and transmitting the records to England. Taking, therefore, an average of 50 or 60 appeals from Calcutta and Agra yearly, distributed over the five years that intervene between the admission and transmission of an appeal, it follows that there are from 250 to 300 Indian appeals from the Presidency of Bengal now waiting for transmission to England; and I am assured, on competent authority, that this, in point of fact, is about the actual number. Now, taking the lists of cases before the Judicial Committee for the sittings in November last year, and in February and June this year, I find that in February, 1869, out of the 39 Indian appeals then set down for hearing, 22 were remanets from the preceding November sitting, and two of these still remain to be heard at the present sitting. There are in the present list 17 remanets (I speak only of Indian appeals) from the last sitting in February, and the number of appeals from India set down for hearing at the present sitting is 39, out of a total list of 56 cases. It is, of course, obvious that there must again be several remanets which cannot be heard until next November. This surely is not a satisfactory state of things. I need not say that no blame whatever attaches to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It would be impertinent in me to speak in praise of a tribunal which is above all eulogy. Nothing can exceed the quickness with which business is there dispatched except the patience with which causes are heard and the legal acumen with which they are decided. But the court is not a permanent court, and sits only on an average three times a year. It has to hear and decide appeals from all our colonies, besides those from the East Indies aand appeals from the Court of Admiralty and the Ecclesiastical Courts, and, as may easily be believed, is overwhelmed with work. It is clearly impossible to get through it in a satisfactory manner with the present organization of the court, notwithstanding the great abilities and unwearied industry of its unpaid members. Formerly the number of appeals from India waiting for hearing was so great that the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 41, was passed, whereby the duty was imposed upon the East India company of appointing agents for the appellants and respondents respectively, and seeing that the causes were set down for hearing. At that time there was, if my memory serves me right, an arrear of 400 Indian appeals in this country. That act, however, was afterwards repealed. But this does not touch the question that constitutes the real difficulty. There is no lack of active and intelligent agents in England whose interest it is to get appeals from India set down and heard as quickly as possible. But expedition at present is not possible, and agents and suitors are alike disheartened by the weary tedium of the law's delay. To send an appeal to England from India is like casting bread upon the waters in hopes of finding it after "many days"—and many they are indeed. It is surely not right in a great and wealthy empire like Great Britain that such a condition of things should continue to exist. There is an obvious remedy which to prevent the possiblity of misconstruction, I forbear to specify; but I trust that these few remarks may attract the attention of those with whom rests the responsibility of devising the best mode of securing the speedy administration of justice here to suitors from the distant dependencies of the Crown. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Temple, June 24. WILLIAM FORSYTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CORRESPONDENT in London, who is connected with Port Elizabeth, writes to us as follows:—"It has been said, and with much truth, that nearly every conceivable requirement can be supplied in London, if you only know where to go. In no respect does the force of the above remark apply more forcibly than to the world-renowned establishment of Mr. Holloway, in New Oxford-street; whereat, in addition to his business, that of proprietary medicines, Mr. Holloway offers to searchers after newspaper knowledge from all quarters of the globe the gratuitous facilities of his reading-room, fitted up by him with every regard to public convenience, and at an outlay exceeding £1,000; the attendant in which room is at all times most courteous and obliging. You have only to ask for any particular newspaper required, and be at once supplied. As much cannot be said of certain other reading-rooms of similar professions, but in which similar practices do not prevail; on the contrary, professions hedged round with difficulties and delay. Professor Holloway practises all he professes."—We have no doubt he does so, both in respect of his laboratory as well as his news-room. *Eastern Province Herald,* Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, March 12, 1869.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Grand Discovery.—The knowledge that all the different components of the body—flesh, bone, brain and skin—are alike extracted from the same food, led the Inventor of these medicaments to the conclusion that disease was likewise nourished from one source—impurity of the blood. Taking this new view of the cause of ill-health he set himself to the task of finding out the means of ridding the circulation of all poisonous or deteriorating matters, and after much study succeeded in propounding his celebrated Ointment and Pills. The former, when rubbed upon the skin, relieves the local vessels of every taint and all disordered action; the latter repels every atom of corruption from the general circulation.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of Act IX. of 1869, in Calcutta and Suburbs.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Furreedpore.

Mr. J. H. Mendes, Assessor of Income Tax, Burdwan, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Baboo Kaliprosonno Chowdry to officiate as Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Jessore.

Mr. J. J. Livesay Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Manikgunge.

Mr. E. E. Fisher, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun. to be an Assistant to the Commissioner of the Soonderbuns.

Mr. A. Mackenzie to officiate temporarily as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Departments.

Mr. J. Westland to officiate temporarily as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The following gentlemen to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary recently established at Bagirhaut:—

Baboo Mohima Chunder Roy.
,, Tariny Churn Sen.
,, Hurronath Chuckerbutty.
,, Chunder Coomar Nag.
,, Kamala Kant Roy.

The Sub-Divisional Officer to be ex-officio Secretary to the Committee.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tarucknath Gangooly to officiate temporarily as Assistant to the First Physician of the Medical College Hospital.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Lall Chuckerbutty to be Assistant to the Second Physician of the Medical College Hospital.

Mr. H. M. Weatherall is promoted to the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, *vice* Mr. A. C. Howard retired.

Lieutenant R. P. Davis is promoted to the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. R. H. G. Irvine to be a District Superintendent of the Fifth Grade, and to be District Superintendent of Dinagepore.

Captain W. E. Chambers, on leave, to be District Superintendent of Police of Cachar.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gobind Chunder Chatterjee is appointed to the new Dispensary at Modhoobanee, in Tirhoot.

The orders of the 7th May last, transferring Baboo Shamlall Haldar, B. L., Moonsiff, from Sasseeram to Lohardugga, and Hafiz Abdool Kurreem, Moonsiff, from Lohardugga to Sasseeram, are cancelled.

Hafiz Abdool Kurreem to be Moonsiff of Durbungah, in Tirhoot.

Moulvie Noorool Hossein to be Moonsiff of Lohardugga, in Chota Nagpore.

Mr. Lewis Gordon to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Bhaugulpore.

Mr. Patrick Scanlan to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Hooghly.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, is permitted to avail himself of the privilege leave for three months.

Mr. T. Smith, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, for twenty-one days, to enable him to attend the examination for Honors in Bengalee to be held in Calcutta in October next.

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THE

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

—The *Indian Daily News* hears that Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction, proceeds on a tour of inspection on Monday next. The route contemplated is from Calcutta to Darjeeling and other adjacent places.

—At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, held on Thursday last, the rates of *interest* were reduced one per cent., and of *discount* one per cent. on the short-date bills, and two per cent. on bills of a longer currency.

—The Rajah of Coolhu, we are sorry to learn from the local *Chronicle*, is seriously ill. His Highness has lost the use of his hands.

—The *Delhi Gazette* has received a Persian Notice from the [illegible] timating that a Fair on an extensive scale will be held about six miles distant from that city, from the 1st November to 10th December next. Merchants from all places adjacent are invited to attend, including those from Balk, Bokhara, Toorkistan, Persia and Khoorasan, and also those at a greater distance if practicable. Merchandize of every description is also required, embracing indigo, rice, spices, earthenware, silk, carpets, articles of wearing apparel, and horses.

The Commissioner will make all necessary arrangements for the transit of goods. Those going from Sukker and other places will be carried by steamer free of charge.

—Our contemporary says it is hardly credible that such a "sect" as that named the Skoptzi (the mutilated) can exist or could have existed in holy Russia. A Russian paper, however, furnishes all the known particulars relating to it. They are taken from a manuscript memoir written by the late Monsignor Plato, Metropolitan of Moscow, at the request of the Emperor Alexander I. The "two communions" of this singular and barbarous people have hitherto remained a profound secret. The first of the two communions," says the memoir, "is called that of the Flesh of the Lamb, and is administered at all the general meetings of the Skoptzi; the second, which is only administered to the elect on extraordinary occasions, is called that of the Blood of the Lamb. The women of the sect are bound under terrible oaths to live a life of chastity, but it nevertheless often happens that they have children, and this is usually ascribed by the Skoptzi, not to the women having broken their vows, but to divine interposition. The child, if a male, is 'sacrificed' on the seventh day after its birth. A bandage is tied over its eyes, its body is stretched over a dish, and a silver spear is thrust into its left side, so as to pierce the heart. The 'elect' of the Skoptzi then advance in turn and suck the child's blood. This is what is called 'the communion of the Blood of the Lamb.' As soon as the ceremony is over the body is put in another dish full of sugar, where it is left until it dries up, it is then crushed into powder, and administered to the ordinary members of the sect as the communion of the flesh of the Lamb.' "

—Birendra Bikram Shah, the Nepalese prince, who has appealed to the High Court of Judicature, N. W. P., against the decision of the Sessions Judge at Benares, has been released on a bail of Rs. 40,000. It is said he was driven away from Nepal by his step-brother, who is the present reigning Rajah of that state.

—A London correspondent of our Agra contemporary reports that a case of some importance was decided by the Lord Justices on the 24th June—an appeal in the Court of Chancery relative to the right of agency or commission charges. The widow of Colonel Turnbull of the Bombay Army, directed Mr. Garden, Army Agent Accoutrement Maker in Piccadilly, to provide her son with a cavalry outfit; he charged her £700 admitting that he had not supplied all the articles himself but obtained them from other tradesmen and charged commission, which it was alleged "was the custom of the trade." Thus Mr. Garden paid [illegible] £107. That useful article of dress, a busby, cost sixteen guineas and a chest of drawers were supplied at the enormous cost of nineteen guineas! The Vice-Chancellor disallowed altogether the sums received as "discount" and directed an enquiry as to the charges made for the goods supplied by the defendant himself. The defendant appealed, but the judgment of the lower court was upheld. Lord Justice Selwyn remarked that "these charges could not be sustained whatever *might be the custom of the trade*, he thought there was abundant ground for the enquiry as to the charges made for the outfit." Lord Justice Giffard remarked "that the accounts represented much larger sums as having been paid by the defendant than he had really paid, and a secret profit of that kind would never be allowed in this court to an Agent *whatever the custom of the trade might be*. The profits of an Agent must always be a matter of agreement."

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

—The *Indian Daily News* understands that the inhabitants of Chattra and its neighbourhood have of late submitted a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying for the rescinding of an order issued by Mr. Hopkins, the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, to prevent the ceremony of cremation taking place anywhere save at an appointed ghaut, fixed by the Municipality. This question was raised in 1864 by Mr. Ryland, the then Deputy Magistrate; but the matter having been transferred to the High Court of Calcutta for final decision, it was decided by the learned Judges to the following effect:—"The observation of the Deputy Magistrate as to the malarious influence caused by the burning of the dead bodies, appears to us to be unwarranted; the smell caused by the operation of fire on any animal substance may certainly be unpleasant and offensive; but that the effect of fire is to destroy, and not to generate, malaria, is, we believe, fully established."

The above decision is conclusive, and successfully meets all the points at issue. It cannot be urged now that changes have taken place as not to warrant the reasoning to hold good in 1869 which was held in 1864; and that the locality enjoys an entire immunity from such malarious influences, is beyond dispute. To move in the matter anew, when it was discussed threadbare, and finally decided by the highest authority, seems to indicate a want of comprehension on the part of the powers that be in the neighbourhood of Serampore.

—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* informs us that Mr. Thomas Oldham of the Geological Survey has been pressing on the Government the expediency of conserving the refuse coal to be found in Indian mines, in view to its being manufactured into coke. He made some excellent fuel out of coal dust and rice water (*conjee*). The hint is valuable in a country where the demand is great and coal resources not yet determined.

—The *Poona Observer* is glad to learn that a female normal school is to be established at Poona for the benefit of native girls. Miss Martin, one of the ladies who came out from [illegible] year with Miss Carpenter, will take charge of the school, which, under her direction, will no doubt flourish. The institution is to be based on the most liberal principles, so that persons of all religions may derive instruction from it. It is proposed that there should be a class for adult ladies.

—The number of wards in the Benares Ward's Institution is 21, their ages varying from 6½ years to 19. The Rajah of Cooch Behar is still to be the youngest ward at present. In addition to their studies, the boys are practised in "walking, running, jumping, riding, driving, swimming, climbing, shooting, and gymnastics, after the native fashion." Their behaviour is said to be very gentlemanly. The Government is going to provide them with a more suitable building as the one in which they live is insufficient for their accommodation.

—The *Englishman* hears of great complaints of the condition of the Jessore Road from Sultanpore to Baraset. It is said to be full of holes and to be generally very much in need of repairs.

—The same paper says that the Government of India has sanctioned the grant of one of the scholarships tenable by Natives of India, who desire to study in England for the learned professions or for the Civil Service, to Ameer Ali, an ex-student of the Hooghly College.

—It is said that the amounts given by native gentlemen in the Furruckabad district for the construction of works of public utility during the year 1868-69 amount to Rs. 11,200, of which sum Benee Lall Bunniah, alone gave Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a Dhurmsalah with a garden at Mudhopore. In Jaloun the amount contributed was Rs. 12,060, the largest contribution being that of Hurdass Baboo, who gave Rs. 2,000 for a *pucca* well at Baudheilee. No less than 26 gentlemen have given towards these charitable works.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

—Baboo Gopee Kisto Gossain brought an action in the Calcutta Small Cause Court against

Baboo Hem Chunder Gossain to recover Rs. 520, being the moiety of a sum plaintiff had paid on account of the repairs of house, No. 17 Chowringhee, of which property plaintiff and defendant are joint proprietors.

The point raised in this case was whether the Small Cause Court has jurisdiction to try a suit for contribution, or for money paid for the use of another, where no implied contract to pay, or legal obligation, existed. Mr. Fagan, the first Judge, held that it has no jurisdiction. He said he would refer for the opinion of the High Court whether he was right in holding the four following points:—

1st.—That this Court has not jurisdiction over claims based purely at equity.

2nd.—That an action for contribution is based purely on equitable grounds.

3rd.—That neither an action for contribution, if it can be maintained at all, nor an action for money paid, can be maintained at law against an executor on an implied promise by the testator.

4th.—That the order of 30th June, 1868, did not create a liability to pay, of such a nature that the law would imply from it, a request from the testator to the plaintiff to repair, and a promise to pay the testator's share of the expenses of the repairs.

—In the House of Commons Sir C. Wingfield asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when he hoped to be able to make the financial statement.

Mr. Grant Duff said—As far as the India-office is concerned there is no reason why the financial statement should not be made on any day that suits the convenience of the House. It is, however, in constitutional practice that that statement should be made late in July or early in August—that is at a period of the year when the heat of the weather and the lassitude induced by a long succession of morning sittings enable honorary members ... to realise the condition of our countrymen in the East. (A laugh.) Besides, I am sure that my hon. friend, who is a most reasonable man, will see that while the Parkgate Chapel Marriages, &c., Bill, and other measures of almost equally transcendant and world-wide interests, are before us, it would be most imprudent to fritter away our energies upon matters comparatively insignificant as the balance-sheet of the fifth greatest empire in the world.' (Laughter.)

—Dr. Reinhold Rost, the successor of Dr. Hall in the Librarianship at the India Office, is, according to the *Home News*, a gentleman amply qualified for the post alike by his scholarship and his personal manners. The new librarian, if a German in birth and intellect, has lived among Englishmen for 22 years. Too old on his arrival to enter the civil service, he became Oriental lecturer in 1850 at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Since 1863 Dr. Rost has been secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. Since Mr. J. Crawfurd's death, he is the only honorary member in England of the Royal Institute of the Hague.

—Prince Alamayoo, son of the late King Theodore, left England on Saturday afternoon, June 25, in the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer en route to India. He was accompanied by Captain Speedy and his family. The prince visited the Isle of Wight previous to his departure. He now speaks English tolerably well. It is stated that he is to be educated at one of the Indian colleges.

—A correspondent informs the *Hindoo Patriot* that Baboo D. N. Auddy, Deputy Magistrate, Krishnaghur, has decided the libel action brought by Baboo Obhey Churn Bagchee of Santepore against Shama Churn Sandyal and sentenced the defendant to 2 months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

—Mr. John O'Brien Saunders, proprietor of the *Englishman* newspaper has presented a petition to Parliament, complaining of the conduct of Sir Barnes Peacock in summoning the editor, the printer and publisher, and the commercial manager of that paper to appear before him on a charge of contempt of Court whereby a loss of Rs. 4,500 has been sustained.

—The *Amrita Bazar Potrika* says:—"If the followers of Babu Keshub chandra worship man, they do what most people had done before them. They do what the greatest of men are doing now. They do what Pascal and Newton did. But they deny ever having done so. They protest most vehemently against this rumour, false, blasphemous, and absurd according to them. They believe in Special Providence & know* that Babu Kessub Chunder has been commissioned by the Father to preach the truths of Brahommism and save sinners. In short, they regard their prophet as the theistic Christians regard Christ. So far good, for not to believe in God's Special Providence is to make Him a retired pensioner. But why do they tremble to declare their belief? why do they feel so very nervous when mention is made of it. This may be easily accounted for. They do not believe what they pretend to believe, for then they would be fully proof to ridicule, slanders, and persecutions." To pray to Kessub Babu in such terms as these "*kindly speak to thy father for me, for he wont hear such a great sinner as I am*" is, our contemporary justly observes, " to attribute greater mercy to Kessub Babu than to God himself. This, we fear, is blasphemy, which neither Kessub Babu nor any man should tolerate. Again to address a brother man in terms above alluded to is to lower the dignity of man, to forget that " God creates man after His own image, and that my father and I are one."

—The Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* states that there is no row between Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad. There has been a slight difference of opinion concerning the manner of the education of the young Nizam. The Indian Government is desirous of having the young prince educated under the superintendence of a qualified British officer—such a man as Colonel Malleson—and taught English and the lore and science of the West, that is as much of that lore and science as would be good for him. Sir Salar Jung, on the other hand, though not objecting to the prince acquiring the English language, and having an English tutor, would not have the latter a man of rank, and would have him the subordinate of the Chief (native) Arabic and Persian instructor of His Highness in whom moreover, he would vest the supreme control of the prince's education. Nothing more than this, that is, nothing more than an interchange of opinions as to the most advisable scheme of instruction, has occurred. The Government of India will, however, *have its way* in the matter, for the determination now is that all reigning minors, who may fall under its charge, shall be *properly* educated.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitter have held that a defendant having died before the filing of the plaint against him, the Court had no jurisdiction to decide upon the case. The time during which the suit was being prosecuted *bonâ fide* and with due diligence against the dead man may be deducted in calculating the period of limitation against his representatives. It will be for the Judge to determine whether the plaintiff was suing the deceased *bonâ fide* and with due diligence, or whether he was wanting in due care and caution in not ascertaining whether the party against whom he was proceeding was dead.

—The Hon'ble Justices Kemp and Glover have held that where documents have been insufficiently stamped, payment may be made into Court of the proper stamp duty; but documents not stamped at all ought not to be received as evidence.

Where unstamped receipts, which might have been properly rejected by the first Court, have been filed here and accepted as evidence, an Appellate Court is bound to consider them as evidence in the case, and the decree of the Court of first instance cannot be reversed or modified for want of the stamps.

—We learn from Sutherland's *Weekly Reporter* that Justices Loch and Dwarknath Mitter have ruled that a decree-holder may attach property and have it sold in execution of his decree, notwithstanding the existence of a previous attachment. A question might arise at the time of the distribution of the sale proceeds, whether a party having made an attachment under Regulation II of 1806 would be entitled to have his claim satisfied before the other decree-holders.

When no fraud has been alleged, a sale in execution cannot be set aside as regards the auction purchaser whether the order of Court under which it took place was legal or not. Even if the decree in execution of which the sale took place were a collusive one, the rights of the auction-purchaser could not be affected, if he was no party to the fraud; and there would be no ground for setting aside the sale.

—A judgment-debtor having deposited a sum which he represented to be the amount due to the decree-holder, the Court found that it was not the full amount, and yet allowed the judgment-debtor the benefit of his deposit in the way of saving interest. The Hon'ble Justices L. Jackson and Markby held that the matter was within the discretion of the Court. As it considered the deposit to be a reasonable deposit and such as the judgment-creditor ought, in fairness, to receive; and as in addition, the judgment-creditor did not expressly declare that he would not receive a part payment, the judgment-debtor ought not to be compelled to pay interest afterwards.

—The *Englishman* hears that a Mr. John Knott, who was private Secretary to the Nawab ... of Bengal, soon after his quarrel with Rajah Prossunno Narain Deb and Colonel Mackenzie, has instituted proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench for the recovery from the Nawab of a sum of ten lakhs of rupees!

—The *Lucknow Times* understands that the notorious dacoit Davis who some years ago gave much trouble to the Authorities and who after his conviction, escaped from the Lucknow Central Prison, has been apprehended in Calcutta, and that Mr. Inspector Nussurwanjee who knows him thoroughly is to be sent there to fetch him.

—According to the *Delhi Gazette*, a rumour, and something more than a rumour, is echoed in England, that a public functionary recently left India with a fortune of four or five hundred thousand pounds. If the story be true, the money, says our contemporary, must have been made by speculations in the funds, aided by the priority of intelligence, which most officials in high places have, of circumstances that affect the money market.

—The above journal learns from its Cabul letter that troops under Sirdar Mohamed Ismael Khan had marched for Toorkistan.

Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan had been released and allowed to go to Chardahee.

On the 16th ultimo information was received through Sirdar Uslum Khan, that Sirdar Ismael Khan was about to join the Punjeharees and Kohistanees, in order to rise against the Amir.

The kossid states that on arriving at Jellalabad, he heard a report that Sirdar Ismael Khan had rebelled; and that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan had fled towards Candahar.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

—The *Indo-European Correspondence* states that the inhabitants of a town in Hungary, named Pap Tamas, with the exception of 12 or 16 families, have abjured Protestantism. Seven persons only partook of the Protestant communion on Whit-Monday last, and the mass of the population

held a meeting, after which they betook themselves to the Catholic parish-priest of Bibar, and declared their intention of embracing the Catholic faith.

—We learn from the *Indu Prokash* that Mr. Dadabhai Nowrozji left India on the 7th ultimo. With him also sailed three other native gentlemen, one a Parsee, another a Bania, who intends to compete for the Covenanted Medical Service, and the third Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahoodeen, Prime-minister to the Rao of Cutch. The last gentleman proceeds on State business.

—The *Poona Observer* hears that the wife of His Highness Dhoonseeraj *alias* Tatteraia Shnil Sangleekur, has given the sum of Rs. 1200 to the girls' normal school, which is shortly to be established in the city of Poona.

—An article appeared in a paper, called the *Queen's Messenger*, wherein the grandfather of Lord Carington was spoken of in "offensively scurrilous" terms. Lord Carington felt himself so aggrieved that he determined to have recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem*. He struck Mr. Murray, to whom the article in question was attributed, on the hat with a stick. Mr. Murray who denied that he was the author of the article demanded an apology, which he did not get from Lord Carington. He then charged Lord Carington with (1) a common assault and (2) an offence at common law, provoking him to fight a duel. The defendant was bound over to keep the peace in reference to the first charge and committed for trial on the second one. He was admitted to bail. Mr. Newman, a solicitor, who had brought into Court a large tin-box containing certain M.S.S. of the *Queen's Messenger* which Mr. Murray alleges have been surreptitiously obtained, was about to remove the box, when a rush was made simultaneously from several parts of the Court at the box. This was defended by Mr. Newman, who called out murder, police &c., and he was seconded in his endeavours at preserving the box by the numerous noblemen and gentlemen present. The result of all this was that for some minutes a lively free fight raged through the Court; ink-stands flew about, sticks and fists were used, the magistrate's table was pushed on one side, while he himself sat calmly surveying the fray, and perfectly powerless to put a stop to it in any way. At last the Police came in and order was restored. It is a singular fact, in connection with this disgraceful affair, that while several arrests were made, the only man who was detained in custody proved to be acting from exemplary motives. All this, the reader should bear in mind, happened at Marlborough Street Police Court, London.

—The *Englishman* has received the following telegram from Bombay dated 4th August:—"The *Times* states that Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, has been appointed Chief Justice for Calcutta. Westropp has been appointed Chief Justice for Bombay."

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1869.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW No. XCVII, JULY 1869.

WHATEVER the shortcomings of the *Calcutta Review* may be, to say that it is the dullest of Quarterlies as a daily contemporary has done is as unjust as it would be to say that the *Englishman* is the dullest of Dailies. If an average article in the *Calcutta Review* is inferior to an average article in the *Edinburgh* or the *Westminster Review*, an average article in the *Englishman* contrasts as unfavourably with an average article in the *Times* or the *Daily Telegraph*. The reason is plain. England has a large reading public and therefore literary labour pays in England; India has a comparatively small reading public and therefore literary labour hardly pays in India. Very few men in India find it profitable to follow literature as a profession. The consequence is that the *Calcutta Review* like other periodicals in India is compelled to depend in a great measure on the contributions of amateurs. Humiliating as the fact may be to human nature, it is quite certain that what is called the labour of love is much less efficacious than labour for bread; and that a man of ability who writes for his livelihood is sure to write much better than a man of equal or even superior ability who writes for mere pastime or even under the spur of acquiring a local fame. "The worst company of professional soldiers" says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "will beat the best company of volunteers, and the worst band of strolling players will beat the best band of amateur actors." When condemning the *Calcutta Review*, the *Englishman* should have borne in mind that the difference between Indian and English journalism corresponds with the difference between amateurs and professionals, and that if the *Calcutta Review* falls short of the European standard, other Indian and colonial periodicals fall short likewise.

Considering the disadvantages under which the *Calcutta Review* labours, we must say the new number is a good one. Perhaps the best article in it is that on the Koles of Chota Nagpore. There are passages in it which we cannot altogether approve; but as a whole we think it would do credit to any periodical in Europe or America.

In Chota Nagpore there is a class of land-holders called ticcadars. These men's extortions know no bounds.

"When the oppressor wants a horse, the Kole must pay; when he desires a palki, the Koles have to pay and afterwards to bear him therein. They must pay for his musicians, for his milch-cows, for his *pan*. Does some one die in his house? he taxes them; is a child born, again a tax; is there a marriage or a puja, a tax. Is the *ticcadar* found guilty at Cutcherry and sentenced to be punished? the Kole must pay the fine. Or does a death occur in the house of the Kole? the poor men must pay a fine. Is a child born or a son or daughter married, the poor Kole is still taxed. And this plundering, punishing, robbing system goes on till the Kole runs away. These unjust people not only take away everything in the house; but even force the Koles to borrow, that they may obtain what they want, reminding one of Sidney Smith's account of the poor man taxed from his birth to his coffin. Again whenever the *thickadar* has to go to Cutcherry or to the King or to a marriage or on a pilgrimage however distant the place, the Koles must accompany him and render service without payment."—P. 119.

Passages like this must certainly prove offensive to that class of patriots who are loudest in their denunciation of oppression when the oppressor happens to be a white man, say a teaplanter or an indigo-planter; but who seal their lips when the oppressor happens to be a native Zemindar or thickadar but truth is truth and must be told even at the risk of offending these patriots.

The Reviewer is however wrong in drawing a parallel between the thickadars of Chota Nagpore and the Zemindars of Bengal Proper. There was a time when much of his description of the ticcadars might apply to the Zemindars. Those were the good old days of lattialism and Regulation VII of 1799. Better laws, an improved system of administering justice, the spread of education and the growth of public opinion have wrought a great change within the last few years. There are black sheep in every flock and it would be quite easy to point out among the Zemindars of Bengal men quite as oppressive as the thiccadars of Chota Nagpore; but these men are exceptions.

Equally unjust are the Reviewer's sneers at the "educated Babu with his book-cram and wonderful memory." It would have been well if the article had not been disfigured by such sneers and by quotations from a bigoted Missionary who accounts for the prevalence of perjury in the Courts of Chota Nagpore by the fact of the witnesses swearing by Allah "the false God of the Mahomedans." We hope and trust that the Act which was passed for the benefit of the oppressed Koles at the beginning of this year will do them good. Babu Rakhal Das Haldar, one of the most promising officers of the Subordinate Executive Service has been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act and our prayer is that he will succeed.

The Review contains an interesting article on British Burmah. "Rangoon has very much the appearance from the river of a European town, with its rows of European mercantile offices and warehouses, the public offices and other buildings, some of them fine piles of masonry, and even after landing in many parts of the Town one might fancy one's self in an Italian or Greek town. Once landed, the visitor

will notice that the population is a mixed one of many countries. But distinguished among them the Burman will attract attention from the peculiarity of his physiognomy, his robust physical appearance and his dress. For if the visitor be a distinguished one, the Burman will without fail pay him the honor of receiving him in his best attire, his wife also accompanying him in one of the most unique of female dresses. The Burmans are a fair people with a decided Chinese type of countenance. Both men and women dress very well, and they have a free independent manner and an easy, perhaps swaggering gait. The contrast to the stranger from Calcutta, between them and the dark skinned, thin-legged people of Bengal is very striking and refreshing." pp. 98-99.

The article on the Dyaks of Borneo contains a good deal of novel and interesting information.

"The forest in Borneo is a remarkable feature of the country. It may strictly perhaps be called primeval. There is no brushwood; but mighty trunks rise straight up in countless myriads, and actually to a height sometimes of a hundred and eighty feet (the height of the Ochterlony Monument) before branching out, when they rise perhaps another hundred feet higher. We have seen such, and if we can imagine the monument to be the trunk of a tree, with branches a hundred feet higher still we have before us a picture of the patriarchs of the forests of Borneo. These forests almost entirely exclude the light of the sun, and [illegible] mid-day, it is there dark and gloomy. Monkeys in considerable numbers howl and chatter up among the branches, but they are almost denizens of another world. There are no tigers or leopards. There is a small bear which will never dare to attack a man. But there are pigs and deer in any abundance." P. 193.

The Dyaks, though they rigorously enforce post-nuptial chastity, set very little value on prenuptial chastity. Civilised nations have however very little ground for boasting of their superiority in this respect. Paris and Stockholm with thirty-three percent of their births illegitimate, Munich with fifty percent of her births illegitimate, London with her eighty thousand prostitutes* attest that the vaunted civilisation of the nineteenth century is a Mammon-worshipping and Belialworshipping civilisation.

There are other articles in the Review which we wished to notice; but we trust our readers will buy or procure the book and read it.

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MR. WHEELER'S HISTORY OF INDIA, VOL. 2.

The 2nd volume of Mr. Wheeler's History of India is as rich a contribution to European knowledge, correct and systemised European knowledge of Ancient India, as the first, though perhaps the Ramayana is too manifestly a production of poetic fancy to be entitled to a place in authentic history. There can be no doubt however that a hero like Rama was born in an early century of the revival of Brahminism and that his exploits filled the Peninsula of India with that measure of admiration and awe which a few generations afterwards suffice to mystify into religious worship. Mr. Wheeler's theory of the Ramayana is built on the natural longing of the Brahminical hierarchy to raise to the dignity and omnipotence of an incarnation a champion who was instrumental in driving away the Bhuddists from the Indian Peninsula and who manfully laboured to restore power and authority to a body of priests whose prestige and influence had sensibly drooped during the Bhuddist era. This theory is not incompatible with the general tenor of the Ramayana, an epic which is believed to have been written by a sage to whom the gift of poesy was vouchsafed by Providence for the first time amongst mortal men. It is said that the sage one day found rhyme and metre spontaneously flowing from his lips and that he thereupon undertook the preparation of the Ramayana though his hero had not then been even born. Many of the incidents of the poem are placed in the poet's own hermitage, and some of these partake again of the character of miracles. When Sita for instance after being exiled by Rama retired to Valmiki's hermitage she happened one day to leave her child to the special protection of the sage whilst she wandered about in the forest. Like all men of genius Valmiki was least fitted to undertake such a grave domestic duty as the watch and ward of frisky lads who set more value on a butterfly than their own necks. The child of Sita strayed, as may have been expected and when the sage awoke from his reverie and discovered the loss, his confusion and his fright were indescribable. After having searched long and laboriously for the wayward urchin, as the time fast approached for Sita's return, he resolved to create a child out of the kusa grass and invest it with vitality through the agency of a prayer. The new child was thus soon upon his legs in form and in manner exactly resembling the missing one. But as the latter had joined his mother after straying from Valmiki's Hermitage, when Sita returned she was amazed to see a twin to her boy and she begged the sage to explain the miracle. The facts as related above were then duly communicated to her and she blessed the accident that thus filled her arms with two boys instead of one.

These supernatural incidents occurring through the very personage who describes the still more super-human achievements of Rama throw considerable doubts upon the historical accuracy of the main story of the Ramayana. The author of the Mohabharut similarly played a most important part in the early family history of the Pandoos, for Vyasa was the father of Pandoo according to an incident related in the book. The inference then is that both the Ramayana and the Mahabharut were written in an age long after the occurrence of the events preserved in them as religious myths, or at least they were not promulgated to the general body of Hindus at the time they were written. As Mr. Wheeler justly observes, they were composed not simply as epics and works of high literary art, but their production emanated from a purpose as high as that of reformers and religious propagandists. That some substratum of truth underlay the Ramayana may be easily conceived from the reverence with which the name of Rama is regarded at the present day. No mere creation of poetical fancy would have held the place of deity in the estimation of millions of human beings and from generation to generation. The tradition on which the poem is based must have belonged in some remote age to authentic history; otherwise it would have been difficult to give it the shape of authenticity which it has enjoyed during ages of belief and disbelief. In the same manner as the Odin and Thor of the early Saxons may be accepted as heroes exaggerated and personified into Gods, may Rama and Krishna be conceived to have been champions whose admirers traditionally preserved their memory until poesy gave them the distinct outlines of divinity residing in disguise in the cities of men. It could not have been a very civilised era in which the poets who described minutely the achievements of the heroes lived and flourished, for the popular mind and taste must have been thoroughly enchained and debased by priestcraft to admit of its regarding with awe incidents beyond the range of human possibility. But the language of the poems is too artificial and highly finished not to offer positive evidence of a large amount of progress. Superstition is not unfrequently the companion of the most gifted intellects, and we doubt if the majority of Englishmen do not implicitly believe in the scenes of Heaven and Hell as also of Paradise, portrayed by Milton in his grand epic. What is possible now with the most refined race in the world, could not have been beyond the range of possiblity with the Hindus of the middle era. And as the achievements of the incarnate Gods were confined to a place which people could understand and tangibly conceive, the chances of belief in them were proportionately strengthened. There may have existed unbelievers in the age in which the poems were composed. But their opposition [illegible] with their lives and the marvellous came to be regarded through the medium of an intense religious faith as the possible and the true. According to Mr. Wheeler's theory the Ramayana was the product of an age in which the Brahmins had finally succeeded in banishing Bhuddism from the Indian Peninsula to places situated on the sea or the sea-coast. Thus the Head quarters of the Rakkhuses was placed in Lanka or Ceylon without posts in the Deccan, and Rama the Champion of Brahminism destroyed the last vestige of Bhuddist power in even these obscure and remotely situated places. Yet the opponent of Rama could not have been a pure Bhuddist for he is described in the poem as worshipping Kali, a Brahminical Deity. So much of fancy has been heaped

upon the original tradition of Rama's conquests in the south of India that it is difficult to trace any but the faintest outline of a possible truth in it. The poem is valuable however as affording glimpses of the early social and religious institutions of the country which find an exact counterpart in many instances to those of our own days. We will review in another issue the most interesting portion of the volume before us, *viz.* that relating to the religion and the customs of the country.

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A DURBAR.

(From our Lucknow Correspondent.)

The latest news I have to communicate concerns an important ceremony that came off on the 27th Ultimo, I mean the grand Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner for the reception of an address from the Talookdar's Association. Mr. Davies had made quite a state affair of it. He had summoned all the civil officers together with the General in command of the Division stationed at Lucknow, to attend in full uniform. The Talookdars on the other hand had invited all the non-official inhabitants of Lucknow, all that is to say that were worth inviting. These latter had flocked in, some perched on the top of elephants, some on carriages and Phaetons, others by other conveyances as various as the complexion and *physique* of their occupants, and all had taken their seats in the magnificent *Baraduri* in the *Kaisar Bag* which serves as the *salon* of the Association, when exactly at 5 O'clock, the booming of the usual complement of guns from the Fort announced the approach of the Chief and staff. As they drew near one could see that nothing had been neglected which could add to the effect of the pageant. Besides a company of troopers who proceeded and led the cavalcade, three or four of the most distinguished members of the Association together with Prince *Mohsinooddowlah* of the blood-royal of Lucknow, formed part of the escort. When the Chief Commissioner and the civil and military officers that attended him, had taken their seats, the *Talookdars* one after another went up to the Chief and "showed Nuzzar" in other words put a few *gold mohurs* on their handkerchiefs and presented them to their Governor who simply touched them with his hand. When this unmeaning and absurd ceremony was over, the Secretary of the Association Mirza Abhas Beg read over the Urdu address, followed by one of the Government Secretaries who read an English translation of the same. Mr. Davies then rose and made an excellent reply in Urdu an English translation (perhaps the original) of which was then read by the same secretary. The ceremony was then brought to an end by the distribution of *Atar, pan*, and lavender.

Now for the address itself, I leave it to yourself to judge of its merits. After you have read it carefully I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that Mr. Davies was more than justified in making such a *fuss* about it. He might well congratulate himself on having succeeded so easily in the final settlement of the two most important matters* that Mr. Strachey had left for his successor to complete, and this without exciting any of the suspicion and ill feeling with which the proceedings of the former were regarded. The fact is that Mr. Davies is a far more open and generous minded man than his predecessor and the Talookdars have far greater confidence in him, while Mr. Strachey was all but odious in Oudh. If the concessions made by the Talookdars in this address do not make the reputation and fortune of Mr. Davies it will be no fault of his own.

The *Gazette of India* publishes a Khureeta addressed to Colonel Keatinge, Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, by the Maharana of Oodeypore, in which the various measures adopted by His Highness to mitigate the sufferings of his distressed subjects are mentioned in detail. It appears that so early as 17th September 1868 His Highness remitted one-half of the transit and mappa dues on grain, and on the 23rd idem the whole duty and mappa dues on grain imported into the city of Oodeypore were suspended. The sum of Rs. 1,05,500 was advanced from the State Treasury to dealers for the purpose of purchasing grain, and Rs. 35,000 worth of grain was purchased by the Durbar. "Further, to relieve the poor during the period of distress, managers of districts were strictly enjoined to afford every assistance by providing the people of their respective districts with grain for food and sowing, to be lenient to such cultivators who were too poor to pay the Government demand, so as to save them and their families from distress. The managers were also directed to exert themselves, and to encourage cultivators to till all the available land round the lakes and near wells, and to aid them in every way. The result of these orders has been that all the lands about the lakes and wells where water was procurable were cultivated, and the spring crops produced a good harvest. The managers were also enjoined to open relief works in their districts, and to employ the able-bodied thereon."

Relief works to the extent of two lakhs of Rupees have been commenced upon in the city and districts affording daily employment to no less than 3,504 souls. The sum of Rs. 5,900 is monthly paid towards the construction of the Meywar portion of the Mhow and Nusserabad Road. A charitable Grain Club to which His Highness subscribed Rs. 25,000 was formed at Oodeypore for purchasing grain and selling it at rates cheaper than those of the markets. Similar institutions for the relief of the poor have also been established by the nobles and jageerdars of Meywar. *Sudda-burts* or relief doles where food is dispensed to all who ask for it have been established in the city and in the districts. Cooked food is daily distributed to 10,700 poor and helpless people,—half a seer to an adult and quarter of a seer to each child. Still some politicians say that the Native Princes have done nothing to mitigate the sufferings of their subjects.

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The Secretary of State has sent a despatch to the Governor General in Council informing His Excellency that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Augustus A. Spencer, K. C. B., being placed on the staff of the army in the East Indies, with a view to his succeeding to the command of the troops in the Bombay Presidency, *vice* Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala, who resigns the command.

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We see it stated that as soon as the Government of India Bill has passed the Upper House in England, great territorial changes are likely to take effect in this country. The following are among the first:—The Central Provinces are to be converted into a Lieutenant-Governorship; which will comprise the Districts now under the Chief Commissioner; and the addition of some others at present under the North-West Provinces Government lying on the borders of Central India. Assam is to be made into a Chief Commissionership, thus relieving the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal somewhat of the heavy duties now devolving on him from the administration of the extensive provinces under his pirisdiction.

The creation, if practicable, of a new Chief Commissionership at Ajmere is also spoken of.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. C. Banerjee.—*Declined.*

Fair Play.—*Under consideration.*

A Resident.——*In our next.*

A Voice from Furreedpore.—*Too late for this issue. Your letter was insufficiently stamped.*

A correspondent who has taken up the cudgels in defence of Mr. McEwen of the Small Cause Court is informed that his letter reached us too late for insertion in this issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Dear Sir,—On the morning of the 20th July the Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, distributed prizes and promotions to the most deserving among the village school masters of the Province. The day had been named previously and the school masters had received early summons to attend. The prizes consisted mostly of a month's pay in cash or in books, and in one exceptional instance of a *Dhootee* (!), and the recipients went back to their duties perfectly satisfied with the manner in which their services had been recognised. I believe this will do them a great deal of good, and to their less fortunate brethren as well.

I do not see any reason why Mr. Atkinson should not take the hint from his brother of Oude and hold an Educational Congress once a year, at which, besides distributing prizes and promotions to successful school masters, he might invite clever men like Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjeee, Baboo Peary Churn Sircar and others to read essays and lectures on educational subjects. This plan would not only act as a wholesome mental stimulus to school-masters, specially those placed at a distance from the center of intellectual activity, but it will also enable them to compare notes, so to say, and possibly one another's experience. Very possibly also, it may lead to important educational discoveries. Indeed if education is ever to be elevated to the rank of a positive science, it will be by founding it on such an inductive basis as is only to be laid by the systematisation of the accumulated experience of men engaged in the business of teaching. It does not appear how it can ever be evolved directly out of Psychology. An accurate Psychology is much less needed for the world's wants than a true theory of education, and it is very probable that we shall have solved most of the present educational questions before we arrive nearer perfection in the more abstract science, than we are now. But let us leave this discussion to educationists and school masters.

We have had plenty more of rain since my last and the weather continues pleasant.

Bulbul.

"TOO FAR EAST IS WEST."

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—Our educated countrymen have got a mania for visiting England. A visit to England is now growing to be looked upon as an essential element to the completion of a Bengalee's Education—the *summom bonum* of his earthly existence. How often now do we hear of our young men going up to England. How often are we dunned with lengthy puffs from Editors' pens. How often do we find our so-called educated countrymen, who themselves having no such opportunities of going, fall into ecstacy on the bare mention of others of the same persuasion going up to England. All these certainly are signs of good and bespeak that our countrymen are roused from their state of social stagnation, to make strides towards reformation. But it is questionable whether this desire for visiting England on the part of our young men and this spirit of stolid approbation on the part of those who admire are founded on rational grounds. I certainly do admit that a visit to England is the only *decisive overt* step our countrymen can take, at least for the present, to free themselves from the trammels of

superstition and the thousand and one social clogs which stand as stumbling-blocks in the path of our progress. I say decisive because most of our countrymen do many things which are in direct contradiction to what is called *caste* and yet they are no less *Hindoos* than they ever were since they were born.

What I ask of our countrymen is this? What is the benefit whether remote or immediate that we are likely to derive in the long run from our England-going countrymen. Most of them come out as barristers or medical men. Civilians we have had this year. True it is that the success of our countrymen in the open competition for Civil Service in India goes a good way to erase, at least in theory, the line of demarkation which invidiously separates us from our rulers. But then this is not the royal road or the only road for the advancement of our country in material strength and national prosperity. The stability of a country consists not in such *separable accidents* as these. It is only by commerce, agriculture and engineering that we can hope for our prosperity. Our countrymen seem entirely to ignore this fact and rest satisfied with a good which has peculiar fascinations for them simply because it is near enough. They cannot—they do not like to form for themselves new and independent modes of life as they have done in the legal arena.

Put it as a case that the English were to leave us to ourselves. What are we then? How are we to satisfy those wants even in the most trifling particulars which a long course of association with the English has engendered. Have we our Railway, our steam vessels, nay, have we even the most trivial objects of real importance which we can call our own. So wretched are we that we have not yet arrived at that state as to have even a pen-knife, a gun or a clock of our own invention. By the above I do not mean to be understood that I disrespect the Bengalee members of the bar or of medicine. On the contrary I have very great respect for their abilities [illegible] professions. I merely object to such undue preponderance being given to one profession in preference to those I have already mentioned.

Apart from these considerations in the settlement of the question as to what benefit is to accrue to our country from our England-going men there is another consideration which makes us despair of any good to the country in all time to come. All the native gentlemen whom we have yet seen to come back from England have adopted the European dress, they therefore come out more as members of Chunumgoly than as Bengalees properly so called. O how heartrending it is to observe our young men upon whom the future destiny of India depends in a more or less degree, turn out Bengalee *Sahebs* while the worthies of Chunumgoly chuckle at the idea of having such precious additions to their number. Whenever therefore I hear of any Indian going up to England I consider him as lost to our country. Those who have adopted the European dress contend that dress makes no difference, that they put it on grounds of utility, &c.

That a dress such as that which they put on makes very great difference will appear to them on a moment's reflection. Supposing an Englishman were to dress himself like a Hottentot his company in his community will be accounted as almost revolting. Moreover when a Bengalee dresses himself like a *Shaheb* he must necessarily live like a *Shaheb*. Now considering the very imperfect state of our society it is hardly possible that he will be suffered to remain in the family without subjecting it to some of the most horrible social incapacities and inconveniences. Our *Shahebs* would perhaps tell me that their sojourn in England has quite anglicised them and that if they were to stick to their national costume they will have to put on the old-fashioned *dhooty* and its accompaniments which they cannot do under any circumstances. But they forget that there is a *mean* in everything. The dress which our educated countrymen put on for the purpose of going to public places, is not I think in any way indecent or ungraceful. On the contrary it suits best with the climate of our country. This dress too, perhaps says our *Shaheb*, is also outlandish being borrowed partly from the *Mahodedans* and partly from the *Europeans*. I grant that, but then it is now the national dress of the Bengalees and it has the additional recommendation of something like antiquity. No one now looks upon it as a hideous innovation neither does it in any way interfere with the feelings and tastes of our countrymen.

To put on European dress and consequently to live as Englishmen is certainly running to an imprudent extreme. In order to do one good our *Shahebs* have run to another quite the other way.

That there are no grounds of utility in putting on European dress will be manifest from the case of Ghose *versus* Hearne.

In conclusion I will draw the attention of our Bengalee *Shahebs* to the following from Lord Bacon:—

"When a traveller returneth home let his travel 'appear rather in his discourse than in his ap'parel or gesture and let it appear that he doth 'not change his country manners for those of 'foreign parts; but only pick in some flowers of 'that he hath learnt abroad into the customs of 'his own country."

Yours obediently,
AN OBSERVER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

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Baboo Khetter Mohun Bose	.. 13	4	0
,, Tara Churn Goho	.. 10	0	0
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GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Coomercolly, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Tirhoot.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Coomercolly, in Pubna.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Chooadangah.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Sewan, in Sarun.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, L. L. D., is appointed to prepare a Gazetteer for the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Baboo Hurrinath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to Pubna.

Baboo Neelcomul Chuckerbutty to be an Assessor, under Act IX. of 1869, in the District of Buckergunge.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees to officiate as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Cornell.

Baboo Dwarkanath Ghose, Officiating Moonsiff of Burpettah, in Kamroop, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Hajeepore.

Baboo Unnoda Persad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Jessore.

Baboo Joggessur Mookerjee, M. A. and B. L., to be a Member of, and Secretary to the Local Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Tumlook.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Arrah:—

Baboo Saut Pershad.
Sheikh Fukeeroodeen Ahmed.

Apothecary T. Davis is appointed to the Medical charge of the Public Works Establishment employed on the Soane Irrigation Works at Dehree.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Mozufferpore.

Mr. W. H. Page to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Dacca.

Mr. G. W. Vivian, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Tributary Mehals Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dum-Dum Division.

Transfers.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Roy, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Dacca to the Nuddea Division.

Baboo Jogender Chunder Chatterjee, Local Overseer, First Grade, from Nuddea to the Dacca Division.

Baboo Woomacanto Ghose, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, from the Dacca to the Sylhet Division.

Baboo Bhoobuneshur Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, is transferred to Mymensing.

Mr. E. S. Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, is transferred to Bograh.

Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the Patna Division.

Coomar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is promoted to the First Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination by the Standard of High Proficiency in Bengallee at the Examination which will be held in Calcutta in October next.

Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjee, B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, for one month.

Baboo Mohima Chunder Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bongong for three months from the 1st September next.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

— The *Indian Daily News* hears from Lucknow that the trial of the ex-Guard Agustine has been brought to a close. He was found guilty by the jury of criminal breach of trust on all three counts of the indictment, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000. Augustine was, until lately, an indigo planter in the Goruckpore district.

— According to the *Friend of India* the prospect of the Governor General spending next hot season in any other hill station than Simla, is very remote indeed. Unless, like Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, his Excellency is to leave the Government behind him, no station except Simla offers sufficient accommodation for the large official establishments. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a large room at Peterhoff for the Viceroy's entertainments; and Mr. Strachey has bought Sir William Mansfield's house on Jako.

— The above paper says that Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of Jullundhur, has had a most healthy influence on the recent negotiations between the English and the Russian Governments. He will see the principal Russian officials in Petersburg, and return to India by way of Russia. During his former visit to Europe he was present at the great fair of Nijni Novogorod.

— Five thousand acres of land are about to be taken by the Punjab Forest Department for planting purposes. *Indian Public Opinion* remarks that this is a considerable step in the right direction, and our contemporary will be glad to see many more of the same description. The Punjab has been always fearfully bare of trees; and the railway locomotives, by no means an unmixed good, have denuded it of what little wood it possessed. This year's exceptional heat and the frequent drought from which we suffer, are in part owing to the wholesale destruction of timber all over the country. Cultivation in no way takes the place of timber, for at the time we want to attract the rain no crops are on the ground. Unless the Government plants on a large scale itself, and encourages or compels private planting, the Punjab will, at no distant date, become an uninhabitable desert.

— The *Madras Mail* notices rumours to the effect that Sir Thomas Pycroft, K. C. S. I., late senior member of Council in Madras, and Colonel Dobbs, late Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, have serious thoughts of bidding farewell to the home where, by efflux of time, they are homeless, and of returning to settle in the land which knows them so well. It is not a little to be regretted that Anglo-Indian magnates when compelled to retire to their native land, find it no easy matter to obtain any congenial mental employment, or any opportunity for giving the world any further the benefit of their prolonged and varied experience of how to govern their fellow creatures.

— Three months' privilege leave of absence has been granted to the Hon'ble William Roberts, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N. W. P., with effect from 1st instant.

— The *Indian Daily News* states that Mr. Maine will leave India by the mail steamer on the 9th October, and matters are likely to be so arranged that Mr. FitzJames Stephen will not leave for India until some nine or ten days after Mr. Maine's arrival in England. It is considered desirable that the Hon'ble gentlemen should have an opportunity of conferring with one another.

— It appears from a London telegram that in the House of Commons on the night of the 4th Instant Mr. Grant Duff brought forward the Indian Budget.

In the speech he made, Mr. Grant Duff took a hopeful view of the condition of the country: and advocated a reduction in the military expenditure; the continuing the construction of Public Works within responsible limits; and the inculcation of economical habits upon the Indian public mind.

Mr. Crawford defended the Indian Railway Companies from the charges of extravagance which had been brought against them, and was of opinion that the Government construction of Railways should be confined to native States.

Sir Stafford Northcote urged that Government ought to proceed cautiously with the new Railway scheme.

Sir Stafford took a sanguine view of the future of India, and hoped that the time would come when the Government would abolish the Export Duties, which were alike wrong in principle and injurious to both countries.

In conclusion, Sir Stafford said that he believed that the Government of India was in safe hands both in India and at home.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to a question asked by Mr. Denison, said that the whole subject of the Punjab Tenancy Act was engaging the attention of the Duke of Argyll.

The East Indian Loan Bill has been printed. It empowers the Council of India to raise in England £8,000,000, of which sum £4,000,000 are to be devoted exclusively to the construction of Railways.

— The *Reflector* learns from the report on Public Instruction in Oude for the year 1868-69 that the number of schools has increased from 525 to 642, whereof 593 are Government institutions, and the rest, aided ones. The chief institution is the Canning College with an income of 50,000 Rupees a year. It sent up 3 candidates for the First-Arts Examination, all of whom passed. 38 Candidates from the province appear to have gone up for the Entrance Examination; of these 31 passed.

— We learn from the *Times of India* that the proposal to exempt petitions in criminal cases from all stamp duty, is at present a subject of correspondence between the Bombay Government and the Government of India.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

— The *Madras Times* states that the Travancore Government has received to publish a series of pamphlets on the principal productions of the country. The first has been issued both in English and Malayalum, and is a treatise on the cultivation of the cocoanut-tree: the information it contains having been condensed from materials supplied by a large number of ryots who have gained much experience in cocoanut-planting.

— We learn from the *Bangalore Herald* that the small European community of Mercara has been plunged into a state of vexation, anger, and alarm by the ritualistic practices of the Rev. Mr. Wynch, that is, if we are to judge from a petition addressed to Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras. A correspondent says further that 45 signatures have already been obtained to it, and probably the list will amount to many more. He adds,—"It is a great scandal and shame that Mr. Wynch should be allowed to convert our pretty little church which was built principally by subscriptions from residents and others, into a Roman Catholic chapel with its raised altar and reredos, processions, &c., &c., in opposition to the wishes and feelings of nearly the whole community. I say nothing of the doctrine we have lately heard within the walls of purgatory and an intermediate state, &c. &c. This, however, can be got rid of by staying away from Church altogether, as many now do, till we may again have the service performed by some other than a priest of the church of Rome in disguise."

— The pay of Baboo Kedar Nath Palodhy, Superintendent of the Ward's Institution in Benares, has been raised from 250 Rs. to 400 Rs. Mr. Shakespear Commissioner of Benares greatly appreciates the services of Baboo Kedar Nath who is an excellent English Scholar, and a good Mathematician. The *Lucknow Times* congratulates the worthy Baboo on this public recognition of his services.

— The above journal announces the death of Nawab Ekram-ood-dowlah younger brother of Nawab Alee Nuckee Khan, late Prime Minister of King Wajid Alee Shah. He died in Calcutta. His corpse was taken to Lucknow the other day for interment. His Highness Nawab Mohun-ood-dowlah Bahadoor, and other Mahomedan noblemen were in the funeral procession. The deceased was an influential and wealthy nobleman under the King's Government, but like his brother, he did nothing worthy of note. After the annexation, he figured in the Criminal Court on a charge of perjury, and was fined 40,000 Rupees.

— The following important ruling under the Indian Income Tax Act has been given by the Government of India. Property employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes, is only exempt quoad the trustees or administrators of such property. The recipients of a personal income derived from such property are not exempted from assessment. Accordingly missionaries are subject to the tax in respect of salaries received by them from mission funds.

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns that Sirdar Ismael Khan, who proceeded to Toorkistan, has been taken prisoner by Amir Shere Ali Khan and sent with his brothers to the Commissioner of Peshawur under an escort of three hundred sowars. The cause of this is ascribed to the treachery of Sirdar Ismael

Khan, who secretly returned to Cabul, joined the Jawanshere people, and determined on creating a disturbance. The Amir received timely notice and speedy steps were taken to thwart any attempt at rebellion.

Sirdar Mohamed Ishauk Khan, son of the ex-Amir Azim Khan, is reported to have arrived on the banks of the Hamoon with twelve thousand men, with the view of crossing into Toorkistan.

— A correspondent writing to the above paper from Simla, under date the 29th Ultimo, says:—"Of course you know the Maharajah of Jeypore is going to give a grand ball to the Governor General in the Assembly Rooms; but you don't know the Assembly Rooms are being turned upside-down in consequence. The Rajah is having the whole place re-papered, and an additional room built for refreshments. I hear he intends to lay down red cloth the whole length of the mall from Government House to the Rooms, *i. e.* more than two miles, and to have torches the whole way."

— The *Central India Times* is glad to hear of the laudable liberality of Rajah Soolmamanshah (the Ghond Rajah). He feeds daily two hundred poor people and supplies uncooked rations to 50 more.

— The *Pioneer* states that Mr. Seton-Karr will take leave on private affairs to England from the end of September, and Mr. Aitchison will officiate as Foreign Secretary during his absence. The *Englishman* says Mr. Seton-Karr will retain his appointment till October next.

— King Theodore's son arrived in Calcutta by the P. and O. Steamer on Tuesday last.

— "If," says the *Spectator*, "the Duke of Argyll will give a quiet hint to Colonel Malleson—a person with eyes and brains just appointed custodian to the Rajah of Mysore—to see if he can find out what is doing among the Mussulmans of Southern India he may prevent mischief of a very serious kind. Something is brewing down there which bodes us no good. There may be unreasonable panic among the Madrassees, and there is a violent party feeling about the new organisation of the army; but, nevertheless, there is too much, much too much, smoke visible. It is, we take it, really true that the faquirs are preaching treason to the Mussulmans; that they are specially addressing the sepoys, and that the Wahabees are multiplying with astonishing rapidity. We do not like that story from Vellore at all, exaggerated as it may be, nor the peculiarly Mussulman character of the movement. An insurrection in Southern India would be Mussulman, and its centres would be not Hydrabad, where the reigning family is Sheah, but Mecca and Mysore. There are means very well known to the Indian Government of ascertaining if any thing serious is stirring, and we have a kind of smell that it is time to use them."

— The metal images recently dug up in the fortress of Gwalior were made over to Maharajah Sindhia on the application of the Gwalior Vakeel; but His Highness has returned them to the Political Agent, on learning that the Government wished to preserve them. As these bronze Buddhistic images are apparently of great antiquity, and consequently of interest to archæological science, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to present them to the Indian Museum, where they are to be deposited.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

— The *Delhi Gazette* reports that the case of the Prince of Nepal has been remanded by the Allahabad High Court for completion of evidence.

— The above journal hears from Ajmere that five inches of rain had fallen in the Happy Valley, between the 14th and 28th ultimo, and that the tanks and lakes were filling rapidly. Upwards of twelve hundred poor people, belonging to the surrounding native states, had left the poor-houses and gone to their houses. Rain appears to have been very general throughout Rajpootana.

— Section 99 of the Articles of War that came into force in India from the 19th ultimo, provides that Military Courts of Requests, with jurisdiction on claims not exceeding 400 rupees, shall only be held in such places where Courts of Small Causes do not exist. From numerous complaints on the working of Military Courts our contemporary is led to believe the change will be approved by all parties, not excluding the gentlemen required to sit in judgment.

— The above authority announces the death of "Amoo Jan," commonly called *Nawab Amoo Jan*, a person who has rendered himself notorious in connection with the State of Ulwar. He had been for some years prohibited by the Government from entering Ulwur, but the prohibition was of late years unnecessary, as he suffered severely from leprosy.

— The following official changes have been notified:—Two months' leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Mr. Brand Sapte, C. B., officiating Commissioner of Rohilcund, with effect from 1st instant.

Rai Bukhtawur Sing, officiating Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore, is transferred in the same capacity to the Allahabad District, on being relieved of his duties by Baboo Shama Churn Banerjee.

Mr. F. C. Goldney, Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Benares, is transferred in the same capacity to Bareilly.

— How is it, the *Delhi Gazette* wishes to know, that so many people assume more in India than they would venture to do at home? Anglo-Indians, our contemporary adds, belong to the middle classes of English life and not to the ranks of the aristocracy. Then why this ridiculous assumption of superiority so often seen? It is true there is not much danger of the "pot calling the kettle black," yet still there are some who belong to neither dark categories. Hence the absurd pretension of the many does not escape altogether from notice, criticism and contempt. The desire to seem what we are not, is one which often leads to more or less chagrin and grief. The jackdaw in borrowed plumes was plucked of his fine feathers; and the ass in the lion's skin betrayed his ignobility by the unmistakable bray. And so it is with our Indian vaporers, whether male or female. Assumption, self-gloriation, and braggadocio, are by sensible people recognized as *vox et Præterea nihil.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

— Some months ago Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, proposed the establishment of six professorships in connection with the University of Madras, and the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider the proposition have submitted a Scheme suited to the present condition of education in that Presidency, for transmission to the Government. They, we learn from *Native Opinion*, recommend the creation of the following chairs:—

1. A Chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Phylology.
2. A Chair of English Language and Literature.
3. A Chair of History and Political Economy.
4. A Chair of Law.
5. A Chair of Experimental Physics.

— It is curious to note, says the *Urdoo Guide*, that until the announcement of the Committee appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with the Mudrussah not a word was spoken or written in disparagement of this institution and its condition by those, who now find so much cause to regret that it has failed to supply proper facilities for the acquisition of an education, which would not only qualify Mussulman gentlemen to be useful and esteemed members of Society, but would also fit them for more extended employment in the public service. From certain facts mentioned by our contemporary it appears that the Mudrussah has fully, and even more than fully, answered the expectations entertained by the Council of Education and the Government of Lord Dalhousie at a time, when almost all the Government Educational Institutions at the Presidency were rearranged and placed on a footing different from that they had maintained before.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

— The friends and admirers of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presented to him an address expressive of their feelings of heartfelt gratitude and sincere thankfulness for the valuable services he has rendered to our country. Mr. Dadabhai concluded an able reply with the following words:—"In the East India Association to which you have alluded, it is really the active efforts and sympathy of many English philanthropic gentlemen who take an interest in the natives of India, that has led to its success. (Applause.) And therefore, I earnestly desire that the British rule may continue long to influence the destiny of this vast and venerable country, and to lead it on to an equality among the great nations of the earth (Applause.) Again I thank you, Mr. Venayakrao and kind friends most sincerely, for this singal mark of your kindness and generous feelings towards me, and I sincerely pray for the true welfare of you all and my whole country. (Much applause.)"

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns from a lecture lately delivered by Dr. Lankester, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, before a large audience in the Freemason's Hall, that infanticide is still largely practised in London. This gentleman stated that in his district there were 55 cases of infanticide in 1863, 56 in 1864, 61 in 1865, 75 in 1866, 53 in 1867, and 52 in 1868, but in too many instances he had discovered a tendency on the part of juries to return open verdicts of "found dead" or "still-born," and therefore he considered that the verdicts returned afforded no indication of the actual number of cases of infanticide occurring. He believed the late Mr. Wakley was right in fixing them at 300 a year, and from this basis he reasoned that "as the murderess was generally 20 years of age, and seldom repeated her crime, taking the average age of women at 60, it followed that there were 12,000 women living who had committed the offence." These are startling disclosures if true, but the *Lancet* does not hesitate to avow its conviction that they are considerably exaggerated, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of humanity and civilization, that such is the case.

— The *Spectator* sincerely congratulates India upon the selection of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen to succeed Mr. Maine as Legislative Member of Council, a selection which is the more creditable because it would also have been that of the late Government. A clear speaker, a most accomplished writer, a sound lawyer, Mr. Stephen possesses a special recommendation of the highest value in India, a quality best described as masculinity of mind. He will, perhaps, among such a people get rid of his peculiar temptation, over-severity, a sort of notion that "it is better wrong f'law should be hanged than no f'law," or will use it to secure the grand reform now required in India, namely, a machinery for making sound laws work sternly. Suppose the Courts decree that such a house is yours. In England you get the house; in India, you don't but, only a right to plead for execution of decree. If any human being is sure to correct that state of affairs, it is Mr. Fitzjames Stephen.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

— We are glad to learn from the *Cochin Agrus* that the Maharajah is rapidly regaining his health. Our contemporary hopes to be soon in a position to report that His Highness has perfectly recovered.

— The *Athenæum* states that a discovery of "lost letters" has just been made, which is of singular interest:—nothing less curious than the suppressed correspondence of Charles the First with his friends on the eve of the battle of Naseby. The House of Commons printed at the time a collection of royal letters, under the name of 'The King's Cabinet opened.' These letters were thirty-nine in number; but it has been always known that, for reasons of state, a good many of the King's letters were kept back. These suppressed letters are the papers recently

found. They are in private hands; but it is hoped that copies of them, at least, will be obtained for public use.

— We take the following from the same journal:—Sir Digby Wyatt has drawn out the plans for a new library, map-room and museum in connexion with the India Office.

— The word "shallow" was wanted in English before it appeared there. Ælfric's term for it was "undeep." In the sentence, "Some shallow-thinking man will ask how God can be everywhere at once and nowhere divided," the good monk and mass-priest renders the first three words "sum *undeopthancol* man"—'Homilies,' i. 286.

—Why, asked a schoolboy the other day, are not "squoze" and "squozen" right, as well as "froze" and "frozen"? *Squeeze* ought to be conjugated like *freeze*. His master could only say it was not. Though the Anglo-Saxon *freosan* made its perfect *freas* and past participle *froren*, *cwysan* made its perfect *cwysde* and p. part. *gecwysed*

— We have received the following from the Financial Department:—On the 29th March 1869 a disastrous fire occurred at Bhore, in the Bombay Presidency, which destroyed the principal buildings belonging to the Punt Sucheo, including a portion of his palace: the loss of property being estimated at three lacs of Rupees, exclusive of the loss of valuable records.

The Collector and Political Agent at Sattara brought this circumstance specially to the notice of the Bombay Government, and preferred an application on his behalf for a loan of one lac of Rupees to enable him to re-build a portion of his palace.

This application having been forwarded to the Government of India for favorable consideration, sanction has been accorded to the loan on the condition that it shall be repayable in five years at the rate of Rs. 20,000 a year, and the entire sum or its unrepaid portions be chargeable with interest at five per cent. per annum.

— The Government of India has sanctioned, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of state, the proposal of the Bengal government to the grant to Mr. McEwen, Officiating 4th Judge of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, of a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, rising by annual increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900 per mensem, on the ground that this is the salary which he will receive as Registrar of the Court, when that appointment is created to obviate the necessity of a permanent 5th Judgeship.

— Dr. Partridge appeared before Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate for the Southern Division of Calcutta, on a charge of contempt of lawful authority inasmuch as he did not answer a subpœna issued by Mr. Miller, the Northern Division Magistrate. Dr. Partridge stated that he had not the slightest intention whatever of treating the Court with contempt. He was therefore warned and discharged. Mr. Miller, it appears from the police report, lost his temper in Court.

NOTICE.

All communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Orders for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications, to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* East Indian Agency, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

THE

BENGALEE.

Saturday, 14th August 1869.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE INTERIOR OF BACKERGUNGE.

It has always appeared to us strange that while the number of Courts in and near the Presidency towns is so large and the facilities for taking civilised revenge so great that men cannot sneeze without being liable to criminal prosecutions, or open their eyes without giving cause for an action for damages from their neighbours, deeds of the blackest dye are perpetrated with impunity in the interior parts of the country for want of Courts to which aggrieved parties might resort for redress. A correspondent gave us the other day a harrowing account of the condition of the people of Chur-kolima, a place only 3 days' journey from Burisal as the crow flies. Would it be believed—nevertheless it is a fact—that there is not a single Executive officer between these two places. The inhabitants do not feel that sense of security of life and property, which it is the object of all good governments to establish, the honor of women is not safe, and every thing that can happen when lawlessness triumphs, actually occurs. The *Budmashes* of the place have come to know that justice cannot be procured except at the cost and under the sacrifices of a pilgrimage which their victims cannot afford to undertake. This knowlege has emboldened them to acts of gross and audacious invasion of private rights and to pursue their wicked vocation to their heart's content. Honest persons are annoyed and persecuted to a degree which reminds one of the government of Surajoodowlah rather than that of Her Gracious Majesty Victoria. A correspondent who happened to be at Lowcotty, Thanah Mirzagunge in the district of Backergunge, on the 17th ultimo, thus writes to us:—"About 9 o'clock this evening I heard a noise. I told my men to see what the matter was and they brought me word that a woman had been carried away from her home by one——— for the purpose of *neeka*. Soon came a man wallowing in mud and crying at the top of his voice that his daughter-in-law had been abducted. '*Dohaee Hakeem! Dohaee Moharanee!*' The Moonsiff of the place told his men to go over and ask the woman if she was willing to contract the *neeka* marriage and that if she was found unwilling to get her off for that night. They went and asked the woman; she said she had been forcibly carried away and thereupon she was bade to go home. But no sooner had she gone a few steps than the ruffians again seized her.* * *The poor woman was saved that night. She has been a widow only 10 days."

This disgraceful state of things can only be put a stop to by creating one or two additional Sub-Divisions in the Backergunge district. If the expenses consequent upon the above arrangement be considered too much by a Government, the P. W. Department of which wastes lakhs upon lakhs, we hope at least one Deputy Magistracy will be established at a place called Potooakhally as was proposed by Mr. Buckland when he was Commissioner of the Dacca Division. We learn that the proposition of Mr. Buckland so far met with the approval of Government that a lease of a quantity of land was taken for a court-house. We cannot really understand the wisdom of the delay except by supposing that the authorities intend to revive that primeval state of society when might was right. The idea is so ridiculous that we would fain believe that action has not been taken in the matter owing to a mistake which we sincerely trust Mr. Simson, the present Commissioner, and the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to rectify. Further loss of time would give birth to consequences which it is desirable alike for the reputation of the British Government and the protection of many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects should be prevented. We think the Lieutenant Governor would be wanting in his proper duty and but ill-fulfill the responsibility with which His Honor is vested, were he to procrastinate in a matter on which the well-being of a considerable number of those who are placed under his rule depends.

OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

"The world never yet saw," says Sydney Smith, "so extravagant a government as "the Government of England. Not only "is economy not practised; but it is despised; and the idea of it is connected with "disaffection, Jacobinism and Joseph Hume. "Every rock in the ocean where a cormorant can perch is occupied by our troops "has a governor, deputy-governor, store-"keeper and assistant store-keeper and will "soon have an archdeacon and a bishop. "Military colleges with thirty-four profes-"sors, educating seventeen ensigns per an-"num, being-half an ensign for each profes-"sor, with every species of nonsense, athle-"tic, sartorial, and plumigerous. *A just "and necessary costs this country about one "hundred pounds a minute;* whipcord fifteen "thousand pounds; red tape seven thousand "pounds, lace for drummers and fifers, "nineteen thousand pounds."

There may be a little of humorous exaggeration in these lines; but there can be no doubt that the charge is in the main true; as true against the Imperial Government of Great Britain as against the local Governments of her Colonies and Dependencies. We have no doubt that the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Expenditure for the Abyssinian expedition will give a striking illustration of the truth of Sydney Smith's saying.

During the earlier part of the Campaign in the Crimea, the mismanagement of the English Commissariat was simply disgraceful. Dr. Russell was never weary of drawing a painful contrast between the superior powers

of organisation possessed by the French, and the utter inefficiency of the English Commissariat.

"Complaints are made that such a regiment was left without coals—that another had no lights nor candles—that another has suffered from exposure to cold at night under canvas, when they ought to have been under cover of a more substantial nature—that in some cases that terrible calamity, short commons, actually fell upon a portion of the men, and that forage was not to be had for the officer's horses.** In every respect the French can teach us a lesson in these matters. While our sick men have not a mattress to lie down upon, and are literally without blankets, the French are well provided for. We have no medical comforts. It is annoying to visit the French hospital and see them so well prepared."—Russell on the War in the Crimea.

The Bombay Government warned by Crimean experience took care to avoid the scandalous state of things complained of by Dr. Russell and succeeded; but at what a cost to the taxpayer! Surely more than seven millions of money is too much to pay for an expedition undertaken to release a few captives whose captivity was due as much to their own imprudence as to the discourtesy with which the British Cabinet thought fit to treat King Theodore's communication.

Whence is this extravagance? How do Frenchmen manage matters so much more economically and at the same time so much better than Englishmen? There can be but one answer to this question. The beaureaucracy of France, with all its faults such as are inherent in a despotism, is a much more efficient body with far superior powers of organisation than the beaureaucracy of England and her dependencies. Our Government has been talking about the epidemics and the sanitary condition of Bengal for more than seven years, and we are not at all the better for this talk. In Algiers the French have reduced the death-rate from upwards of 50 per thousand to about 24 per thousand. It is true that the French carry many things with a high hand, which the British Indian Government from a greater regard for the liberty of the subject would never do. For instance if the French were in Bengal, they would summarily remove the encroachments on the beds of the Nowee Nuddee and the Sonty Nuddy which have been proved to obstruct the drainage of a considerable portion of the District of 24-Purgunnahs and proceed at once to excavate their beds at the expense of the proprietors' through whose estates the nuddees pass; whilst the British Indian Government would think of paying compensation to the proprietors and trespassers, and would be deterred from the undertaking by reason of its extreme expensiveness. It must be admitted that the high-handed proceedings of the French in sanitary and other matters have made French rule more unpopular in Algiers than English rule is in India. But the fact is undisputed that the French manage matters much more economically and efficiently than the English do.

The Public Works Department of British India is so utterly inefficient and extravagant that it has justly received the sobriquet of "Public Waste Department." The New Post Office, the additions to the Belvidere House, the Lock-Hospital shed &c. are wonderful monuments of Public Works' skill and Public Works' economy. At Berhampore the roof of the new College building began to leak as soon as it was finished. In the same station additions are, we are told, being made to the barracks; though the Station was pronounced to be very unhealthy for the troops last year. Why this wasteful expenditure on barracks in a station which the authorities may in the course of a few years abandon altogether as a military station on account of its unhealthiness?

The Public Works' Department is not the only department in which there is lavish expenditure with contemptible results.

The new Police is much more highly paid than the old Police. What have we got in return for our increased expenditure? Nothing. On the contrary the Darogahs of the old Police are reputed to have been much better detectives than the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the new Police. Officers like Deputy Inspectors General are so thoroughly useless that Mr. Chapman in his Police Report of the Presidency Division for 1867 said that he really did not know who the Deputy Inspector General of the Police of that Division was. All the Deputy Inspectors General of Police may be abolished without marring the efficiency of the service at all.

We are glad to see from the following autograph letter addressed by Lord Mayo to all Governors, Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners that His Lordship is determined to check extravagance at all hazards. We hope his policy will not prove a pennywise and pound foolish one like that of most of his predecessors.

"I have the honor to draw your special attention to a matter which has lately attracted much public notice, and has been, on more than one occasion, referred to in Parliament.

"It is the difference which has for some time existed between the Indian Budget Estimates and the actual revenue and expenditure of the year.

"In illustration of this, I beg to enclose a copy of a despatch which, on the 15th March last, was addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and to which I invite your careful consideration.

"The estimated returns of *revenue* are often subject to causes over which the Executive has little or no control; but, in most instances it is in the power of the administration to confine *expenditure* within the limits defined by the Supreme Government, which have, after the most careful consideration, been determined to be generally in accordance with the financial position of the Empire, and the just requirements of the public service.

"I have therefore to express my earnest hope that you will at every fitting opportunity impress on each officer in your Presidency that it is their duty to see that no unauthorised expenditure is undertaken, that no excess of expense over that sanctioned in the estimates for the year is incurred, and that any deviation from your instructions in this respect will be looked upon by you as an act of disregard of your authority, and of the orders of the Supreme Government.

"It is also very undesirable that application for sanction to excess of expenditure over estimate should be made either to your Government, or to the Viceroy in Council, except under the most pressing and unavoidable circumstances.

"It should be further impressed on all officers in your Presidency that, although the amount of expenditure authorised can in no case be exceeded, you will always observe with extreme approbation any efforts that may be made for the reduction of public expenditure, and for lessening the cost of any branch or department of the service without diminishing its efficiency.

"The necessity of strict regard to these principles must be so clear, and the advantage to the public which will arise should they be rigidly adhered to is so apparent, that I rely with confidence on your support and assistance in the efforts that I am making to ensure that the Budget Estimate of expenditure for the year 1869-70 shall not, in any particular, be exceeded."

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THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AGAIN.

A correspondent whose letter will be found in the usual place pronounces the information on which we wrote the article on this subject which appeared in our impression of the 24th Ultimo, to be "erroneous" and brings to our notice what he calls "the real facts of the case." Since the publication of our article we have received several letters from gentlemen, the accuracy of the information supplied by whom we have no reason to question. We therefore make no hesitation in culling the following facts from two of the communications especially as they confirm all that we stated.

A correspondent who signs himself Truth writes as follows:—"Accept my thanks for taking up the cause of the Small Cause Court suitors. Business often takes me to that Court. I can therefore say from experience that the 5th Judge is not available to the public for the transaction of business before 11½ or 12 A. M. He may be in his chambers but what does it matter if he be there, especially when it is notified in every creek and corner of the Court that the officiating 5th Judge shall *take his seat precisely* at 10½ A. M. Suitors to be in time arrive there before 10 and lose patience by waiting. A respectable European firm lately wrote to the Clerk of the Court to say that a case in which the said firm was interested had been compromised, but before the letter, (which of course was sent long before 11) with Mr. MacEwen's memo to "enter compromise" could reach the Judge who tried the case, the suit was called and struck off and subsequently on the state of facts and the cause of delay being brought to the notice of the Judge, half costs were refunded. It may probably be asked why are powers not taken to the other Judges? Two of these gentlemen, I am informed, refused on more than one occasion to file powers, saying it is the business of the 5th Judge. Whether the other Judges do or not file powers I cannot say. * * * There are placards all over the Court house directing that *all powers* of *attorney* are to be filed before the

5th Judge and what are *ignorant* suitors to do in the face of such peremptory orders?"

Adverting to our remark that strict supervision over the office is absolutely necessary, another correspondent says:—"If another Commission were to sit, the disclosures likely to be made will not yield palm to those made on the last occasion. Favoritism is still as rampant as ever and general discontentment prevails throughout the Departments, the Heads of which keenly feel galling bitterness when they see the claims of deserving officers ignored simply to further the interests of some who roll and chuckle in favor. If Mr. MacEwen has any doubts about this, all he has to do is simply to call the several heads together and learn from them what they have to say on the subject. Was there not once a proposition to increase the pay of the *Burkundazes* of the Court by eight annas a month? And if so, why was the proposition abandoned and what is the result of the abandonment? The *Burkundazes*, with the exception of about half a dozen, not only carry on the business of *Mooktears* but fleece poor suitors with impunity. * * * To ascertain the truth of this Mr. MacEwen should ask some of the respectable pleaders of the Court who entertain greater regards for their honor than for filthy lucre. If he does so he shall learn that his own *Amlahs* are reaping a rich harvest by practising the profession of Mooktears."

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On Thursday last Mr. Branson applied to Mr. Justice Phear to admit Mr. Shepherd—Pootee Ghozee—who has been charged with having committed dacoity and attempted the rescue of a prisoner from custody, to bail. The learned Judge refused the application, observing that although a Judge of the High Court was not bound by the Code of Criminal Procedure which made the offence of dacoity not bailable, it would be very anomalous were he, sitting as a Judge, to do that within the local limits of the town of Calcutta, which a Judge sitting at Dinapore would be precluded from doing by the strict letter of the law. His Lordship also observed that the prisoner, being a European British subject, had shown a disposition, in attempting the rescue of a prisoner, to resist the officers charged with the execution of the law.

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We take the following Rulings of the High Court from the last number of the Bengal Law Reports.

"When a cultivating Ryot is ejected by his Zemindar, the mere rent of the land realized by the Zemindar from another tenant is not necessarily the measure of the damage sustained by the Ryot, and recoverable by him as mesne profits." vol. 3 p. 88.

"In a suit for a decree declaratory of the right of a person to the membership of a Somaj (Society), upon the allegation that the other members have excluded him from the Somaj—*Held*, that as such exclusion neither deprived him of *caste* nor affected any right of property, it is not cognizable by the Civil Court. The members of a Society are the sole judges whether a particular person is entitled to continue as a member or not".—Ib. p. 91.

"The reception of papers and documents by the Lower appellate Court, unless objected to, at the time, cannot be made a ground of Special Appeal."—Ib.—p. 99.

"When a Judge dies after hearing and deciding a case, the only record being an entry in the Court Order Book, it is not competent to any co-ordinate Court to take up and re-hear the case, but the High Court will on the ground of want of record of reasons for the decision, reverse the order and remand the case for rehearing.

A suit based upon an allegation of possession must be dismissed, if Plaintiff be shown to be out of possession." Ib—p. 105.

"The mere fact of a Hindoo family living in commensality is not sufficient to raise a presumption of their property being joint. The existence of joint funds, out of which the property might have been purchased, must also be proved to raise the presumption of the property being joint."—Ib.—p. 124.

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We have received the following from the Financial Department:—In 1862 the Government of Bombay authorized the formation of a Committee to report on the following points:—

1st.—The extent and progressive growth in late years of the evil of European destitution and mendicity.

2nd.—What machinery now exists for its relief at the Presidency and other large towns, and how far such machinery is sufficient or defective.

3rd.—To furnish Government with a detailed and definite plan for enabling it to co-operate with private charity for the systematic and, as far as possible, permanent relief of European pauperism on an extensive scale.

In reporting on these points, the Committee stated that one of the means adopted for affording relief to destitute Europeans was the opening of a home for European strangers who are not sailors or military pensioners. The Strangers' Home was opened in 1863. But as the funds of the institution were not sufficient for maintaining its inmates, the Bombay Government in April last sanctioned the grant of Rs. 100 for expenditure by the Police Magistrate for the maintenance of a number of destitute Europeans who are turned out of the Strangers' Home on account of the want of sufficient funds to support them any longer in that institution.

In confirming the sanction of the Bombay Goverment, the Government of India suggested as a more economical arrangement that the Strangers' Home, or the Sailors' Home, should be employed in relieving the Europeans for whose benefit the expenditure was sanctioned.

Before receipt of these orders, the Government of Bombay represented that as the funds of the Strangers' Friend's Society were insufficient to maintain all who applied for admission into the home, it had sanctioned the grant of a small allowance to supply food and shelter in the Police Lock-up to every European in Bombay who may be found to be absolutely without food and shelter; and, under these circumstances, applied for the grant of Rs. 1,000 for the year 1868, and of a similar sum for the present year, to the Society referred to. In anticipation of approval, the Bombay Government sanctioned an advance of Rs. 5,000 to the Society to meet emergent wants.

In confirming this advance, the Government of India has intimated that for the present year a sum equivalent to what is derived from private subscriptions and donations will be added by this Government, but that no grant can be made for arrears.

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In a despatch dated the 26th January last the Secretary of State for India declined on the following grounds to sanction the establishment of a graduated scale of pensions for members of the Uncovenanted Service proposed in September last by the Government of India:—

1st.—That the granting of pensions after the completion of 10 years' service, the present minimum being 15 years, will cause extra expense to the State;

2nd.—That the scale proposed is more favorable than for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

The Governor General in Council submitted further explanations on the subject as it seemed to His Excellency very desirable that advantages such as he had proposed should be conceded to the Uncovenanted Service. With regard to the first of the above objections His Excellency stated that as pensions for service from 10 to 14 years would only be granted in case of incapacity from mental or bodily infirmity to serve longer, they would be very rare; and that as they would range from ten to fourteen-sixtieths of the salary taken on an average of the five years previous to the date of retirement, they would, as a general rule, be very small in amount. As the amount of pension from the 15th to the 19th year of service was reduced, it was fair, by way of compensation, to shorten the period qualifying for pension under medical certificate.

With reference to the second objection the Government of India observed that a comparison seems to be drawn between what were proposed as *maximum* pensions for the Uncovenanted Civil Service with those which are given to every member of the Covenanted Civil Service. In the case of the Uncovenanted Service, the maximum would be reached only when the average salary for five years previous to retirement had amounted to Rs. 1,000 per mensem or more, a rare and exceptional case, for the proportional number of posts in the Uncovenanted Service so highly paid as this is extremely small. The ordinary pension under the proposed scale would be small, so that instead of being as favorable as the pensions for the Covenanted Service, the proposed scale would be really much smaller.

In a recent despatch the Duke of Argyll informs the Viceroy in Council that "after a careful consideration of the representation now made by you, I see no reason to depart from the decision conveyed to you in my Financial despatch dated the 26th January last, No. 51."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WORD ABOUT THE NEW HEAD MASTER OF THE FURREEDPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Dear Sir,—Since the conflagration that lately destroyed the Government School Bungalows together with all their furnitures, books, &c., the School was suffered to run into sad disorder particulary for two very great wantages—a house and a *pucca* Head teacher. The former, though temporarily, has been supplied by the Secretary and active measures are now being set on foot to raise subscriptions from different quarters for the building of a *pucca* School house; yet the absence of the latter was equally felt by the boys as well as their guardians. But the opportune arrival of Babu Cally Doss Mookerjee—the present Head Master—has turned the face of things altogether. His indefatigable efforts for improving the School coupled with his long experience of School discipline are likely to produce a wonderful change in the status and morale of the Institution. Besides his being an able and efficient teacher and an accomplished gentleman Babu Cally Doss is a poet and an orator. His genius as a poet is now well known to the reading public by his Poem "Parthuja Bioga." But a single instance, out of many, of his power as an eloquent speaker, would not, I hope, be out of place here.

Last Saturday evening he delivered a lecture "On the purity of mind" amidst the loud cheers of a large congregration among whom were nearly all the respectable native officials and pleaders of the Station. He made no direct or indirect attack against any

creed, caste or color, so the lecture was equally welcomed by the Brahmos and the Hindoos. His delivery of the same was neither forced nor pedantic, but very natural, and sweet. His vast erudition and impartial judgment, his beautiful pathos and his vivid illustrations were received with cheers. After the denouement had been over there was heard not a stir or even a sound to break upon the stillness of the hour, as if the whole assembly were spell bound. The *burra-loques* did of course thank the speaker.

As the lecture is a long one I cannot forward it to you for publication, but you would, I hope, render a great favor by allowing us thus to give our thanks to the lecturer through your widely circulated journal.

Yours truly,
28th July 1869. A VOICE.

BURDWAN.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—On Thursday the 29th Ultimo at 7 P. M. the Revd. Mr. Stern, a Missionary of this Station, delivered in the hall of the Church Mission Society's English School, an excellent Lecture on the "Universal Religion" in reply to the one that had been lately given in the Burdwan Training Seminary by Baboo Protab Chunder Mozoomdar of the Calcutta Brahmo Somaj. Both the lecturers took up the same subject—the Universal Religion, and each was at great pains to prove the divine origin and Universality of his own religion at the expense of that of the other. The Brahmo lecturer had tried to establish the claims of his religion by frequent allusions to the oft-repeated phrase "the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man: to intuition, to repentance, to the baptism of the Soul not by water but by the Holy Ghost and fire. The Christian lecturer in proving Christianity to be the religion of the whole human race, quoted numerous prophecies from the books of the prophets wherein it is spoken that the present state of sin and moral disorder will be replaced by the establishment of a new Kingdom upon earth by the second advent of Jesus Christ. Besides he alluded to several important historical facts which I deem unnecessary to detail in a newsletter.

The various duties incumbent on a district Magistrate and Collector especially those of the desk are certainly calculated to do more harm than good to the district to which he is attached. He has such a multiplicity of duties to perform that we may say without fear of contradiction that he performs them by halves which is properly speaking no performing at all. We are led into the above observations because of the conduct of our Magistrate in the case of the Epidemic fever that has, for the last 2 months, been raging fearfully in some parts of the town as well as its neighbouring villages. In the course of about 2 months some thousands of Souls have been swept away from the land of the living. The Villages of Nilpore, Dhamrea, Lakhordya, Borehata and others have nearly been depopulated. Mr. Editor, will you believe me when I tell you that about 3 days ago the Police Sub-Inspector out of his own accord, and not instructed by the authorities, called on the Moharaja's Doctor to inquire whether the mortality so much talked of was of a character to be reported to the District Superintendent of Police, who would again report it to the Magistrate. Again Dr. Mantell our Civil Surgeon wrote to the said doctor, the other day asking him to look out for a number of native doctors whom he might recommend to Government for appointment for the fever stricken-people living in and about the town. The report of deaths (some sudden) that has come to our hearing is indeed appalling. We thought that Mr. Grey's Government had been up and doing in adopting means so far as lies within human power to check the progress of disease, famine and such like visitations.

Now, does it not reflect a great discredit upon the administration of a just, faithful and conscientious Lieutenant Governor like Mr. Grey that up to this day no measures have been resorted to for the relief of the suffering or rather dying Villagers alluded to above. We hear of Dispensaries being established in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan when villages upon villages have been depopulated. Mr. Editor, in the interests of humanity may I request you to use your able pen to move His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in behalf of the suffering people whose cases I have referred to above.

Yours truly,
4th August 1869. A RESIDENT.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR.—The article headed the "Calcutta Court of Small Causes" in your issue of the 24th Ultimo is entirely based upon information which must be pronounced to be erroneous. I beg therefore to bring to your notice the real facts of the case, and hope you will take editorial notice of them for the sake of truth.

In the first place, the officiating fifth Judge comes to Court usually between 9 and 10 A. M. and hardly leaves it before 6 P. M. Again, no instance can be brought forward in which a case has been struck off, or in which a party has been put to the additional expense of a farthing to "obtain redress," in consequence of his having failed to get his Power of Attorney filed in proper time. Besides though the fifth Judge is directed to file all Powers of Attorney, the other Judges have not been divested of that authority. In his absence the suitor is at liberty to file his Power before the Judge by whom his case is to be heard; and this has actually taken place in some instances.

I grant that the fifth Judge does sometimes sit upon the Bench at a late hour. But this is unavoidable. He has to exercise a strict supervision over the whole establishment of the Court; and considering the reputation which the establishment has acquired in the estimation of the public, I am of opinion that this supervision can never be too strict. Mr. MacEwen is always accessible to the public, and gives patient hearing to all complaints against Bailiffs, whether European or Native. The greedy Mookteears are not allowed to prey upon the ignorant and poor suitors. In fact under his regime a thorough change for the better has come over the spirit of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and the practice of taking perquisites by the unscrupulous Amlahs has almost become occurrences of the past.

The amount of work discharged by Mr. MacEwen is more than one Judge can do. He has to dispose off all sorts of applications, to try the cases made over to him, and to take down the depositions of witnesses under Commission sent from the Mofussil. The last named duty is so onerous that it alone requires the services of an efficient judicial officer.

Lastly on Saturdays money is paid into and out of Court. Debtors, "if they can manage to pay the amount of decrees against them, are *not* committed to, and have not to breathe the bracing atmosphere of, the Civil Jail."

Yours &c.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class:—

Baboo Ramchurn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing.

Mr. E. S. Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, is transferred to Bogra.

The Reverend C. E. Wheeler to be Chaplain of Gowhatty.

Mr. W. N. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Palamow.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees to be a member of and Secretary to the Central Committee of examination.

Baboo Goonabhiram Boroorah to be Secretary to the Local Committee of public instruction at Gowalparah.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Sherghotty, in Gya.

Mr. C. F. Magrath, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sherghotty, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Hajeepore in Tirhoot.

Lieutenant E. N. D. LaTouche to be Sub-Registrar of assurances of the Sub-District of Seebsaugor.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitra to be Sub-Registrar of assurances of the Sub-District of Bogra.

Mr. R. A. Fisher to be Sub-Registrar of assurances of the Sub-District of Tezpore.

Dr. F. M. Mackenzie to officiate until further orders as house Surgeon of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

Dr. H. Duar to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Monghyr.

The Commissioner of the Rajshaye Division to be ex-officio a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at Moydapore.

Major J. Macdonald, Revenue Surveyor, First Grade, for three months.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, for two months.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, extra Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, for two months.

Captain J. Sconce, Revenue Surveyor, sixth division, lower provinces, for three months.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Dr. T. E. Charles, Superintendent-General of Vaccination, and Professor of Midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College, for three months.

Dr. J. Davies, Civil Medical Officer of Balasore, for eighteen months.

Transfers—31st July.—Baboo Soobul Chunder Mullick, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Central Cuttack to the Southern Cuttack Division.

Mr. H. O. Lance, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Southern Cuttack to the Central Cuttack Division.

Baboo Aushotosh Mitter, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Central Assam to the Gowalparah Division.

Baboo Brindolall Mitter, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Northern Cuttack Division, is permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in that Grade.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14.

— The *Indian Daily News* understands that the visit of the Maharajah of Jeypore to Simla has had other effects than the giving of a ball to the Viceroy. The Maharajah becomes a Member of the Legislative Council of India, and may consequently be expected to spend the next season in Calcutta.

— The *Volunteer Gazette* says that we have all heard of artesian wells, but a wonderful novelty is now announced in Algeria in the shape of artesian fisheries. A well lately sunk at Ain Sala to the depth of forty-four metres threw up not only a large body of water, but, to the great surprise of the engineers, an innumerable quantity of small fish. These subterraneous vertebræ are described as being on an average half an inch in length, and resembling whitebait both in appearance and taste. The female is distinguished from the male by the presence of dark coloured stripes on the upper part of the body. From the fact of the sand extracted from these wells being identical with that which forms the bed of the Nile, it is concluded that an underground communication must exist between them and that river.

— The results of the census taken in Oudh last February have been published. The total population of the province is estimated at 11,220,747, of which eight-ninths are Hindoos. The most populous district is Fyzabad, 1,441,028; and the least Oonao, 725,154; yet, though the latter has only half the population, it contains a greater number of masonry houses than the former—4,972 against 3,283. The population is most dense in the Lucknow district—706 to the square mile.

— The *Pioneer* hears from Joudpore that the Maharajah has had a severe attack resembling cholera, but that he has recovered, and on the 25th July reached Mount Aboo on a visit to the Agent of the Governor-General in Rajpootana. There is a probability that the difference between the Maharajah and his Chiefs will be adjusted by the intervention of Colonel Brooke, whose patience and consideration, in the investigation of the complaints and recriminations brought before him, ...y spoken of. There has been rain, but ...antity; the clouds, however, were ... thermometer averaged 86.

...ek several parties were ... Division Magistrate ... and fined double ... they were assessed. ... Gladstone, Wyl... ...vious day pend... ...ueral. Mr. Ro... that occasion, half of the pro... produce for... on behalf of the defendants, objected; and the Magistrate agreed thereto, saying, however, that he would refer the matter to the Advocate-General for his opinion. The opinion of the Advocate-General having confirmed that of the Magistrate, the case was dismissed.

— The *Bombay Gazette* learns from its Kurrachee correspondent that Mr. John Barron, chief clerk in the office of the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, has been arrested on a charge of a serious nature. A telegram was sent to the Judicial Commissioner in Sind requesting that he might be admitted to bail; but Colonel Widdicombe considered the offence was not a bailable one, and therefore refused.

— The *Central India Times* reports that a Mr. Rose, who recently arrived at Jubbulpore, has offered to government to disinter treasure which he says lies buried in the vicinity of the *Muddun Mehal*, a ruin near the station. The condition on which he consents to do so is that he be allowed to retain half of the total amount discovered, he bearing the whole expense in digging for it. The Chief Commissioner has only agreed in so far to his proposal as to allow him half of the treasure trove in the event of his share not exceeding a lakh of rupees—that is, if the sum discovered be two lakhs his share still must not be more than a lakh. It is not known whether the treasure seeker has acceded to these terms or not.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub will leave Murree for Cashmere early in September. His Honor will proceed *viâ* Sreenuggur to Jummoo, and reach Sealkote probably early in November.

— The same paper has not received any additional particulars respecting the attempted assassination of the Amir of Cabul. But our contemporary's latest letters from the Frontier confirm his telegram. The assassin has escaped. It is supposed that he had been employed by Sirdar Ismael Khan.

— The *Indian Mirror* understands that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen contemplates going to England early next year.

— We learn from the *Pioneer* that the first application for admission as an Attorney of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, was made on Tuesday the 10th Instant by the Government Advocate (Mr. Jardine) on behalf of Mr. J. C. Mullaly, Attorney of the High Court of Bombay. The Government Advocate said that Mr. Mullaly had already been admitted as a Pleader of the Court. He now wished to be enrolled as an attorney. There was a general and growing desire on the part of the profession, and of the European public to have a more definite division of labour than had hitherto existed, and the admission of attorneys would be a step in that direction. Besides it sometimes happened that solicitors in Calcutta were embarrassed and put to inconvenience, from their inability to find any attorney of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, to whom they might entrust cases, and from their ignorance of the system pursued in these provinces. The Chief Justice took time to consult his colleagues.

— The *Home News* states that the appointment of a Professor of English Literature and Mathematics at the Presidency College at Madras, at a salary of 1000 rupees a month, rising to 1200 rupees by an annual increase of Rs. 50, has been sanctioned by the India-office. The new professorship has not as yet been filled up.

— The Government of India has made to the Maharaja of Kerowlee a further loan of Rs. 50,000 to enable him to complete certain works which His Highness lately commenced in consequence of the famine. These works have supported some seven or eight thousand persons during the last few months.

— The Governor General in Council has authorized Colonel Keatinge to make over the administration of the Tonk State to the young Nawab from the 1st January 1870. The services of a Special Assistant, however, will be retained at Tonk for a further period of twelve months at the cost of the Durbar.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

— The *Indu Prakash* says that a very telling letter from Mr. J. B. Peile, Director of Public Instruction to the Bombay Worshipful Bench of Justices, has been published. Perhaps the only item of expenditure about which there was no discontent in the native community and every pie of which was spent towards the real improvement of the young inhabitants of Bombay, viz., the grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum for popular education in the island, was declared illegal by Act II of 1865 and withdrawn in 1868. The worshipful (?) Bench cared not a fig for the education of the young within the precincts of their jurisdiction, and Mr. Crawford was perfectly at ease so long as he could get sanction for building splendid markets. Thus, the Municipal grant once withdrawn, there was no more ado about the matter, and in spite of the earnest remonstrance of Sir A. Grant and a promise by the Municipal Authorities that an alteration of the Act should be considered, nothing whatever has since been done. The Educational Department, with undeserved generosity, has continued to educate the children of Bombay, and how that has been done, Mr. Peile tells us in the following words:—

"When the grant was withdrawn, the Worshipful Justices were informed that the expense of the schools opened on the strength of it would, pending its restoration, be borne by the general fee fund of the Central division. This arrangement has been continued only too long."

The Worshipful Justices may not understand what is meant by this arrangement. It means that the cost of the primary school of the city of Bombay is assessed on the schools of the towns of the Concan and Deccan, and subscribed out of their fee collections. The subsidy thus drawn by Bombay from her poor sisters in 1868-69 was Rs. 5,391.

— The *Englishman* understands that Mr. W. Swinhoe has ceased to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Port Canning Company; and that Mr. Muncckjee Rastomjee has been elected in his stead as a member of the Board of Directors.

—The same journal hears that the offg. appointment to the Commissionership of the Presidency Division on Mr. Rivers Thomson joining the Secretariat will rest between Mr. H. A. Cockerell and Mr. E. G. Birch; the latter gentleman is shortly expected to return from leave to England.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.

—The *Lucknow Times* understands that the plaint filed on the part of Sirdar Bikrama Singh half brother of the Maharajah of Kapoorthala, in the Settlement Court at Baraich, has been rejected and returned to the Sirdar's Advocate. The bone of contention is the Estate conferred upon the Maharajah in Oudh by the British Government in recognition of his loyal services and of his co-operation in suppressing rebellion, in which laudable operations the Sirdar claims a share and also a share in the reward conferred.

—Many strange stories are told of the wealth accumulated by blind beggars, and Paris seems to be their paradise. It is a thriving trade this blindness, and two pretty stories are related by the *London Daily News*. One is of a pretended blind man, who has found out a new method of picking pockets. He walks the streets with the sad upturned visage of a blind man till he comes to a crowded crossing, where he gives every token of being afraid to cross. He appeals to the passengers to take pity on him and help him in his difficulty. Some charitable creature takes his arm and leads him across. He is thanked by the poor blind man; he goes on his way feeling that he has done a kind deed; and the next time he puts his hand into his pocket for his watch he finds that it is gone.

The other story is of a really blind man, who is always to be found ensconced in a gateway on the Boulevard Sebastopol. A certain Parisian often passed that way, and was in the habit of giving him a penny—a two-sous piece; but the other day by mistake he dropt into the poor fellow's hat a double louis of 40 francs. Some time afterwards he discovered his mistake; and off he ran to the Boulevard Sebastopol to get back his money. No beggar was there, but in his place a cripple, who gave the blind man's address. Arriving at the house the benevolent man asked the concierge. "Monsieur Benjamin here?" "All right: second floor; door to the right," was the answer. He mounted the stairs, rang at the door. A nicely dressed servant came to open it. "Monsieur Benjamin in?" "Yes, sir." The inquirer is shown into an elegant ante-room, through which one could see into a dining-room, where there was a table admirably appointed with fine white linen, crystal, and silver. It seemed as if there must be an error; but there was little time to consider; the maid came quickly to say that Monsieur Benjamin would be glad to see his visitor, and at the same instant she opened the door of an apartment furnished in Turkish fashion, in which the blind man sitting was seen seated on a divan. "You wished to speak to me," he said. "Yes, indeed, sir," replied the benevolent man rather embarrassed—"I am very sorry to trouble you—but the fact is—I believe—I rather think—that in passing along the Boulevard Sebastopol this morning—I gave you by mistake two louis for two sous." The blind man said, with the utmost coolness, "That is quite possible—I haven't looked at the cash yet; and if there is a mistake, nothing is easier than to rectify it." He rang a bell, which was answered by the maid. "Ask M. Earnest," he said, "if in the receipts of this morning he has found a piece of 40 francs." The piece was there, the maid fetched it, and, at the bidding of her master, presented it on a tray of Chinese lac to his visitor. The visitor pounced upon his coin, and without more ado proceeded to take leave. "Pardon, sir," said the blind man; "you forget something—there are two sous to return me."

—The *Indian Daily News* hears that the Secretary of State has authorized the grant of an ... £600 per annum, or Rs. 500 a month, for the maintenance and education in India of Prince Alamayo, of Abyssinia.

—The resignation of at least four members of the Council of India is anticipated and the following names of gentlemen likely to become successors to two of the vacated seats are mentioned, namely—the Hon. H. S. Maine, retiring third ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and Mr. George Campbell.

—Our contemporary understands that instructions have been issued by the Government of India to the Governor-General's Agent at Rajpootana to conclude an agreement with the Rao of Serohi to make over the management of his State for a term of twelve years to the British Government, in order that it may be extricated from its present pecuniary embarassment. The Agent has also been requested to nominate an officer of ability and experience for the post of Political Superintendent of the State.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

—On Tuesday morning one of the Gothic arches of the East Verandah of the new High Court building fell in, burying in the ruins two men who were engaged in removing the wooden key of the arch at the time of the accident. The *Englishman* says that no effort was made to disinter them from the rubbish until the arrival of the Police. When the bodies were got out it was found they were so dreadfully crushed that death must have been almost instantaneous. The causes of the accident may be disclosed at the Coroner's Inquest.

—The *Gazette of India* of the 14th Instant contains the following notification:—

Simla, the 13th August 1869.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate His Highness Saramadi Rajahi Hindostan Raja Rajendara Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sivai Ram Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of Jeypore to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

—Mr. E. T. Trevor has been permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 5th Ultimo.

—Lieutenant-Colonel Malleson assumed charge of his duties as Guardian to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on the 24th Ultimo.

—The sum sanctioned by the Budget for the Education Department in the Central Provinces is a *lac* of rupees. As matters now stand, this, says the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, is ordinarily sufficient. An Inspector of Schools, knowing that money was available, persuaded the people of a large town not far from Jubbulpore to get up a good school. They agreed; and an application was sent for Government aid according to existing rules. The answer they received was, there was no money to give as the Government of India had *withdrawn* Rs. 45,000 from the Budget sanction! Our contemporary is utterly at a loss to understand why the Government should withdraw nearly half the yearly grant! or by what rules it has done so when the Budget was sanctioned! Where was the Inspector General? Had he nothing to say to this? And the Chief Commissioner, why did he tamely suffer this to be done?

—The *Dacca News* reports that the Lord Bishop visited the Dacca College and examined the classes on Saturday the 7th Instant. Thence his Lordship proceeded to the Female Normal School and satisfied himself of the progress of the scholars. In the evening there was an address at the residence of the Hon'ble Khajeh Abdool Gunny, delivered to the educated Natives, where about a couple of hundred was present. On Sunday morning at 7 A. M. there was a celebration in St. Thomas' Church at which the confirmees received their first communion. In the afternoon the Bishop attended the Bengali Service held by the na... Church Catechist just outside the be... expressed himself well pleased. His lordship delivered an impressive and appropriate address in Bengali, and very handsomely subscribed Rs. 50 to the Mission Fund.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

—The Royal Humane Society have issued the following hints:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration: but—bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water—leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those that are weak, had better bathe three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

—Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C. who succeeds Mr. Maine as legislative member of the Supreme Council of India, may be claimed as belonging to the Fourth Estate. As a writer for the press, he, we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, commenced his career on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* in its best days, when the late Mr. Cook was at the helm. When that very able journalist started the *Saturday Review*, Mr. Stephen followed him into the new field and has continued to work on it down to the present time. He has also been one of the chief contributors to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from its commencement. His career thus far has been brilliant, indeed very remarkable for a man not above forty.

—We take the following rulings of the High Court from the *Weekly Reporter*:—A Court has every power to look into the proceedings, depositions, and exhibits submitted by arbitrators under Section 320 Act VIII of 1859, and, if satisfied that the award is of such a character as to raise a reasonable presumption of misconduct on the part of the arbitrators, it may set aside the award.

Where a Court's order declining to pass sentence according to an arbitration award is reversed in appeal, the Lower Appellate Court's order is open to special appeal. Section 325 applies only to the Court which refers a case to arbitrators.

—When a tenant is sued for rent, he can set up eviction by title paramount to that of his lessor, as an answer; and if evicted from part of the land, an apportionment of the rent may take place. The *onus* is on the lessor, who claims to be entitled to an apportionment, to show what is the fair rate of the lands out of which the tenant was not evicted.

—A tenant having a right of occupancy can create a lease, and the lessee from him is entitled to hold the lands under the terms of the le... zemindar being entitled to nothing ... which the ryot who holds from ... has agreed to pay. Even if ... ryot has absconded, he ... land without the ...

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 21ST AUGUST 1869.

A PREMIUM FOR PERJURY.

A, B, and C depose before a Magistrate that they saw X murder Z. At the Court of Session, A retracts his statement and swears that he did not see the murder, but that he has heard that Z died of snake-bite; whilst B and C give the same evidence as before the Magistrate. The evidence of B and C being believed, X is convicted of murder. It is quite clear that A has perjured himself either before the Magistrate or before the Sessions Judge. If A be committed for perjury, he may be convicted on an alternative finding; but in such cases an alternative finding is not necessary; for the evidence of B and C may prove that A gave false evidence in the Court of Session.

Suppose now that all the witnesses A, B, and C deny before the Sessions Judge what they stated before the Magistrate. In such a case it is impossible to prove which statement of theirs is false; but there can be no doubt whatever that they perjured themselves either in the Magistrate's Court or in the Court of Session; for of two contradictory statements one must be false. In a case like this a finding in the alternative form must be resorted to or there will be a failure of justice.

If a man says at one time that he saw So-and-so do such an act, and at another time denies having seen So-and-so do the act, common sense and logic alike justify our calling the man a liar and treating him as such. For a long time however the High Court was opposed to such a common sense view of the matter. At length in 1866, a Full Bench of the High Court led by the sterling good sense and the legal acumen [illegible] our venerable Chief Justice ruled in [illegible] the emphatic protest of Mr. Justice [illegible]n that a conviction for per[illegible]ined on a finding in the [illegible]n it is certain that one [illegible] statements made by [illegible]lse according to the [illegible] of logic, though it [illegible]rtain which state[illegible]stice Markby and [illegible]n however deter[illegible]defiance. Thirteen [illegible]giving false evi[illegible]nagpore. "All the prisoners gave evidence in the first instance before the Magistrate against persons who were accused on various occasions of having committed crimes of great violence, all or nearly all amounting to homicide. All the prisoners when they appeared before the Magistrate as witnesses gave evidence unfavorable to the prisoners then under accusation. All the prisoners when they appeared as witnesses before the Sessions Judge gave evidence favourable to these same persons. All the prisoners now adhere to their second statement and make the same defence that their first statement was a false statement made under compulsion put upon them by the Police."

One of the persons convicted of perjury was a lad of fifteen named Beedoo Nuhyo. "He maintains, like the rest, that the story told to the Magistrate was then an untrue one and that it was made in consequence of threats by the Police. The opinions of the assessors in this case are not as fully recorded by the Judge as required by Section 324 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but I gather that whereas the Judge thought the statement made on the second occasion was the false one, the assessors thought that was true, and that the statement made on the first occasion was false. Now apart from all questions of law, I considered that it was absolutely necessary clearly to ascertain in this case which of these two views was right. If the view of the assessors was right, then it seems to me extremely probable that the rest of the boy's assertion is true, namely that he made the first statement under the influence of the Police, and if he did so, it seems to me almost a perversion of language to call the making of this false statement a crime. It may be that in strictness of law it is so; but it is a crime which I should visit with no punishment." Mr. Justice Markby is too good a lawyer not to know the provisions of Section. 94 of the Indian Penal Code. "Except murder and offences against the State punishable with death, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats which at the time of doing it reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence."

If it be assumed that the prisoners were compelled by the threats of the Police to depose as they did before the Magistrate, (and the assumption would be a perfectly gratuitous one utterly unwarranted by the evidence) it does not follow that they were not guilty; for it is not pretended that the Police threatened to kill them and that they had reasonable apprehensions as to the execution of the threat. We are afraid that Mr. Justice Markby misled by compassion for the poor wretches and especially for the boy Beedoo has laid down a dangerous precedent. The Hon'ble Justice has betrayed himself into a gross inconsistency. In one part of his judgment he says that it is a gross perversion of language to call a false statement a crime when it is made under compulsion. In another place he says that such a statement may be a crime in law; but that it is one which it would be wrong to punish. With due deference to the Hon'ble Judge we beg to say that when a Court of justice is convinced that a certain person has committed a crime it has no discretion as to the punishment. It must punish; though the punishment may be a light one in consideration of extenuating circumstances. The conviction against the boy Bedoo should have been upheld, though in consideration of his age and ignorance, the sentence passed against him might have been considerably reduced.

If during a famine a starving wretch robs a granary, moral considerations, if not legal only, may justify his acquittal. But here is a set of offenders who according to their own admission were prepared to swear away the lives of their fellow-creatures under Police compulsion. If these men do not deserve to be punished, we do not know who do. The High Court has held out a premium to the Oateses, Dangerfields and Dugdales of Bengal. If these men do not take advantage of Mr. Markby's ruling in driving a trade in false oaths, it will be their own fault. Why are our courts disgraced by so much hard swearing? It is because perjury is not put down with a strong hand. We can prove that the High Court like the old Nizamut Adawlut systematically lets off the greatest perjurers and forgerers in the land.

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SNAKE POISON.

DR. Fayrer of the Calcutta Medical College has been for some months past performing experiments on the influence of snake-poison on animal life. The August number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains the result of his experiments in seventeen or eighteen cases, in all of which the means usually adopted as antidotal or supposed to be so were tried one after another, but without any success in a single instance. The injection of liquor ammonia and of Condy's solution as well as the application of ligature and actual cauterisation have proved of no avail. The Doctor speaks in a rather desponding tone and the conclusion at which he has arrived is anything but hopeful. The only thing that has been established is that the poison of deadly snakes kills by paralysing the Nerve Centres. But it has been distinctly observed that there is *no antidote* to cobra or viper poison at present existing or known. The subject is so interesting that we cannot do better than give the Doctor's own words.

"My belief is that if an animal and probably a man be fairly bitten by a fresh and vigorous cobra or daboia, it or he will *inevitably* succumb; unless some immediate or direct method of arresting the entry of the poison into the circulation be practised."

"The moment of time that intervenes between the injection of the snake-poison by the powerful maxillary muscles through the tube-like fang, into the minute blood-vessels of the part and the application of the ligature and actual cautery, is su[illegible] to allow of the entry of "

the circulation and thus reaching the Nerve Centres, even a small quantity may prove fatal. The ligature is evidently very unreliable when applied to large parts of the body such as the limbs; for it is almost physically impossible to compress the part so tightly as to stop the circulation and unless this be done to the depth of the penetration of the snake's fangs, it is obvious that it can only be of very partial effect in preventing the entry of the poison."

"The same may be said of the actual Cautery. Unless the hot iron enter the puncture directly after the fang has been withdrawn, the poison is already far on its way towards the centre and the burning through it destroys the tissues and such of the poison as may not yet have entered the circulation, can have no influence on that which is already beyond its reach. But as the ligature if tightly and quickly applied and the actual cautery if promptly and thoroughly inserted, must limit to a certain extent the entrance of the poison, both should be had recourse to as speedily and efficaciously as possible, in the hope that the amount of poison left to find or that may have already found its way into the system, may be less than is sufficient to cause death."

"To conceive of an antidote, in the true sense of the term, to snake-poison, one must imagine a substance so subtle as to follow, overtake and neutralise the venom in the blood or that shall have the power of counteracting and neutralising the deadly influence it has exerted on the vital forces. Such a substance has still to be found and our present experience of the action of drugs does not lead to hopeful anticipation that we shall find it.

We wish some native antidotes had been tried also. We have heard of cases, though we have never personally witnessed any, in which native *Rojas* have proved successful in fatal snake-bites; and we do not think there can be any harm in trying them,—so many lives are annually lost from snake-bites in this country. Amongst the accidental deaths in the Jubbulpore district during the fortnight ending 31st July we find eight were deaths from snake-bites; the total number of deaths being forty three. We have not got by us just now statistics shewing the proportion of mortality from snake-bites to that from other causes—but we do not think it is anything very small or insignificant. There are certain districts and localities in Lower Bengal which are infested with snakes too—and we do not suppose there is any district that is absolutely free from them.

In the same paper Dr. Fayrer gives an account of some cases of snake-bite that recently came up before the Sessions Court of Purneah. A couple of impostors who professed to be charmers of snakes undertook to teach some clowns snake-incantations. A poisonous snake was made to bite four of them; three died from the effects of the poison, one who was bitten last survived. The fellows bolted but were caught and brought before Court. Both were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

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PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

MR. William Knighton, L L. D. of the East Indian Agency, Rochester, near London, has sent us a copy of a letter on the subject of Privy Council Appeals which he has addressed to the *Delhi Gazette*. As the letter contains a good deal of useful information, we prominently insert it for the benefit of those who may wish to appeal to Her Majesty's Council.

Sir,—In your paper of the 5th ultimo I perused with much pleasure an article giving some information about Privy Council appeals, which was generally needed.

Since I became an agent for the conduct of these appeals in 1867, I have had a great deal of useless correspondence forced upon me from many parts of India, caused by the ignorance generally prevalent on this subject, even amongst otherwise well informed natives. That the complaints about these appeals should be frequent and loud is not to be wondered at, complaints both of the wearisome delays, and of the frequently excessive expense attendant upon them. On both of these subjects there is indirectly much useful information given in the article to which I have alluded, whilst Mr. W. Forsyth, Q. C., in the letter to the *Times*, dated 24th June last, supplements that information from his own extensive experience. As Standing Counsel to the Secretary of State for India it must be apparent to all that few men are qualified to speak more authoritatively on this subject, or from a larger or more varied experience than Mr. Forsyth.

1. First on the subject of delay, he says—"It is well known that after the admission of an appeal to the Queen in Council, by the Courts in India, a period of four or five years generally elapses before the record reaches this country, that being the average time occupied in completing the translation from the want of a sufficient staff of translators, and transmitting the records to England. Taking therefore an average of 50 or 60 appeals from Calcutta and Agra yearly, distributed over the five years that intervene between the admission and transmission of an appeal, it follows that there are from 250 to 300 Indian appeals from the Presidency of Bengal alone now waiting for transmission to England, and I am assured, on competent authority, that this, in point of fact, is about the actual number." Here then is one great source of delay.

Another is thus delineated in Mr. Forsyth's letter. "Taking the lists of the cases before the Judicial Committee for the sittings in November last year, and in February and June this year, I find that in February '69, out of 39 Indian appeals then set down for hearing, 22 were remnants from the preceding November sitting, and that two of these still remain to be heard at the present sitting. There are, in the present list, 17 remnants (I speak only of Indian appeals) from the last sitting in February, and the number of appeals from India set down for hearing at the present sitting is 39 out of a total list of 56 cases. It is, of course, obvious that there must be again many remnants which cannot be heard until next November."

Well may Mr. Forsyth wind up by saying,—"This is surely not a satisfactory state of things." No, it is an eminently unsatisfactory state of things. It will however suffice to prove, to the intelligent native community generally, that agents in England cannot possibly push through their appeals rapidly when the delays in the Courts below, and in the Court of the Judicial Committee of the *Privy Council* itself, are so vexatious and unavoidable,—"unavoidable" as things are.

2. And now to turn to the question of expense. I made it my duty to enquire diligently into the matter of expense, when I first undertook the conduct of appeals through the Privy Council. I found, however, the greatest difficulty in obtaining reliable information on the subject. The business has hitherto been, for the most part, in the hands of a few eminent Solicitors' firms in London; and the gentlemen at the head of these firms are, for the most part also, men altogether independent, many of them very wealthy indeed. In no other country in the world, I think we may proudly boast, could interests involving titles to property to so large an amount be safely confided to strangers so many thousands of miles away, safely both as regards conduct of the appeals, and ultimate judgment. Speaking of the Judicial Committee itself, Mr. Forsyth says, "It would be impertinent in me to speak in praise of a tribunal which is above all eulogy. Nothing can exceed the quickness with which business is there despatched, except the patience with which causes are heard, and the legal acumen with which they are decided." All who have had anything to do with the Court must be willing and anxious to echo these sentiments. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting on Indian appeals, is an embodiment of law and pure reason combined, from which prejudice, bias, and fancy are altogether excluded.

The great firms of Solicitors also who have hitherto almost monopolized the appeal business are generally honest, straightforward, and upright in the discharge of their duties; but it is not easy to obtain from them information relative to the expenses of these appeals. As to striking an average no one seems to have thought of so doing. It was not therefore without very considerable trouble, wearisome personal application, and many rebuffs that I was at length able to collect together sufficient information to form the foundation of an average. It took me several months to do so, but once accomplished the labour and its results were strikingly useful. On more than a hundred appeal cases, calculating all the charges, I found the average to be as nearly as possible £350. None of these were exceptional, all of them fair and usual and all conducted throughout to final judgment. The amount stated may appear to be large, but it is in reality little more than three per cent. on the value of the property in litigation, an eminently favourable result.

Mr. Forsyth truly says—"There is no lack of active and intelligent agents in England, whose interest it is to get appeals from India set down and heard as quickly as possible. *But expedition at present is not possible*, and agents and suitors are alike disheartened by the weary tedium of the law's delay. To send an appeal to England from India is like casting bread upon the waters, in the hope of finding it 'after many days', and many they are indeed."

The delay naturally increases the expenses. When cases are set down for hearing in February, and are not heard then, when they are again set down for hearing in June, and may possibly be still further postponed till November, it is evident that Solicitors' costs and fees to Barristers must be largely and uselessly increased in amount—"uselessly" as far as the interests of the case are concerned—not of course with reference to the aforesaid Solicitors and Barristers themselves. Hence it is evident th[...] though much doubtless depends upon [...]ccupancy on the record, yet it is absolutely [...] from him is entitle[d] [...] the terms of the le[...] mate beforehand *with accur*[...] [...] to nothing any particular appeal will [...] [...]olds from [...] ly remembered by appella[...] [...]en [...] those who wish to have [...] [...]e R. Palmer, retained, [...] eminently large fees.

W[...]

East Indian Age[...]
near London, July[...]

THE EDUCATION OF THE MUSSULMANS.

WEEK before last we noticed the appointment of a Commission by Government for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of the decline (?) of the Calcutta Madrassa and suggesting measures for its improvement. The appointment of the Commission is we are told due to a series of spirited and pithy articles which an up-country paper the *Pioneer* wrote and the *Englishman* reproduced in his columns. It may have been this; or it may have been something else, though we for our part are inclined to believe that the oracle must have been worked by some other influences than mere newspaper leaders. There was a great deal of truth, it cannot be denied, in what the *Pioneer* said with reference to the Musulmans and the blight that has fallen upon them. But we do not suppose it will be easy to trace their deterioration and their exclusion from the higher professional walks of life to any neglect or insouciance on the part of the Government. In the matter of education the Government has done no more for the Hindus than what it has done for the Mussulmans. There are no exclusive Government institutions now—and with the exception of the Madrassa and the Hindu School perhaps in Calcutta, the Government Colleges and Schools in Lower Bengal at least are all open to all classes of men, whatever might be their religious creed or social standing. It is for the Mussulmans to avail themselves of the opportunities which these place before them and to exert, instead of giving themselves up to idleness and frivolous pilau politics and directing all their thought and energies to perfecting themselves in bootless *adabs* and *kydas*—as if *pilaus* and *adabs* and *kydas* were all that men lived for. The fault is certainly theirs if they do not bestir themselves and choose to fly kites and kill flies.

In the distribution of patronage too, the Government, as far as we are aware, has shewn no leaning or bias towards any particular class of its *native* subjects. If the Hindus have had the preference and have been more largely employed, it is because of their superior intelligence and education and it would not be right to expect Government to give appointments to Musulmans which they are not or have not shewn themselves qualified to hold.

"The Musulmans," it has been said, "have a right to demand that they should start in life on *equal* terms with the rest of the -lation." By all means let the Musul- 'e what they want and we have ---ht to grudge. But their remember that they *better* terms than ts in the Govern- ives were eligi- r ago theirs al- t Governor Sir isulman procli- a lot of them nder him! It of his Khan- We cannot say if this was true. Since his departure however there has been a change in the fortunes of the Musulmans and better days have dawned upon the Hindus. The reason is obvious. The Hindus had the good sense to perceive which way things were tending and by availing themselves largely of the benefits of English education have come out stronger than their brethren. The Musulman could not keep up the race with them and have been left far behind. The fact cannot be gainsaid that Musulman students are generally duller in intellect, more apathetic and indolent in their habits than the Hindus. Ask any one who has had anything to do with Musulman boys and he will bear you out in this. It is useless therefore to throw the blame on Government. The duty of the Government is to provide means for the education of its subjects and to select for its services the best hands available. It will always patronize those who are deserving. This is sound policy as well as common sense. Shew yourself worthy and the Government is ready to encourage and patronize you. To our mind the disease from which the Musulman population seem to be suffering is apparent and the remedy is not far to seek. Let Musulman students apply to their studies with the diligence and perseverance of the Hindus—let them endeavour to win University Honors and deserve better in the way Hindu students are doing; and though even then we do not expect that intellectually they will come superior to the Hindus—we have no doubt they will be in a fair way to better their condition and raise themselves from that slough of ignorance and sloth to which they seem to have sunk. If nothing else, they would be capable of more sustained energy if they would exert and in this they would beat the Hindus we are almost sure. The Government too will then be disposed and to a certain extent bound to take them into its service quite in the same way and to the same extent as it is doing in the case of Hindus. Without this it would be useless to complain and to set up special pleas and claim special favors.

We hope we will not be misunderstood by our Musulman brethren. We fully sympathize with them and regret very much that they should be behindhand in the race, but we should be wanting in our duty as journalists if we did not point out wherein to our thinking lies their weakness. We do not however in the slightest degree mean to ungenerously or spitefully disparage them but offer our sentiments in a perfectly liberal spirit.

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*APARAD-SUTRA**

SINCE the days of Yajnyawalcya no attempt has been made on this side of India to reduce law to a system. The saint of Tirhoot was the last of his race who wrote on Jurisprudence. His successors contented themselves with elucidating or justifying his texts. The last commentator, who drew his learning from the sages of Mithila and founded the new school in Bengal, took delight in baffling the ingenuity of his teachers and was only a commentator on the jurists of old. To reconcile discordant theories was his *forte*. The object of his work, his arguments, and his commentaries was to prove that there could not exist any difference among the Jurists of old, as law was not a human but a divine institution, and that as the sages wrote from inspiration they could not possibly err. However great was the ingenuity displayed, the lawyer never rose to be a jurist. His scope confined him to his author and disabled him from grappling with the science itself. Juggannatha followed in his wake but his province confined him to what his masters wanted. His collection and collation of precepts and doctrines have done immense service to the cause of Hindu Law, but there was no attempt at reducing Hindu Law to a science.

We have had astute lawyers, but no one has thought of reducing law to its first principles. The book before us is the first attempt of the kind. It is written in a chaste and perspicuous style free from those flourishes of rhetoric which disfigure the writings of the present day. The style suits the dignity of the subject-matter. In a preface remarkable for clearness of style and soundness of sense the author introduces his subject, and lays before his readers the duty of acquiring a knowledge of the law. Every man, whatever his position in society, ought to know the first principles of law. Irrespective of the maxim that "ignorance of law is no excuse," a man may be called upon to perform onerous duties where ignorance of law will not only be no excuse but may happen to cause injury to the liberty or property of others. A knowledge of the elementary principles of law is essentially necessary to every body, and the book before us supplies it to a large extent. The analysis and arrangement of the book are excellent. Though only a portion of the work is out, that portion is quite sufficient to prove the erudition of the author.

We would recommend the work to those who intend to be candidates for the Moffusil Pleadership or Mooktearship Examination in the Vernacular language. To them it will render immense service. Every Zemindar ought to read it. At times he is led to acts which but for his ignorance of law he would not have committed.

We should be sorry if such a thing does not sell. The price is four Annas only. If it had been an English book the price would have been eight times as much.

*Or an elementary exposition of the Principles of Criminal Law in Bengalee. By KRISHNA CHANDRA ROY.

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THE WELL-KNOWN Rajah Sutto Churn Ghosal Bahadoor C. S. I. of Bhookoylas, one of the largest and most conscientious Zemindars in Bengal, expired on Wednesday, the 11th Instant. The Rajah had special aversion to the system which would make the ryot a serf and keep the country in gloomy despair. The news of his death will no doubt draw tears from every one of his ryots whom he tried his best to make happy. What a blessing it is to be thus remembered and what a curse to be pointed at as a fiend as a hard landlord passes by.

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THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant to the widow of an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, who died from sunstroke while on duty, a sum of money sufficient to cover her passage money to England, she having been left by her husband wholly unprovided for.

With reference to this and other cases which have recently occurred where the families of Uncovenanted Servants in the Public Works Department have been left unprovided for, the Public Works Department has recommended that a Circular be issued informing Uncovenanted Servants employed under that department of the existence of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

In approving of this circular, the Financial Department has suggested that a warning be added to the Circular to the effect that, if any officer neglects to provide for his family, he must not expect the Govern-

ment to do so after his death, and that the Secretary of State be requested to communicate the contents of the circular to all officers sent out in future from England.

The deceased Executive Engineer must have been either too extravagant or too honest, either a gambler or a saint. If the latter, Government need not grudge passage allowance to his widow.

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THE GOVERNMENT of India has, on the representation of the Government of Bombay, sanctioned the payment of an advance of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of grain for the relief of sufferers by famine in the Pahlunpore District.

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THE BENGAL opium crop of 1868-69, which was at one time expected to produce possibly only 33,000 chests, has actually given 46,894 chests of provision opium, so that there will probably be no difficulty in bringing forward 48,000 chests for sale in the calendar year 1870, and as was notified by the Board of Revenue on the 22nd May last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—I see in your last issue a letter on this subject which carries with it its own refutation. The writer says "In the first place the officiating 5th Judge comes to Court exactly between 9 and 10 A. M. &c." Mr. McEwen is not available to the public before 11½ or 12 o'clock. In addition to what TRUTH has already brought to your notice, allow me to state that a Mr. D'Cruz, a clerk in the employ of an Attorney of the High Court, lately gave a power of Attorney to a pleader of the Court for admitting a debt and asking for instalment. While the Pleader was waiting in Mr. McEwen's Court to file the power the case was called on and decreed *exparte*. Mr. D. was put to additional costs and loss of time in serving a notice upon the plaintiff and subsequently getting the instalment order, Fortunate it was that Mr. D. was a defendant; had the power been on behalf of the plaintiff the case would most certainly have been struck off. The writer then says: "I grant that the fifth Judge does sometime sit upon the Bench at a late hour. But this is unavoidable. He has to exercise a strict supervision, over the whole establishment of the Court." I am surely at a loss to understand why this supervision, strict as it is, cannot be exercised before or after Bench hours or why should the public time be unnecessarily wasted in such a manner. Why not tell parties to attend at 12 instead of at 10½ *precisely* or why put a dry face or refuse an application presented after prescribed hours. It is "true the greedy Mooktears are not allowed to prey upon ignorant and poor suitors," but true though it may be it is only partially so. The Mookteary system prevails now just as it did in Mr. Tucker's time only with this difference. Formerly some of the Mooktears were countenanced by the Court, now the Court has washed its hands from them. But as long as the Court has no power whatever to summarily punish Mooktears guilty of fleecing poor suitors, it is simply idle to boast of any reform in that quarter.

By the rules of the Court no money is received after 2 P. M. except by order of a Judge. Formerly, *i. e.* before the present system of accounts came into operation, such orders were passed and executed so late as 5½ or 6 P. M. but as a rule no such order is now passed and I challenge your correspondent to point out half a dozen instances in as many months where such orders have been passed after 3 or 4 P. M. The present arrange[illegible] of Mr. Jones is a cloak for all these shortcomings, but that will be no excuse in the present case. Such order was easily passed when this part of the business was done by the Superintendent of the Warrant Department. Why this cannot be done when the same business is performed by the Accountant or why an indulgence should be shewn to the accountant which was denied to the Superintendent of the Warrant Department especially when the indulgence affected public interest and convenience. Suppose there is a seizure in my property. I try to raise the amount of Decree and costs and just succeed in securing the amount at 4 P. M. I come into Court with the same when lo! I am told it is too late for today. The accountant of the Court will be put to inconvenience if the money is received into Court at that late hour and that I must wait till next day and bear with the seizure for another 14 or 16 hours. I am informed that another course is now adopted for the convenience of the Accountant and is no doubt sanctioned by Mr. McEwen in the exercise of his strict supervision. The records of all cases compromised are actually torn away from the original record and separately filed for easy reference of the Accountant. The mischief is that when a compromised case is ordered to be produced before any Judge as evidence the original record is sent *minus* the required cases and the parties are put to unnecessary trouble if not to additional expense. All this is done for the convenience of one single officer!

Your correspondent also says "Mr. McEwen gives a patient hearing to all complaints against Bailiffs &c. &c." but he forgets that the majority of suitors frequenting the Small Cause Court are poor, ignorant men who lack the intelligence to secure for every complaint they make that amount of evidence which is necessary to bring home a charge and ensure criminal conviction. The result is that people rather eschew the wrongs they suffer than adopt the stereotyped direction to lodge formal complaints. There had been cases where suitors were actually prevented from leaving the Court after they had gained their suits unless they crossed the hands of the greedy *Burkundazes* with something. They claim it as a matter of right and a graduated scale of charges exists among them for allowing a suitor to present a petition to the Judge, to hand over a paper to the Clerk, or to allow suitors to enter the Court Room. Such are the evils that still exist in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes and it is high time that Government should enquire into the matter. Otherwise an impression will go abroad that the enormous profit which the Government derives every year from the Court is a hush money paid to silence all enquiry into its abuses and iniquities.

Yours &c.,
SPECTATOR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Baboo	Lacksmi Lal Borooa	13	4	0
,,	Roma Nath Laha	10	0	0
,,	Chunder Narain Chatterjee	10	0	0
,,	Callidoss Mookerjee	3	12	0
,,	Shamabelash Roy Chowdhery	1	0	0
,,	Eshan Chunder Dutt	1	0	0
,,	Taruck Nath Pattuck	3	5	0
,,	Sree Nath Bose	3	4	0
,,	Shib Chunder Chatterjee	2	0	0
,,	Rakhal Dass Mitter	3	5	0
,,	Kristo Behary Halder	3	5	0
,,	Hurry Kristo Mookerjee	3	0	0
,,	Ram Chunder Bose	4	0	0
,,	Sungshar Chunder Chuckerbutty	3	4	0
,,	Hera Lall Nag	2	8	0
,,	Roma Prosad Sen	1	4	0
,,	Eshwar Chander Chuckerbutty	5	0	0
,,	Butto Behary Paul	3	5	0
Baboo	Krishna Chundra Chowdhery	3	4	0
Dr.	Burgess	10	0	0
Syed	Ally Hossein	3	0	0

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Baboo Hursahoi Singh, Deputy Collector of Survey, is appointed, in addition to his present duties, to be a Deputy Magistrate, and a Deputy Collector, in Shahabad.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing.

The following Assistant Commissioners are transferred:—

Captain E. Y. Walcott, from Hazareebaugh to Lohardugga.

Lieutenant C. H. Garbett, from Lohardugga to Maunbhoom.

Lietuenant W. Hopkinson, from Maunbhoom to Hazareebaugh.

Mr. R. A. Fisher to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Tezpore.

Baboo Uma Churn Bose to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Patna.

Mr. W. C. Madge to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Chuprah.

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the Third Grade.

The services of Major E. P. Lloyd, late Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to be Secretary to the Ferry Fund Committee of Mozufferpore.

Moulvie Mahomed Noorool Hossein to be Moonsiff of Sasseram, in Shahabad. This cancels the orders of the 19th ultimo appointing him to be Moonsiff of Lohardugga.

Baboo Sham Lall Haldar, B. L., to be Moonsiff of Lohardugga, in Chota Nagpore.

Dr. C. J. Jackson, on furlough, to be Civil Surgeon of Jessore.

Dr. R. G. Mathew to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore.

Dr. E. C. Bensley to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Rajshahye.

Apothecary A. Lyons to officiate as Medical Officer of Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. Davies.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Baboo Kedarnath Pundit, Deputy Magistrate [illegible] Deputy Collector of Shahabad, for two [illegible] entitled

Baboo Juggobundhoo Sen, De[illegible] the le[illegible] and Deputy Collector of Chitt[illegible]thing

Baboo Koylash Chu[illegible] from Judge of the 24-Perg[illegible]

ADVER[illegible]

APA[illegible]

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Is 11 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 5 inches. This Machine has patented improvements similar to the last-mentioned. viz., stop motion, steel mouthpiece, and the well-known self-feed safety tooth roller, the form of which has recently been improved and reconstructed, so that the feeding is thereby facilitated and even occasional slippage and choking are prevented. The Machine is made, entirely of iron, firmly bolted and stayed together, standing steadily and working with comparative ease. Its bearings are of brass, and the working parts are fitted with the greatest precision. The length of cut can be varied from ¼ of an inch up to 1½ by change wheels .. Rs. 210

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Flesh Colored ditto ..	" 18	0	"
Red Lead Day ..	" 25	0	"
White ditto " ..	" 32	0	"
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magistrates. Mary Pessant, a married woman, was charged with having assaulted Ann Tipton. The complainant, who had been very kind to the defendant, called upon her one day last week, she having been recently confined, and asked her how she was. The defendant replied, "I would be much better if you would pray for me." The complainant said, "I wish you well, I am sure, but, as I am not a professed prayer, I don't think I could do much in that way. But why do you ask me to do so? Surely don't think I have done you any harm?" Defendant said, "I do, for I saw you, that night you were sitting with me, throwing something in the fire while you were looking at my husband's watch. But if you will kneel down and bless me, I will be got better." The complainant then did as she was requested. A day or two afterwards, as the defendant was at her own door, the complainant, who was passing, asked her how she felt. The defendant asked her to step into the house, and then said, "I have been to a man Walsall, who told me you had witched me, and I must draw your blood in order that I may be cured. He also said you witched a blacksmith at Coolpool, and I have sent to Mr. Wray, bookseller, for two fortune-telling books to see if it is true." The defendant then darted at the complainant and scratched her face, and attempted to cut her with a knife, but she made her escape. The Bench fined the defendant or in default one month's imprisonment.

— The *Dacca News* states that a Baboo Gupta, a student of the Dacca College, has come to Calcutta for the purpose of taking passage for England by the outgoing mail steamer of the 12th instant. This spirited young man passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University gaining a junior, and in First Arts a senior scholarship, and now hopes to succeed in the Civil Service Examination. His age will enable him to compete twice in case of a first attempt failing, and he is excluded by only a few days from a third trial.

The Young Baboo carries with him excellent letters of introduction—some to gentlemen of standing in London, who will in all likelihood help him with valuable advice in preparing for the anxious ordeal. This is the first Bengalee youth going in for the C. S. from Eastern Bengal.

— The *Times* has deputed a special commissioner to study and report on the Irish land question which will soon come before the House of Commons.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the East Indian Agency, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

All communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE BENGALEE.

Saturday, 11th September 1869.

The *Athenæum* of 31st July last states that "efforts are being made to revive the East India Association. This has been strongly supported by the native members, particularly of what may be called the advanced native party; and there has been of late rather a lukewarmness among the English members. It has not made an impression on public opinion in England, nor secured sympathy as a practical institution. The Colonial Society has promised to take up Indian subjects; but there appears little probability, with the many demands on its attention, of its being able to devote much time to our Indian empire."

The above indicates that the East India Association is regarded in England as almost defunct. There must be something rotten in the state of Denmark. Otherwise philanthropic Englishmen would never have forsaken the Association. The friends of the institution ought to winnow the men who endeavour to work it for their own benefit.

—ooo—

Gungadeo, the Chief of Ali Rajpore in Central India, has been deposed and the State has been for a time taken under British management owing to his incompetency and the anarchy which has prevailed since he came into power. A suitable allowance out of the revenues of the State has been set apart for his maintenance. Kazee Abdool Rouf, the Kamdar, accused of tyrannizing over the people, and of embezzling large sums of money, has been ordered to quit Ali Rajpore at once and to reside in a place beyond 200 miles of it. Mahomed Nujjiff Khan, the Deputy Magistrate of Khul, has been appointed Superintendent under the orders of the Bheel Agent in whose hands the supervision of the State has been placed. Roopdeo, the Maharana's brother, has been associated with the Superintendent in the administration to enable him to get an insight into business, and to quality himself for the position to which he is heir, so that when the time will come for handing over the State to his charge, there may be nothing wanting on his part to the discharge of his duties. The Bheel Agent was directed to explain in open Durbar to the principal men of the State the object of the Government of India in deposing the Maharana which is to secure to the people the benefits of good rule. The Bheel Agent reports that he held a Durbar in the house occupied by the Maharana, read aloud in he Vernacular the instructions of the Government of India and "explained at considerable len[illegible] reasons and objects of G[illegible] is [illegible] to ob[illegible] assuming the managem[illegible] or at [illegible] the I was most careful in [illegible]ment in management w[illegible] Ali Raj[illegible] as possible by the [illegible]icials of the State, and that no outsiders would be brought in except under absolute necessity.

* * * * *

8. After the Durbar I paid a visit to the Ranee Oomed Kour. She expressed the deepest gratitude to the British Government for coming forward to save the State from ruin, and attributed the anarchy into which it had been brought entirely to Abdool Rouf, whom she accused of tyrannizing over the people, and of embezzlement to an enormous extent. She entreated me not to allow him to leave before the accounts were examined.

9. I believe the Ranee truly represented the feelings of the people, and that there is not a ryot or respectable person in the State who does not rejoice at our interference. A number of Mekranies and others, who fattened under the recent m[illegible] government, of course regret the chan[ge] but I do not anticipate much difficulty [in] keeping them in order.

10. The accounts of the State are i[n] the confusion that was to be expected, and I have appointed a committee, with Mahomed Nujjiff Khan as President, to unravel them as far as possible.

11. Kazee Abdool Rouf has chosen Bhopal as his residence, and expresses his readiness to depart at once; but I do not think it advisable to allow him to leave until the accounts, such as they are, of his nine months' management have been gone through, as we may possibly be able to recover some of the money which he has embezzled.

12. At present the Treasury is absolutely empty, and the Native who has acted as Treasurer, declares that the balance is in his favor and not in that of the State."

This ought to be a warning to all anarchs.

—ooo—

Reuter's Indian Express announces the death of the Hon'ble Emily Eden, sister of the late Lord Aucland. Miss Eden accompanied her brother to India, and remained with him during his long term of office as Governor General. Lord Auckland governed India at the time of the memorable campaign for the re-enthronement of Shah Soojah in Affghanistan. His sister's talents found scope in the fine arts and literature. In later years Miss Eden produced her "Portraits of the People and Princes of India." Some of her cleverly written letters home were published a few years ago in a volume called "Up the Country," and excited the interest of Indian readers especially. The visits exchanged between Lord Auckland and Ranjeet Singh are recorded with minute particulars in "Up the Country." Miss Eden wrote the novels of "The Semi-attached Couple" and "the Semi-detached House," both works being well-known to modern novel readers as highly amusing delineations of Anglo-Indian society as it existed a quarter [of a c]entury ago. The funeral of the [illegible] took place at the family [vault] of [illegible]enham, Kent. A numerous dece[illegible]nds of the family were present on the occasion, amongst whom were the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord W. Osborne, Lord Auckland, Sir James Colville, Hon'ble Admiral Eden, Mrs. Lane Fox, &c.

—ooo—

We deeply regret to announce the death of Baboo Saroda Prosonno Mookerjee, Zamindar of Goberdangah in the Sub-Division of Busseerhaut, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs. The sad event took place on Wednesday last at Cossipore in the Suburbs of Calcutta to which

he had come for medical treatment. The deceased maintained a school and a charitable Dispensary at Goberdangah for the benefit of his ryots who esteemed him for his benevolence. The Baboo was the prototype of a perfect gentleman. He has left behind him four minor sons. The management of his estate will consequently be taken by the Court of Wards. He made no Will because he is reported to have said that the Courts are determined to frustrate the intentions of Hindu testators on some plea or other.

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HOW ACT 14 OF 1868 IS WORKED.

THE Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah sentenced one Luckee Money Raur to 15 days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 for not presenting herself for medical examination under Act XIV. As Luckee Money is not a common prostitute, the sentence passed on her has been declared to be severe and even illegal. The matter was brought before the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs who is reported to have ruled that the Deputy Magistrate ought to have tried the issues which he declared ought to be left to the Executive. Mr. Bright, admitting the appeal, released the poor woman on bail in her own recognisance for Rs. 200 and two sureties of Rs. 100 each. The case will therefore now go before the High Court.

The above case gave birth to another. Mr. Angelo, of Cossipore had instructed his solicitors to defend the prisoner Luckee Money who worked in his factory. He heard from some parties that Lieutenant Birch, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, had attributed indecent motives to his action in favor of the poor woman, and he accordingly wrote in a moment of anger a letter to the Lieutenant containing expressions calculated to cause a breach of the peace. A summons was issued against Mr. Angelo and the case was heard by Mr. Miller, the Magistrate of the Northern Division of Calcutta on Tuesday last. The Magistrate fined the defendant Rs. 100 and ordered him to execute a recognisance of Rs. 500 to keep the peace. Mr. Miller observed that he had not the smallest doubt but that Mr. Angelo had heard that Mr. Birch had imputed indecent motives to him. It was not to be supposed for a moment that a gentleman occupying Mr. Angelo's position would write a letter such as the one complained of, without provocation ... still that did not excuse the ... the Act contained in it. Although ... apologised and thereby somewhat mitigated the offence, yet, on the other hand, the apology being drawn from him at the point of a lawyer's pen, aggravated it. The letter was a grave offence and might even have caused bloodshed, and must be punished severely, yet, as Mr. Angelo had apologised and now consented to withdraw his last letter, he would not inflict imprisonment on him.

Lieutenant Birch is getting so constantly before the public some way or other that we must accept him as a great Bahadoor. We do not know what is the code which protects the honor of a Staff Corps officer. But many years ago when Sir Charles Napier was Commander-in-Chief we remember to have seen a Court Martial on an officer in Simla, who appealed to the Civil Court for protection against a threat of horse whipping from the late Mr. Lang the Editor of the *Mofussilite*.

Why the Deputy Commissioner of Police should have taken such a deep interest in the punishment of a poor woman as to call upon the native Deputy Magistrate trying her case and pour a statement regarding her into the ears of that functionary, in the absence of the accused or her counsel, the published proceedings of the case do not sufficiently disclose. But there is great danger in the Police thus occupying the ear of the Magistrate at unseasonable hours, and we seriously object therefore to the practice. If the Deputy Commissioner had any thing to communicate regarding Luckee Money Raur, he should have entered the witness box during the trial and we are sure we would have insisted on such a course had we been the presiding Magistrate. We hope Mr. Grey will notice the irregularity.

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HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. Mohendra Lal Sircar has done a service to the cause of Medical reformation by re-publishing in a separate pamphlet from the Calcutta Journal of Medicine his translation from the original French of Dr. Jousset's Conferences upon Homœopathy being an Essay on the choice of Homœopathic remedies by M. Gallavardin.

The translation is preceded by a well written and thoughtful preface from Dr. Sircar's pen in which the most liberal ideas are expressed in language exceedingly pure and beautiful. Dr. Sircar affirms that the main pillars of Homœopathy have been in existence from the time of Hippocrates himself, but that owing to the absence of a third pillar which had to be built physicians had failed to recognize them. This third pillar was the discovery of, and successful establishment of the theory of the infinitesimal dose which it was left to the celebrated Dr. Hahnemann to build up side by side with the doctrine of similars in order to base medicine on a sure foundation. "Without this," Dr. Sircar adds, "... nor the law of similars, nor the dis... the pure actions of drugs, would ... of any avail. Homœopathy ... have been as dangerous a doctrine, as ... is now a truly healing art."

This from a gentleman who has won the highest honors obtainable in this country by proficiency in the allopathic art, is certainly encouraging to those who consistently advocate a natural system of medicine and it is ... surrender to the genius of the German Reformer in medicine that one of the ablest and most conscientious medical practitioners amongst our countrymen thus openly acknowledges a superiority the influence of which his early training and education was calculated to make him depress and ignore. The future of Homœopathy Dr. Sircar thus intelligently discusses.

"Will Homœopathy supersede the existing system of therapeutics? is a question which one is naturally induced to ask, in view of the revolution it has already effected. We have no doubt that every candid and unprejudiced mind will admit that the discoveries of Hahnemann have inaugurated a movement in the right direction by leading Medicine out of the chaos of hypotheses to the broad day-light of the experimental method. It is yet premature to dogmatize upon the future of his system and perhaps neither safe nor philosophical to say that it will in the end succeed in planting its banner in triumph over all. It has its own shortcomings and its own uncertainties which must be remedied and cleared off before it ought to aspire to this ambitious future. "This will depend," as we said upwards of a year ago, "this will depend entirely upon the number of drugs proved, and upon the scientific accuracy and rigour with which the provings are conducted. In other words, the encroachments of the New System upon the domain of the Old, will be in proportion to the rapidity, solidity, and care with which its own superstructure is built. With each addition to the *Materia Medica Pura*, or, as it shall be henceforth called, the science of physiological pharmacodynamics, the landmarks of old mystic medicine will gradually disappear, to be replaced by the landmarks of Positive Medicine, which shall stand like the everlasting rocks in the midst of the ocean unaffected by the billows of angry contention that will dash in vain against their sides, and unmoved by the storms of theories, charged with the lurid lightning of specious sophistry that will play harmless about their tops."

Of Positive Medicine, we have as yet but the bare outline. The details are numerous and have to be worked out. The following are the points towards which research must be directed:

1. The limits of the law. Dr. Sharp has brought down the law to the action of drugs. It has yet to be considered how far the curative action of drugs on the principle of similarity extends. Whether it is applicable to all the disorders of the organism. Whether other laws are not necessary to be brought into play.

2. The ultimate enunciation of the law; founded upon the correct definition of disease and the *modus operandi* of its ex... or removal by drug action.

3. The settlement of the question of the dose. Whether there is any absolute line of demarkation between the so-called massive and the so-called infinitesimal doses.

4. The necessity of the repetition, and the alternation, and the mixture of medicines. Our own idea is that there is very little difference between alternation and mixture of medicines, and that the present imperfect state of pharmacodynamics, and alternation or even a mixture of medicines, far from unscientific or absurd, may be absolutely necessary.

5. A through revision of the psora theory; or, as we understand it, the law of hereditary transmission of disease.

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II.

SOCRATES.

Mr. Tr... in giving the history of opinions regarding Socrates, refers to the adverse ... expressed about the Greek sage by Minucius Felix and Tertullian and their remarks in the following way upon their incompetency to form a

correct estimate of the genius and character of Socrates:—

"Besides, the two authors I have mentioned," says Mr. Tawney, "were as Romans incapable of understanding a Greek, and as lawyers, of understanding a philosopher."

We are not much inclined to contradict the assertion which is so often made that the Romans were incapable of understanding the Greeks, but we cannot, by any means, agree in that far more general statement that a lawyer cannot understand a philosopher and still less can we agree in it when the philosopher who is required to be understood is SOCRATES. A lawyer, in the comprehensive sense of that word, does not mean a man who has only an empirical knowledge of positive or municipal law, but a man who understands municipal law by the light of Universal History and those general and eternal principles which constitute the *abstract* science of jurisprudence. Now the philosophy which is deducible from universal history is something more grand, more accurate and more acceptable as a science than metaphysics. But the philosophy of history, though scientifically superior to metaphysics, does not overlook the latter. On the contrary, the co-ordination of metaphysical thought with such other phases of thought as have either preceded or followed it, is one of the grandest problems of historical science. This is one way of proving that a scientific lawyer must also be a metaphysician. But a singular and still more cogent proof than this is afforded by that branch of abstract jurisprudence which is called the Law of Evidence. Whoever has studied the principles of that law will not hesitate to say that those principles embody the speculations of moralists and metaphysicians, the most valuable deductions of history, and the most unquestionable facts of every-day experience. Whoever is acquainted with the Law of Evidence will declare with Lord Erskine that "its rules are founded in the charities of religion, in the philosophy of human nature, in the truths of history, and in the experience of common life." Listen now to Burke. Speaking of the science of Jurisprudence, the greatest philosophic orator of England says:—"It is the pride of the human intellect, which, with all its defects, redundancies, and errors, is the collected reason of ages, combining the principles of original justice with the infinite variety of human concerns." Take, then, the word *philosopher* in what sense you choose—a moralist or a metaphysician—you only display your own ignorance of law or philosophy if you say that a lawyer cannot be a philosopher or that he must be incapable of understanding one.

But the accuracy of Mr. Tawney's remark is still more [illegible] when we [illegible] that the philosopher of whom he speaks is no other than Socrates. We have every right to presume that Mr. Tawney knows that one of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Socratic philosophy was the [illegible] de-*finitions*. Now, it will not, we hope, be denied that, if there is any branch of learning now cultivated where correct definitions are found or their necessity insisted upon, it is the science of law. If then any person can be incapable of appreciating Socrates, surely that person cannot be the lawyer. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that Mr. Tawney is wholly ignorant of law. The only way therefore, in which we can account for such a remark is by supposing that Mr. Tawney has not been able to rise above the level of thinking of a common school-master.

Mr. Tawney's account of the famous Socratic dialectic is very imperfect and full of superfluous matter. The only illustration he has given of that remarkable logic is a passage taken from the Platonic Apology (c. 7,8. p.22.) which describes in *very general* terms the results of Socrates' interrogation of the statesman, the poets and the artizans immediately after he received the famous Delphic reply to the enquiries of his friend Chœrephon. Now the account contained in that passage is not by any means a clear and explicit description of the dialectics of Socrates, nor was it, we apprehend, intended to be such. And yet this is the only example which Mr. Tawney has given of that much talked-of but little understood method for which Aristotle has given Socrates the credit of having been the first inductive philosopher. But our dissatisfaction with Mr. Tawney for the vagueness and meagreness of his description of the Socratic dialectic is increased by his introduction of much irrelevant and inappropriate matter into the portion of his essay which is devoted to that description. We fail to perceive Mr. Tawney's motive for giving at full length the dialogue between Pericles and Alcibiades where the latter convinces the former of the incorrectness of his definition of "Law." If Mr. Tawney means by this dialogue to illustrate the interrogatory method of Socrates, then surely we must say that he does not understand that method. For in the dialogue which he has quoted although Pericles is made to contradict himself, yet the discomfiture is brought about by Alcibiades' taking advantage of a popular sentiment regarding tyranny and of a vague definition of *lawlessness* and thus assuming the whole question in issue—a procedure, which Socrates, with his aversion to vague and popular notions and his preference of truth to mere dialectic [illegible] would have emphatically condemned [illegible] cles says that whatever is enjoi[illegible] governing body of [illegible] is *law*, to which Alcibiades replies that if it were so then the oppression and lawlessness of a tyrant would be *Law*. Pericles, as the head of a democratical state, finds it inconvenient to accept this proposition and is consequently forced to contradict himself. But it will be seen that Alcibiades commits a serious mistake in identifying lawlessness with *oppression* which are two very distinct things and in attempting to derive the definition of law from that of lawlessness—an inversion of the true logical process, which constitutes a most vicious specimen of the logical fallacy of *begging the question*. An interrogatory method like this cannot surely be described as the true Socratic method. On the contrary, it would not be unfair to ascribe such a method to the so-called Sophist whom Socrates is said to have reprobated. The introduction of this dialogue argues a very serious misconception on the part of Mr. Tawney of the Socratic logic, or supposing the dialogue to be logically sound, the insertion of so long an account, having the appearance of a personal narrative of Alcibiades, in a brief essay on Socrates proves that Mr. Tawney is not a very judicious or practised writer. Mr. Tawney cannot defend himself very gracefully by saying that his object in giving the dialogue at full length was to prove that the political profligacy of Alcibiades could not have been owing, as the accusers of Socrates said it was, to the influence of the Socratic teaching. For, it appears rational to infer from the extreme meagreness of the account which Mr. Tawney has given of the trial of Socrates that he did not mean to make his essay so complete and exhaustive a reply to the several charges brought against Socrates in the Dicastery as could justify or necessitate the insertion of a long history of Alcibiades at the expense of leaving the Socratic philosophy itself explained in so off-hand a manner.

—ooo—

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following books:—

A drama in Bengalee on Hindu Females, their condition and helplessness by Butto Behary Banerjee. (G. P. Roy & Co. Price 1 Rupee.)

The Life of General Washington in Bengalee in three volumes. Volume I. from the Birth of Washington to the end of the battle of Saratoga. (Day and Co's Press, 8, Mungoe Lane. Price 1-8-0.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TAGORE WILL CASE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—I find there is a mistake in your article headed "the Tagore Will Case" which appears in your impression of this day. I was present in Court when Sir Barnes Peacock delivered his judgment. His Lordship has *not* declared the right of the plaintiff to succeed to the estate *after* Baboo Joteendro Mohun. In passing his opinion on one of the issues Sir Barnes simply said that the plaintiff might come in after Baboo Joteendro. His Lordship gave the plaintiff no declaratory decree.

Yours &c.

4th *September* FACT.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK'S RULING IN THE TAGORE WILL CASE REGARDING GIFTS TO UNBORN SONS.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

[illegible] giving a brief abstract of the judg[illegible] [illegible]eacock in the above case in your [illegible] you observe,—"The devise to the sons of Baboo Joteendro Mohun has been declared void on the ground that there cannot be a divise to unborn sons. The Chief Justice said that according to the principle laid down in the Dayabhaga a donee must be ready at the time of the donor's death." Your contemporary of the *Hindoo Patriot* in noticing the case gives the judge's opinion on this subject as follows:—"The lower court had held that the Hindu law permitted the passing of an entire estate to an unborn son or heir, and that the terms used in Hindu conveyances, viz. that property is conveyed to the purchaser and his "sons' sons," implied that the presence of the donee was not a necessary element in the constitution of right. But the Chief Justice was of opinion that it was not given to a testator to change the law or line of succession by his will &c."

I do not question the correctness of the law as expounded by so great a lawyer as our learned Chief Justice, but I venture to think that the view taken of it by Mr. Justice Phear is very broad and liberal and ought to be adopted by those who allow the Hindoos of Bengal the right to dispose of their property to whomsoever they please and in what manner they consider proper. If the law—if there be any such, which I doubt—were to be construed narrowly and rigidly enforced as has been done by the learned Head of our High Court, then no Hindoo could make a gift to strangers and their heirs in preference to those who are mentioned as inheritors in the Shaster.

The Chief Justice knows that in this province, people often bequeath a portion of their property to some of the gods of the Hindoo Pantheon who are not "born" at the time of their donors' departure from this world. I mention a case of which I know something. A at the time of his death executes a will and in it orders his son B whom he also appoints his executor to erect a temple to an idol to be made of the form of Krishna and to set apart a sum of money which he states for its maintenance. The son B succeeds and afterwards dies without carrying out the order of his father regarding the idol. But before his demise he too signs a will in which after stating that it is necessary for his father's salvation that he should found a thakoor in obedience to his injunction, he leaves a good round sum in addition to what had been left by his father for the enjoyment of the *Thakoor*. C is the heir at law of B and D his executor. D having expressed a wish to employ the sum left by B for the thakoor, C comes into court and says, citing the authority of Sir B. Peacock, that inasmuch as the thakoor, contemplated by his grandfather A and in whose favor B his father has left a legacy, had not been in existence and therefore *not ready* at the time of B's death, the gift of B for that purpose is void in law and must be resumed by him. Will the Chief Justice grant C's prayer or will he allow D to carry out the testator's purpose? But it will be said that the idol though not present on earth had an existence in the sky. Let me suppose of another case which is more in point. A Hindoo dies leaving no son; but before his death he signs an *Onoomotespotro* by which he empowers his wife to adopt a son in the following terms:—

"After my death, whenever you may meet with a child, you may adopt him in my name. Furthermore, you will be careful to educate him properly, and in due time commit my possessions and dignities to his care." The Chief Justice will be pleased to see from the above that the testator does not name any particular individual *existing* who is to be his adopted son after his death; and it so happens that his widow does not adopt a boy and commit to him her late husband's possessions until after some time has elapsed from his death.

I take an *Onoomotepotro* to be nothing better than a deed of gift to an unborn son. If that be the case, it is invalid under the Hindoo law as made by our Chief Justice; and the relations of any one whose widow adopts may easily set it aside on the strength of this novel law.

Or, take this case. A testator [illegible] death finding his son (who is [illegible]) [illegible] thrift, and being desirous of preserving [illegible] estate, declares in his will that his son should enjoy only a life interest in it and that his grandsons, after their father, shall inherit it absolutely. The son marries in due time and becomes father of many sons. But he is, as I have said, a spendthrift, and wants more money than his life estate can bring him. He therefore thinks of letting his lands in putnee in order to reap a lump sum of money in the shape of *selamee* or bonus. His sons give notice to the would-be putneedar that their father is a mere lifetenant and cannot give a permanent pottah to their prejudice. This exasperates him and he goes into court on the allegation that as his sons had not been born at the time of his father's death, the recital in his will in their favor may be declared null and that he be proclaimed as the absolute proprietor. Will the court comply with his wish or declare that the father's gift to his unborn sons is a valid one? By the bye, I forgot to ask a question while on *Onoomotespotros*. Does not this practice of adoption change "the line of succession"? But the Chief Justice will perhaps say that the right to adopt being derived from the law itself it cannot contravene the latter.

Ah! my Lord, there you are mistaken. It is said in our Shaster that the same sea which produced nectar also vomitted poison. The one makes the Gods immortal while the other kills humanity.

Or if this is not apposite, take an instance from the Bible. The Almighty divides himself into two parts. The one which represents Justice inflicts eternal pain on mankind for their sins; while the other which personates Mercy confers, by sacrificing himself, eternal beatitude on them. Does not the one change the course pursued by the other.

The same law which defeats the rights of blood relations by giving one power to adopt an alien, also enacts in plain terms:—"Therefore since it is denied that a gift or sale should be made, the precept is infringed by making one. But the gift or transfer *is not null*, for a fact cannot be altered by a hundred texts." It is written in the Shaster that a person by making gift of his property to a stranger, puts his family into distress and therefore commits a moral offence; but I suppose nobody will be so foolish as to hold him even morally guilty if he makes such a gift *after providing handsomely for them*. And pray, how does Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore frame his will? Let his opponents give an answer. The decision of the Chief Justice, I have endeavoured to show, is wrong because based upon illogical and illiberal principles for, as the sages declare, that *bachun* of Shaster is never imperative which agrees not with sound reasoning: and has, as the Hindoo Patriot justly says, "filled the Hindoo community with grave misgivings and mistrust;" but the thought that his Lordship's decision is not final and that there is an appeal to Her Gracious Majesty in council penetrates through these clouds and cheers.

Yours Obediently

7th September 1869 A HINDOO OF BENGAL.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all sores, wounds, bad legs, and sprains of any kind this Ointment is the most efficient application. It at once gives ease by allaying inflammation and moderating the flow of blood to the part. Whenever the malady has been of long standing the Ointment should be assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills, which act upon the stomach and liver, guarding digestion from falling into that disordered state which the pain, restlessness, and fever attending these ailments is apt to produce, and which much retards recovery, and sometimes even makes serious the slightest case. No mother or nurse should be without these noble remedies; they are equally applicable to all ages and constitutions. They purify the blood, regulate its circulation, renew [illegible] structures, and invigorate the system.

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[illegible]T. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. [illegible] Simson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly until further orders.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of [illegible].

The following gentlemen to be assessors of Income Tax in the District of Jessore.

Baboo [illegible]kant Bhadoory and Baboo Chunderkant [illegible], for 6 months, with effect from the 1st August; and Baboo Puresh Chunder Bose vice Baboo Khetter Gopaul Banerjee.

Baboo Golack Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, is transferred to Moorsedabad.

Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjee, B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the District of Shahabad.

Moulvy Waris Ally, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahabad, is transferred to Gya.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to Sarun.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to Tirhoot.

Baboo Kedarnath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Dacca Division, is posted to Sylhet.

Baboo Hursahai Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Assistant Magistrate of Serajgunge, to officiate, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson may take charge of the Joint-Magistracy of Tirhoot.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. L. Mangles,

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Judoonath Ghose to be Secretary to the Local Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Ruthgorah Bazar, in the district of Midnapore.

Captain T. N. Walker, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. W. J. Money, C. S. I., to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. W. Molony.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Thomas Mohendro Lall Bose, Special Sub-Registrar of Hooghly and Burdwan, for one month.

Lieutenant T. B. Michell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, for one month.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, for one month and fourteen days.

The leave granted to Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjee, B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, recently transferred to the Patna Division, under order of the 26th ultimo, is cancelled.

Baboo Tara Chand Banerjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Kishnaghur, for twenty-two days.

Moulvie Anwar Ally, Officiating Judge of Patna Small Cause Court, is allowed leave of absence, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Mr. G. J. Cawley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Garrow Hills, is permitted to avail himself, from any date on which he may wish to do so, of the six months' leave allowed to him under orders of the 10th June last.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVICE GRATIS!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands year after year from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and re-animated with vigour and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured without risk or trouble by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

INDIGESTION WITH LANGUOR AND WANT OF ENERGY.

When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

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The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

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Those who suffer from bile and liver complaint should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

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Very bad symptoms, which if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart, or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO CHILDREN.

All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels: a few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

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Ague	Dropsy	Jaundice.	Secondary
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Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tic-Douloureux.
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Piles	Tumours
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Colics	Fits	Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Consumption	Head-aches	Sore Throats	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Debility	Indigestion	Stone & Gravel	
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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway [illegible] Oxford Street [illegible] also by all [illegible] dicines throughout the civilized world.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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Messrs. [illegible] & Co.

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2.—[illegible]IAL BUSINESS.

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It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously [illegible] But besides these articles of luxury, obtain [illegible] *Daily* [illegible], Machinery of every description ornament or conve[illegible] London at the cheapest oription is procurable [illegible] Steam Engine can rates. Thus a four horse power [illegible] sums are [illegible] be obtained for less than £100; and [illegible] probably no City in the world in which every [illegible] tation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen or Gentleman on their arrival in England [illegible] escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, [illegible] and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched [illegible] cared for, and every endeavour made [illegible] successful in examinations, or efficient [illegible] of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have [illegible] in connexion with the Agency [illegible] ing Circles:—Calcutta, [illegible] Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Rohilcund, [illegible] meer, Sind, Bombay, Rajpootana, [illegible] Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Baroda, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably post paid or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Pershad Dutt's Street, Calcutta.

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in the [illegible] and [illegible] to the National on Positivism'

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POS[illegible] The cab[illegible],

P[illegible] down a month ago [illegible] Co., or

Apply to M[illegible] [illegible]ostantiofka, as decided by [illegible] was sent last year to take Messrs. Barham, [illegible] the corvette Lioness.

TRILOCHUN MUKHOPADHY[illegible] on 24th

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BRICK, TILE, AND PIPE MACHINES.

No. 1, for Hand Power capable of producing pipes up to 6½ inch complete with Table, 1 A Die, each 2, 3, 4, 6 inch; 1 Carrier off, each 3, 4, 6 inch; 4 solid and perforated Brick Die; 1 improved Table for Bricks; 1 Brick Carrier off; 1 Ridging Tile Die; 3 Roofing Dies, assorted patterns; 1 Screw Plate; 1 Spade for ditto; 1 Expanding Mouth Piece; 1 No. A Die, each 8 inch and 10 inch; 1 Wood Mandril each 8 inch and 10 inch; 1 large Pipe Table; 1 Iron Rod; 1 Wood Stool; 1 Flooring Tile Die 1½ inch; 1 Picker; 1 Chisel, Scraper and Key, Rs. 1,000.
No. 2, as above but Double action, complete as No. 1, Rs. 1,100.
PIPE SOCKETTING MACHINES Frames complete, with Socketting Dies for 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 inch pipes, each Rs. 700.
IMPROVED BRICK PRESSING MACHINES, each Rs. 350.
PUG MILLS, each Rs. 280.

FLOUR MILLS.

Mills for grinding wheat into flour, with Dressers, &c., complete, for hand power, built of teak and lined with mahogany.

No.	0	1	2	3
Rs.	125,	165,	200,	265.

Mills for grinding wheat into flour, to be worked by horse or cattle power, built of teak-wood, with Dressers, complete.

1	2	4 H. P.
Rs. 380,	530,	740.

Cattle Driving gear, suitable for the above, with intermediate driving Pulleys and Frames, complete.

1	2	4 H. P.
Rs. 300,	350,	480.

Improved corn grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames, with Driving Pulley Wheel, complete.

24	32	42 inches diameter Stones.
Rs. 660,	990,	1,400.

Wrought iron cranes, for raising Stones of the above, for purpose of Messing, each Rs. 120.

Improved Flour-dressing Machines, suitable for the above Stone drills.

No 1	2
Rs. 200,	325.

Patent American Grist Mills, for grinding any sort of grain.

No. 2	3
Rs. 400,	300.

The above can be driven either by Cattle or Steam power; No. 2 requiring 4 H. P., and 3, 2 H. P. to work them efficiently.

Any of the above Mills may be seen in operation at our Establishment by giving two hours' notice.

They have been carefully selected from amongst the latest improvements in Mills, and we recommend them with confidence to parties requiring.

MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. RICHMOND AND CHANDLER.

NO. 1 CORN-CRUSHER.

For kibbling peas, beans, oats, Indian corn, &c., with diagonally machine-fluted and case-hardened rollers. A simplified feature in this Mill is the employment of a setting screw on the back of the feeder—a slight turn being all that is required to increase or diminish the supply on the working rollers, which are so formed as to have both a cutting and a crushing action; and, by the new application of feeding, can be regulated to suit the strength of a boy, and will kibble a bushel in ten minutes. Size of rollers, 7 inches by 3½ inches. Rs. 105.

NO. 2 CORN-CRUSHER.

Is upon the same principle as the foregoing, and is recommended for any of the above purposes, being both speedy and effective in its operations. The rollers may be set at any distance apart by a single screw in front of the Mill, which moves in parallel bars, the front roller, and with the least pressure of the finger can be made to adjust the rollers to bruise to any degree of fineness. Both this and the former are very simple in their construction, and not likely to get out of order if regard be paid to keeping the wheels and bearings clean, and using good oil. Size of rollers 9 inches by 4, Rs. 130.

NO. 3 CORN-CRUSHER.

Is admirably adapted for power, being mounted on a strong iron frame, which imparts steadiness to its operations: while the great strength of machinery, which is most accurately fitted with a parallel adjustment, can instantaneously be regulated by two hand-screws in front to crush to any degree of fineness. This Mill, combining the best features of former inventions, possesses some important improvements, being fitted with strong brass bushes, loose caps, and counter-shaft. The feed apparatus is worked by a thumbscrew at the back, and can be regulated to suit any power employed, and will be found to effect an immense saving in wear and tear; it can be driven with a 16-inch pulley, at 200 revolutions per minute, without danger to the working parts. Size of rollers 11 inches by 6½ .. Rs. 225.

NO. 57 CHAFF MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed entirely of iron, and fitted with toothed rollers. Careful attention has been given to the feed rollers, and the rising of the mouth-piece, to avoid the inconvenience of choking. It is fitted with two knives, and the mouth is eight inches wide. Its compactness is most important to exporters, giving it an advantage in the economy of space and cost of packing. .. Rs. 75.

NO. 60A CHAFF MACHINE.
(NEW MACHINE.)

This Machine has the arrangement (by means of bevel wheels) for altering length of cut as in No. 61; also tooth rollers, steel face, and rising mouth-piece. For a small holding, where a few cows and horses, R. & C. can confidently recommend this Machine. It packs well, and when cased the measurements are low. .. Rs. 95.

NO. 30 CHAFF MACHINE

Is 9 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 4 inches. This Machine is fitted with patent stop motion, which by merely pressing a handle within reach of the feeder, instantaneously arrests the progress of the rollers. It has also the patent cast-steel mouth-piece, and is adapted for hand or power. The length of cut can be varied by changing a pair of wheels. .. Rs. 150.

NO. 4D CHAFF MACHINE

Is 11 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 5 inches. This Machine has patented improvements similar to the last-mentioned, viz., stop m[illegible] mouthpiece, and the well-known self-feed safety tooth [illegible] of which has recently been improved and reconst[illegible] that the feeding is thereby facilitated and even occasional [illegible] and choking are prevented. The Machine is made, entirely of iron, firmly bolted and stayed together, standing steadily and working with comparative ease. Its bearings are of brass, and the working parts are fitted with the greatest precision. The length of cut can be varied from ¼ of an inch up to 1½ by change wheels.. Rs. 210.

New Pattern Driving Gear for horses or Bullocks.

1 H. P. Light	1	2 H. P.
Rs. 235,	300,	350 each.

IRON.
Pig, Bars, Sheets, and Wire Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Sheets.

STEEL.
Spring, Sheet, Blister and Cast.

BRASS.
Bolts, Tubes, Sheets and Wire.

COPPER.
Bolts, Tubes, Sheets and Wire.

ZINC.
In Sheets, Plain, and Perforated.

TIN.
Block in Pigs, Sheets—all sizes and qualities.

LEAD.
Pigs, Sheets, and Pipes.

As transactions in the above materials are usually heavy, and prices variable, we do not quote prices here, but our esteemed Constituents may rely upon us at all times supplying the very best material at the lowest market price.

OIL, PAINT, AND VARNISH, &c.

OIL, PAINT, AND VARNISH.

Turpentine	Rs. 3	4	per Impl. Gall.
Turpenzine	" 3	0	"
Best Boil[illegible]	" 3	12	"
Best [illegible]	" [illegible]	[illegible]	"
[illegible] Paint	" 24	0	"
[illegible]	" 30	0	per cwt.
[illegible]	" [illegible]	0	"
[illegible]	" 18	0	"
[illegible]	" 20	0	"
[illegible] red ditto	" 20	0	"
[illegible] Day	" 18	0	"
[illegible] ditto	" 25	0	"
[illegible] Brown	" 32	0	"
Umber	" 12	0	"
[illegible] Crome	" 40	0	"
[illegible] Black	" 20	0	"
[illegible] in ditto	" 18	0	"
[illegible] Dryers	" 35	0	per Impl. Gal.
[illegible] Varnish	" 22	0	"
[illegible] Pontypool ditto	" 15	0	"
Brown Japan	" 6	0	"
Egg Varnish	" 5	0	"
[illegible]	" 20	0	"

10 per cent. discount for Cash off the above prices.—Liberal terms to Merchants and Agents.

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

ANTITERMITE COMPOSITION.

Rs. 1-8 per Imperial Gallon.

The Antitermite composition is a Jet Black material, a cheap preservative for Wood and Iron, preserves wood from White Ants, and is strongly recommended for Ship's use in place of Pitch or Tar, being more readily applied, and having greater preserving qualities.

SILICATE OF IRON PAINT.

A prevention against Damp Walls.

This Paint was known to the ancient Egyptians, and employed by them in preserving their Brickwork (which was simply clay baked in the sun), and which most valuable pigment has been only, within the last few years, discovered.

Bright [illegible] Red Paint	Rs.	37	0	per cwt.
Deep ditto ditto	"	37	8	"
French Grey ditto	"	37	8	"
Bronze Green ditto	"	36	0	"
Bright Stone ditto	"	44	0	"
Ditto Chocolate ditto	"	32	0	"
Bronze Black ditto	"	24	0	"

These Paints do not possess the [illegible] of white [illegible] will cover 40 per cent. more surface [illegible]

CARSON'S ANTICORROSIVE PAINT.

Black	Bright Red,	Medium Green,
Rs. 20.	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 42 per cent.

10 per cent. discount off all orders, accompanied by remittances.
Special terms to the Trade.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

— In September 1868, two boxes were made over to the Postmaster of a station in the Punjab, for despatch per Government Bullock train to Jubbulpore. In April last, we learn from the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, the consignor wrote to the consignee enquiring whether the boxes had reached, but being informed that they had not, the consignor must have induced the Postal authorities to accelerate (!) the transmission of the boxes, for they reached Jubbulpore last month ! !

— The following item has been furnished by the Home Office :— A Question was recently raised regarding the title of Military Officers and Chaplains visiting a hill sanitarium to gratuitous medical attendance, and an authoritative ruling was requested as to the persons entitled, when residing at such stations, to the privilege for themselves and their families.

In reply to this reference the Government of India quoted a former decision on a similar reference, under which the families of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, wherever they may be in India, are clearly entitled to be attended gratuitously by the medical officers of Government. It was added that this ruling holds good whatever be the circumstances under which an officer and his family are resident at a hill station, and further that all officers and their families, who are entitled to gratuitous attendance in a cantonment or civil station, are entitled to it at any other place where there is a medical officer paid by Government for staff or general duties.

— From a letter from Raipore the *Central India Times* learns that when the new Zillah Kutcherry at the station was completed, a short time ago, at a cost of rupees 40,000, the District records were moved from the old building to the new one ; but, they had scarcely been placed there a day, when the rain came down through the roof, flooding the entire building. The records had to be taken back at no small amount of inconvenience and cost. Of course, the stereotyped Public Works formula of revised estimate &c., will have to be gone through on this occasion also, as it has on many another.

— The *Lucknow Times* states that a famine-stricken chumar was caught in suburbs of the city in his attempt to devour an infant. It has not been ascertained whether the cravings of hunger or his alleged insanity led him to attempt this act of cannibalism.

— In the course of the debate on Indian Finance in the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote hoped that he might say without offence, that there was certainly an impetuosity about some of Lord Lawrence's writing when he took a strong view, that rather carried one away. He appeared to take always a strong view of a subject, so that one side of it was seen very clearly indeed. He also spoke his mind very strongly and ably, therefore one side was always presented in the clearest possible light. Where action was required this was a very valuable quality, but when they had to take counsel they were apt to be staggered by seeing the case made out, as it were, too good.

— In the House of Commons Mr. C. Denison gave notice on behalf of Mr. Graves of a motion for next session to the effect that some members of the Indian Council should be persons professionally acquainted with the trade between that country and India. He also gave notice that it was the intention of the same hon'ble member to call attention next session to the inconvenience of bringing forward the Indian Budget at a very late period of Session, and to propose that it should not be introduced later than the 1st of July.

Sir C. Wingfield gave notice that next session he would move for a select committee for Indian affairs.

— On the motion of Mr. Childers the House of Commons agreed that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that arrangements might be made for observing the transit of Venus [illegible], which would occur in 1874, [illegible] Majesty that this House would make go[illegible] expenses of the same. During the past 12 years astronomers had been anxious to observe with the greatest care this remarkable event. The admiralty had taken pains to ascertain the expense of observing this trasit of Venus whether it might be visible in various parts of the world, and they had come to the conclusion that it would be desirable to ask for a sum of £10,500, and to spread it over the next five years.

— The *Indian Daily News* hears from the Punjab that the feeling of indignation against the officers of the Albert is so intense, that large sums are likely to be subscribed to prosecute any of the officers here, or at home, who can be brought within the reach of the criminal law. One of the Banks has already sent Rs. 1,000 ; and that is probably only a fore-runner of other sums that will doubtless be subscribed for the same purpose.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

— According to the *Delhi Gazette* it is officially announced from Simla, that there will be no durbar in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh at Agra this season.

— The above journal hears from Murree that despaches reached the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at that place, from the Huzara authorities, on Saturday evening, the 28th ultimo, to the effect that another village had been burnt near Agror by our old friends of the Black Mountain. It is rumoured that one or more British subjects were killed by them, and our contemporary's correspondent adds that the troops at Abbottabad were ordered to be held in readiness for any emergency that may require their service.

— The *Madras Standard* says that the Director General of Post Office in India has directed the necessary enquiries to be instituted with a view to the reduction of postage on newspapers. If this is really true, we think the recent agitation respecting the reduction of postage on newspapers is likely to have some effect.

— The *Madras Times* states that the Madras University building which promises to be an ornament to that city is fast approaching completion. Externally there appears to be nothing wanting to render it even now an object of attraction, except the completion of the doors and windows, and the centre oblong upper apartment, which seems as if it were intended for an Observatory. The penthouse like structures which flank the roof of the building in front with their four-sided sloping roofs of zinc plating, which do not strike us as presenting a very graceful appearance, are not quite complete, the one on the south side not yet being surmounted by the airy and elegant iron railing which adorns its neighbour on north side.

— The Paris Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* states that a singular incident, taken in reference to press prosecutions, has occurred over here. The director and printer of the *Rappel*—the Democratic journal started by the sons of Victor Hugo, which has Rochefort of the *Lanterne* for one of its chief contributors—together with the writer of an article for which the Government thought proper to institute proceedings against the paper, have all been acquitted of the charge of publishing false news and exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government—one of those charges too which, embracing so wide a range, has inevitably ensured conviction heretofore. More recently a conviction has been obtained against the journal for publishing a detailed report of a press prosecution.

— According to the above paper the official *Government Messenger* of St. Petersburg says that MM. Simens and Galske, who have been authorised by the Emperor to construct a line of telegraph across Russia, have commenced the works necessary for this undertaking. The line, according to the *Messenger*, is to be used "exclusively in the transmission of Anglo-Indian correspondence," and is to pass from the Prussian frontier by Warsaw, Zitomir, Odessa, Kerch, and Tiflis, crossing the Black Sea and the Strait of Kertch by a submarine cable. This cable, which is 170 versts long, was laid down a month ago between Djouba and Konstantiofka, as decided by a commission which was sent last year to take sounding in the Black Sea in the corvette Lioness.

— At a conference of working men, held on 24th July last to discuss the patent laws, Sir Roundell Palmer, M. P., who presided, advocated the abolition of these enactments. In his opinion, these laws did more harm than good, and in the main a patent stood more in the way of the progress of another than it benefited the inventor. After a lengthened discussion, in which several speakers expressed themselves in favour of making patents cheaper, a resolution was passed affirming the necessity of establishing a National Inventors' Institute to obtain for the poor inventors of England a reward for their industry.

— A curious instance of incaution has occurred at the Middlesex Sessions. A juryman named Tuckfield took into court with him a bag containing watches and money of the value of £150, which he placed under a seat. On the rising of the

court he found the bag where he had placed it, but its contents had disappeared.

—The Edinburgh University Court has given its sanction to the matriculation of ladies as medical students, but with this condition, that separate classes shall be formed for their instruction. The assent of the general council and of the Chancellor is necessary to give this concession the force of University law, but the *Scotsman* appears to consider the matter as virtually settled.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

—On account of the late disturbance at Agror His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, says the *Delhi Gazette*, has put off his intended visit to Cashmere, for the present at all events, possibly altogether.

—The same paper is given to understand that the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, Dr. De Renzy, has instituted, or is about to institute, a suit against *Indian Public Opinion* for libel said to be contained in an article on the sanitation of Umritsur in the issue of the 17th of August. Damages are to be laid at 10,000 Rupees. Mr. Plowden and Mr. Reynolds of Lahore are retained.

—Mr. Lepel Griffin, in a report dated the 10th ultimo, says:—"The state of the Punjab is critical in the extreme. Rain still holds off, prices have risen rapidly, and a large amount of distress prevails. Unless rain falls within the next week, the crops will be most severely injured, and prices may be expected to rise higher than they are already. Applications for relief are coming in from new directions—Loodiana, Umritsur, and Ferozepore, and the Government has been asked to place further funds at the disposal of the Central Committee."

—On Saturday last a summons was obtained by Mr. Mariuden, on behalf of Baboo Heraloll Seal, against the Deputy Commissioner of Police, to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, in consequence of having threatened to remove certain erections in the Strand Road by force, if the orders issued by him were not complied with within a certain time. It appears that certain idols which had been placed from time immemorial on some landed property belonging to the complainant, situated in the Strand road, the right of possession of which was in dispute, through the Justices, with the Secretary of State, and a tree, for several years held sacred, were ordered to be removed by Lieutenant Birch within a certain time. The case was heard by Mr. Pittar yesterday. Mr. Pittar who appeared on behalf of Baboo Heraloll Seal said that the only object his client sought in the case was that no summary measures should be adopted in regard to the removal of the idols on the Strand bank. He was not influenced by any personal feelings against Lieutenant Birch in the matter. The Magistrate being informed that the Lieutenant Governor has proposed a compromise, he dismissed the case.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

—The *Bombay Guardian* gives an amusing instance of the strange misapprehensions which prevail among the natives of the religion of European Orientalists. Dr. Buhler, who had been deputed by Government to search for Sanskrit manuscripts, came to a place called Junagadh, where he was waited upon by a deputation of priests. Their address among others contained the following questions:—

(1.) Whether in Europe, especially in Germany, the learned lived according to the Brahminical law?

(2.) Whether they performed sacrifices, as a European had done in Poona (Dr. Haug)?

(3.) Whether I preferred sacrifices, or the study of the Vedanta as the road to salvation?

(4.) How, supposing that I was descended, as I had told them, from the Aryan stock, I could consider myself entitled (adhikarin) to study the Vedas and Shastras, without having been initiated?

—Mr. Moroba, ex-judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, having been admitted a pleader by a Division Bench of the local High Court, the Vakeels, we learn from *Native Opinion*, have made a petition against his admission as being opposed to the rules made in that matter. Mr. Moroba is said to have quite enlivened the Court by moving that the protesting Pleaders be required to give security to make good the loss he may suffer in consequence of their petition delaying his Sunnud!

—The following testimony to the value of connection with the periodical press will be read with interest by our young friends. It is from the pen of Professor Aytoum who was himself during his lifetime one of the most steady contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine* and other periodicals.

"Let me remark for the satisfaction of young "men who may be tempted to cultivate letters as "a profession that there is no sillier prejudice "than that which certain narrow-minded persons "entertain against a connection with the daily press. "My own experience justifies me in saying that I "consider such an occupation as more wholesome, "bracing, and conducive to the development of "mental power, than any other kind of literary "training. Dexterity, clear perception, skilful "arrangement and nervous expression are the "qualities most valued in a journalist; and, those "I venture to assert cannot be attained by brooding over sentimental verses or inditing metaphysical discourses, or, indeed, in any other way than "by constant and assiduous practice. It has been "alleged that this kind of writing is apt to deteriorate style, and to induce slovenly habits of "composition. I reply, that the work from its "very nature demands a rigid abstinence from "verbosity, obscurity and tinsel ornament; that "the style must be perspicuous as at once to convey the distinct idea to the reader, without subjecting him to the pain of a reperusal, whilst on "the other hand it must be so pointed and terse "as to attract and rivet his [illegible] not "know where at the present [illegible] "better specimens of pure English co[illegible]on than "those which appear in the columns of the "newspaper press; and though these may be called "in one sense ephemeral since their interest passes "away with the memory of the events to which "they refer, they nevertheless exercise a deep and "lasting influence on the thought."

—The London *Times* thus speaks of the progress that is now discernible in this country:—"The educated classes in India are being gradually penetrated with European ideas; rational methods in thought and action succeed to the "traditions of ages; their habits are being transformed and the new generation with Asiatic "quickness is taking its place abreast of English "youth in the most useful departments of knowledge. To perceive the changes that have been "made or are impending, it is enough to consult "the native Press or to read the account of a "native meeting. The seeds of European civilisation have been sown broadcast over the land and "the growth is likely to be so strong and luxuriant "as to produce marvellous changes before the present century is at an end.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

—We take the following from the *Illustrated London News*:—"*Love, Law and Theology.* By Alexander Macdonald. With Illustrations by Tymothy Eaton. (Glasgow: Cameron and Ferguson.) The title of this stout volume shows how useful are commas; for, without them, it might seem that some [illegible] was recommending an unnatural and even [illegible] affection; to love your enemies would be [illegible] easy. But a small comma sets at rest the apprehensive. Nevertheless, an ecclesiastico-[illegible] (as the work is called) is hardly the [illegible] dish upon which one would be likely to fall with hungry zest; and it was, therefore, a welcome discovery to find, by means of an advertisement appended to the preface, that the book has reached at least a second edition, and may, therefore, be passed over in favour of something newer."

—The *Moscow Gazette* says that the Russian and Chinese Commissioners appointed to trace the frontier between the two empires have met at the military station of Osiek, in Eastern Siberia. The Russian Government purposes to open a trade with the western provinces of China, and has instructed its Consul Koudja to draw up a report on the industrial resources of the district.

—Accounts in the German papers state that the nun recently released from a Carmelite convent in Cracow was found in a dark and unhealthy cell, where she is said to have been confined twenty-one years. She was without clothes, had a wild look, and had almost lost her senses. The police were first informed of the matter by an anonymous letter. They were assisted in their investigation by several ecclesiastics, among others by the Bishop of Cracow, who overwhelmed the abbess and the nuns with reproaches, and asked them whether they were women or furies. He also thanked the magistrate for the energy and tact he had displayed, and suspended the chaplain of the convent. The released nun has been taken to a lunatic asylum, but the medical men despair of her recovery.

—The *Indu Prakash* gives the following extract from a private letter from a distinguished educationist, now in Great Britain, to a friend in Bombay, about the Remarriage movement:—"The most useful quality in the world is the power of putting on a thick, insensible skin, whenever one knows oneself to be in the right, * * * You high caste Hindus are far too sensitive of blame, censure, unpopularity, or ridicule, to make it easy for you to perform the part of reformers. To be a reformer a man ought to be a sort of moral rhinoceros. The thick skin of the rhinoceros ought certainly to be united with the wisdom of the serpent, and the gentleness of the dove."

—The *Spectator* states that the meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Leeds this year, and among the subjects on which the opinion of the profession seems well agreed is the advisability of a change in the method of vaccination. The lymph, it seems clear, is deteriorating, and many doctors now object to use "humanized" lymph at all, and advise vaccination direct from the heifer. The practice is common on the Continent, and if once made general would be attended with no difficulty. The subject is one which should be examined by the Privy Council, as the dislike to vaccination, always latent among the vulgar, use of late increased greatly, and magistrates are reluctant to put the law in force.

—We take the following from a London paper:—"*Dun.*—To importune for a debt.—The true original meaning of the word owes its birth to one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of the town of Lincoln, so extremely active, and so dexterous in the business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay, 'Why do not Dun him?' that is, Why do you not set Dun to arrest him? Hence it became a cant ward, and is now as old as since the days of Henry VII.—*Grose*."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

—The Allahabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the Prince of Nepal, who has been allowed a respite of fifteen days, has left this, with his pleader Mr. Dillon, for Nynee Tal, with the object of pleading his cause in person before the Lieutenant Governor, and of inducing His Honor to exercise his prerogative and remit the sentence passed upon him by the judge of Benares, and confirmed the other day by the High Court. The "elder" and the "younger" Ranee (the latter is the victim in the case and is, nevertheless, more anxious than any body else to see the Prince safe out of the scrape) have gone with him.

— According to the *Mofussilite* there is a rumour in well informed quarters in Simla of the Indian Government having applied to the Home Government to extend the Commander in Chief's term of office by one year, in order that His Excellency may continue to give the benefit of his advice and experience in Financial matters.

It is generally supposed that Sir A. Spencer will be Sir W. Mansfield's successor, and it is not unlikely that Government may ultimately derive the benefit of Sir A. Spencer's additional year's experience in Bombay, in the meanwhile retaining Sir W. Mansfield's valuable services.

— After the Doorga Poojah holidays the *Indian* will be a daily paper. In the meantime the *Indian* will have to make a temporary exit from the stage of public journalism.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

A DISTINGUISHED political writer referring to Napoleon's saying that the English are a nation of shop-keepers observes that the saying though regarded by some patriots as a compliment is very far from being one. He then proceeds to give a long catalogue of the rascalities of the shop-keepers of London, which are, we are afraid, in some respects surpassed by those of their China Bazar brethren.

It is said that there is scarcely a single baker in London who does not adulterate bread with alum—an ingredient which when, mixed with flour makes a loaf look whiter, retain more water and consequently seem heavier than it otherwise would. Such at least is the opinion of an able writer in the *Westminster Review* for January last, an opinion in support of which he adduces the evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee. Coffee, it is well-known, is but too often adulterated with chicory, chicory with Venetian red and Venetian red with brick-dust. The adulteration of liquors is much more general. Cocculus indicus berries, grains of paradise, sulphuric acid and other infernal ingredients are largely made use of for drugging wines and spirits.

So low is the state of commercial morality that according to Herbert Spencer a hundred yards of ribbon has ceased to mean a hundred yards of ribbon; it means something less. Mr. Spencer ascribes this decay of commercial morality to the idolatrous homage which is paid to riches whilst high mental and moral worth is far from being so well appreciated as it should be. With due deference to that great thinker we beg leave to say that his explanation, though satisfactory as far as it goes, is incomplete. The commercial immorality of which we complain is due in a great measure to the system of strong competition which now rules the commercial world and the evils of which have driven so many good and wise men to communism, Fourierism, and Saint Simonism. The tendency of large capitals is to swallow up small capitals. The big capitalist undersells the little capitalist, and often drives him to the practice of dishonest tricks to avoid ruin and starvation. We cannot do without competition; the great problem of political economy in the present day is to mitigate its evils.

Nor is the immorality confined to the lower walks of commercial life. The Court of bankruptcy often makes startling revelations regarding merchants whose words were believed to be as good as their bonds. During the last few years many great names have become bye-words among which those of Sir John Dean Paul, Colonel Petrie Waugh, and the Directors of Overrend, Gurney & Co. figure most prominently.

We must not be misunderstood. We are far from denying that the majority of merchants and bankers are upright men. W[illegible]ean to say is that the number [illegible]eep among the mercantile classes has of late apparently increased. The Albert Insurance Company, though not exactly a commercial institution, is very nearly allied to such institutions, and it will not be out of place to speak of it here. During the years 1854 to 1861, the Company's profits amounted to £114,774, whilst its losses during the last seven years have been more than a million and a quarter sterling; yet the Directors of the Head Office in London have up to the date of suspension of payment all along represented the affairs of the Company as flourishing, issued lying prospectuses to ensnare new policy-holders, and kept the Local Board in Calcutta in complete ignorance of the real state of affairs. The conduct of Mr. Neale the London Director can scarcely be distinguished from obtaining money under false pretences. No language is too strong to condemn the proceedings of the London Board.

As in the case of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, the Calcutta business of the Albert Insurance Company was very sound and the failure has been entirely owing to the gross mismanagement of the Head Office in London, which has treated the Calcutta Branch as a milch cow. We hope and trust that the policy-holders in India will cordially support the Committee of Inquiry in its efforts to make the Court of Chancery pay the Indian policy-holders their due.

INDIAN FINANCE.

IN all matters and particularly in matters of Indian Finance, the Secretary of State is practically a perfectly irresponsible officer. The British Parliament does not, as has been pointedly observed by a leading English paper, "control a single sixpence of Indian Finance." He has every year to lay before the House a statement of the Finances of India, the object being to give Englishmen an idea of the financial position and prospects of the country, because Englishmen are said to be privately through their connexions and by their investments, so much bound up with India, that such a statement is of the highest interest and importance to them, being one upon which they can rely. So far so good. We only hope that Englishmen will not forget the children of the soil and make their interests subservient to their own. Our present Secretary of State being a peer, a statement of Indian Finances was, for the first time, laid before the Lords at their last sitting; and though the step or rather accidental circumstance has not led or is not likely to lead to a wholesome parliamentary interference, it will serve one good purpose at least,—the ignorance and apathy which hitherto prevailed in Indian financial matters will be dispelled, and the leading men of England, peers as well as Commoners, will acquire some knowledge of them which they would not fail to make use of when circumstances should arise.

The result of the communications made to Parliament is any thing but hopeful and the prospects not cheering at all. The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure just now are said to be in equilibrium. "Fifteen millions more" says the *Saturday Review* "are collected than in the years before the mutiny; but then 15 millions more are spent. The increase is partly owing to our now finding it necessary to keep a tighter hold on the country by having a larger European force, partly to the greatly increased expense of living which involves a permanent augmentation of all pay and salaries; and partly to our continually governing better, keeping on foot a larger and better Police, offering more facilities for obtaining justice, guarding against famines and so on."

Anything like reduction under existing circumstances is considered impracticable. On the contrary there is every reason to expect that the expenditure will increase. "A very larger sum" the same paper has it "is being spent and must be spent every year for Barracks. The prisons and gaols of India are disgraceful and must be rebuilt. Education must and will receive larger grants &c." Short-sighted mortals that we are, we cannot understand why there should be so much rage for barracks. The health of the European troops must be valued; let barracks be therefore constructed where necessary. But is that any reason why *large* sums should be spent *every* year for the purpose? Again it has been said that the jails in this country are disgraceful and should be rebuilt. We have

as yet heard of no proposal or movement in this country on this subject. The increase of Education grants forms another of the items quoted. If this means that more money is to be spent for the further diffusion of Education, we have not of course much to say. But we consider it incumbent on us to remind the authorities that they have hitherto been shamefully negligent and indifferent towards a most useful class of public servants, our schoolmasters we mean. The salaries of almost all classes of officers in the Government service have been augmented. Why should our Schoolmasters form an exception? Sir John Lawrence was seldom in want of funds for any other purpose, but when the case of our school-masters was pressed on his attention, we are told he either endeavoured to burke it or had no money for them. We recommend their case to the favorable care of Lord Mayo and trust His Lordship will not allow it to stand over any longer.

Among the usual ways and means whereby the Revenue could be raised, there is not one we are told that can admit of any further augmentation, The Land-tax is either permanent or "held at a fixed rent during a period of years." The custom dues cannot be raised, because "Manchester is too powerful to allow the Indian Revenue to be adjusted to its inconvenience." And the Income-tax does not yield even a million sterling quite. Let the Military expenditure be curtailed as far as possible, let the custom duties be slightly raised and let, if there be necessity for more money still, some indirect mode of taxation be adopted; and then our impression is there will be little occasion for either an Income Tax or so much despair about equalising Income and Expenditure

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AN ASYLUM FOR HELPLESS FEMALES.

WE have received the first Report of St. Vincent's Home, Calcutta, with a list of subscribers and donors and an Appendix containing a statement of receipts and disbursements. It is a purely Roman Catholic institution, and our readers will see from the following that it is designed especially to be an asylum for helpless females:—"The two institutions (the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Vincent's Home) are perfectly distinct from each other, although the good of the poor and needy is a paramount and common object with both, as it is with all charitable Societies, yet each of the two Institutions of which we are speaking has a distinct and different work to accomplish. That distinction cannot be better shown than by a brief statement of the work which each has to carry out. Both are Catholic Institutions, both profess to relieve the wants of the poor and indigent of every race and creed, both aim to promote the spiritual welfare of those to whom succour is extended and who belong to their own faith, both profess scrupulously to adhere to the rule which enjoins non-interference with the religious opinions of others, and lastly, the members of both work gratuitously. But here the similarity ends. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul has to do with the distress of both sexes, the Home has regard only to the wants of the female and more helpless portion of the population of the town. The Society affords out-door relief, the Home affords shelter and a refuge where the houseless poor can go to, the homeless find a home. But if there is one mark of distinction, more than any other which characterizes and distinguishes the Home from all other charitable Institutions, it is this: in all countries, among all classes and all creeds, experience abundantly shows that where females are left utterly destitute not only are they less able than men to earn a livelihood (and for this their limited powers afford some apology) but the means to which they not unfrequently resort after their other efforts to help themselves have proved fruitless, is to lead a life of sinful degradation. One of the principal objects, then, for which the Home has been established is to prevent this fatal error, this great and enduring sin, and in this respect it is pre-eminently an Institution which commends itself to the liberal support of all good men."

A philanthropic lady—Mrs. Dowling—did not hesitate to sacrifice every personal comfort in undertaking the management of the Home from its very commencement in April 1866 to the 22nd of December 1868 when she was relieved by three Nuns who had come out specially to assu[illegible]ge. There were in the Home on [illegible]verage 40 inmates per month, and the income and expenditure amounted to Rupees 6,607-5-0 and Rs. 6,777-1-3 respectively. During a period of little more than three years the collections amounted to Rs. 18,924 of which no less than the sum of Rs. 11,012, or more than 54 per cent was contributed by the Society of St. de Paul. The daily increasing demand for out-door help upon this society renders it necessary that its affairs should be separated from those of the Home. With a view to effect this the Secretary to the Committee has made an appeal for aid, which we sincerely hope the public, without distinction of caste or creed, race or color, will heartily respond to. The Secretary remarks:—

"Already we are much indebted to the charity of the Public, for without it we could not have inaugurated such an institution, much less have supported and sheltered so large a number of women and children for more than three years. It is to the charity of the Public that the inmates of the Home are indebted for its commodious shelter and quiet comforts, and thanks are specially due to our revered prelate, the most Rev. Dr. Steins, who used his influence and his purse in bringing out the good Nuns in whose charge the Home has now been placed, to the Rev. Canon Habet, Director of the Congregation of the Daughters of the Cross in Liege—Belgium—for the readiness with which he responded to our call and permitted Sisters Algaé, Salomè and Benedicta to leave the parent institution and come out to India; and to those gentlemen who have generously come forward to defray a heavy item in our expenditure, namely, the rent of the Home.

"But there are some who, if they have not helped us in money, have helped us to save money, which was quite as good, and it is our bounden duty, as it is a great pleasure to us to mention among the foremost of these, the name of Dr. Kenneth Bruce Stuart. Dr. Stuart is a Protestant gentleman, but setting aside all consideration of creed, and with a noble generosity that does infinite credit to him, has given us his gratuitous services for three long years, from June, 1866 to July, 1869, without any other reward than the satisfaction of having relieved the distresses of suffering humanity. We deeply regret that our means have not yet enabled us to acknowledge his kindness in any other way than by an expression of our heartfelt thanks, but we assure him that our gratitude is not the less sincere, because our poverty does not permit us to give it other expression.

"By a simple calculation it will be seen that the monthly average of inmates in the Home for the past three years has been 33 in number, and omitting the expenditure on account of furniture, which had to be purchased at the first starting, the cost of each individual for food, clothing and shelter, *i. e.*, house rent included, has been only fourteen Rupees. That the cost has been so small, considering the comforts which the Home affords, is due in a great measure to the gratuitous labour of all who have worked for the good of the Institution.

"But the Home is ample enough for the accommodation of a much larger number than its limited means have hitherto enabled it to support, and the individual cost would be very much lessened if the charity of the Public helped it to extend its sphere of usefulness. This will be best achieved when we are in a position to purchase or construct a suitable building, and thus get rid of the heavy charges on account of house rent. * * *

"If by an expenditure of a few rupees a month (and this happy result would follow the purchase of a house,) a destitute and helpless woman could be saved from entering into a life of degradation, could obtain food and shelter and eventually the means of earning an honest livelihood, we are very much mistaken in our estimate of the kindly feelings of our nature if one solitary individual could be found who would refuse to contribute to the best of his ability in bringing about this happy result."

Every one ought to exert itself for this object. We trust both European and Native gentlemen will render pecuniary assistance in such a way that the energetic Secretary may be able to increase the usefulness of an institution which provides for

helpless widows and orphans and saves them from falling into sinful degradation.

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THE MUSSULMANS OF BENGAL.

(Communicated.)

We are exceedingly sorry to notice the unkind tone of a recent article of a weekly contemporary on the Mussulmans of Bengal. The *Englishman* has characterized it as a "somewhat ungenerous article" and we do not think he would have been far out of the mark if he had dropped the softening epithet "somewhat." The writer of the article says "It is our proved sympathy with our Mahometan brethren which has also enabled us without fear of misrepresentation to speak with plainness of the sores in that community." For ourselves we do not remember ever to have detected any Mahometan proclivities in our worthy contemporary and we confess we are unaware of his sympathy for any community whatsoever excepting the "British Indian Association." Labouring under this ignorance we cannot help concluding that the article in question is full of petty jealousy. Just half a dozen lines before he vaunts of his "proved sympathy" our contemporary remarks "It is impossible however to calculate the possibilities of Mahometan fanaticism." Is this the dictate of his proved sympathy"? "Mahometan hate," Mahometan ambition," Mahometan creed" "the atrocities of 1857" are all dwelt upon with apparent delight; and a few lines after his solemn assurance of "proved sympathy" he declares that until "they have learnt to modify their present stiff creed, it is worse than useless, it is dangerous to enlarge their capacity for mischief." Is this the effect of gushing sympathy? Sympathy is made of a far different stuff: for if this is *sympathy*, we have yet to learn what *antipathy* means. In truth as we read the article we cannot help thinking that if our contemporary were to be the king of Hindoostan tomorrow he would at once exterminate Islamism from this land—of course out of pure "sympathy" no doubt.

We do not intend to review this article or to eke out this unpleasant subject. We have a great deal of respect for our contemporary; but in all friendliness we will say that he is oftentimes intemperate. The antagonism of race which unhappily yet subsists between the governing class and the governed, is partially kept up by his inconsiderate articles, and now in the name of Bengal let him not create a schism between Hindoos and Mussulmans.

As regards our Mahometan brethren we assure them of our sincere good wishes and we also assure them of the fact that the *Hindoo Patriot* does not faithfully represent the views of educated natives.

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We have great pleasure in publishing in another column a report of the annual distribution of prizes to the Girls of the Mahes School. The rapid increase of these institutions is a significant sign of Hindoo progress and though the order of instruction imparted in them is by no means very satisfactory considered with reference to the expansion of the male Hindoo intellect, yet as the precursor of a brilliant future, we hail with delight efforts too surely in the right direction not to evoke happy feelings.

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On Monday last Mr. Creagh brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear the case of Mr. Pearson, an attorney and proctor of the High Court, who, some time ago, was struck off the roll of attorneys for writing a letter, in terms inconsistent with the conduct of an attorney, to one Hurrydoss Bysack. He (Mr. Creagh) asked that an arrangement be made between the three Judges (the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Justice Phear), who sat in judgment, to consider whether or not Mr. Pearson had now been sufficiently punished. Sir Barnes Peacock told Mr. Creagh on Wednesday last that he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that they could not interfere in the matter. With reference to a remark made by Mr. Creagh His Lordship said that by punishing Mr. Pearson he and his colleagues held out to the world a person who should not be trusted by clients.

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On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of Policy-holders of the Albert Life Insurance Company was held at Messrs. Wyman Brothers' premises for the discussion of general matters concerning the collapse of the company, and for adopting such measures as the general body of Policy-holders thought necessary to protect their interests. Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1.) "This meeting recommends and invites all Policy-holders in the Albert Life Insurance Company to sign the power of Attorney to the Committee, and also to contribute *pro rata* towards the funds required for the expenses, to enable the committee to carry out such measures as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the Policy-holders.

(2.) This meeting fully appreciates and approves of the proceedings of the committee of Enquiry and hereby confirms all that has been done by them. In recording this vote of thanks the meeting begs the gentlemen of the Committee will kindly continue their valuable services."

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The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson did not deliver judgment in the Will Case of Rajah Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor on Wednesday last as announced. Their Lordships will deliver it on Monday next.

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Mr. S. Hogg has returned from England. He resumed charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on Monday last. Mr. H. A. Cockerell has been appointed officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division *vice* Mr. Rivers Thomson who will act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Departments, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. L. Dampier.

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We see it stated that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will not return to Calcutta till the first week of November, after visiting Kumaon and Raneekhet. A Durbar will be held in Calcutta, and all the state festivities are likely to be confined to the capital.

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The *Friend of India* believes that the scheme for the distribution of Provinces, now before the Government of India, does not propose to create a Lieutenant Governorship of the Central Provinces, but rather to break up those Provinces by giving Bombay the Mahratti-speaking and Allahabad the Hindi-speaking districts. Bombay will make over Sindh to the Punjab, which will have the whole valley of the Indus, and Kurrachee as its port, while Bombay possesses all the cotton country. It is proposed to add Sumbulpore to Orissa and put the whole Mahanuddy valley and Oorya-speaking people under a Chief Commissioner. Madras will be left with the Northern Circars, but will be stripped probably of some of the Hill States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATION SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Dear Sir,—The *Indian Mirror* has generously come forward to plead the cause of the long overlooked Subordinate Officers of the Education Department. I hope you too will move your able pen in their favor. God forbid that teachers shall have to wait till doomsday before the heads of the Department can have leisure or liking to think of them. Some have indeed classed the grade system in this Department with Plato's republic. It is a pity, Mr. Editor, while the meanest peons in the Police or Postal line, the most mechanical quill driver can expect an increase every year, the poor School Master is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow without a hope—without an encouragement. No wonder then, while Government would pass him by without notice that the school master may be reckoned by his own illiterate countrymen as only an English Gooromohasoy. Certainly, it is no uncommon thing to see a hard working and intelligent officer in this Department drawing his monthly 150 Rs. after a long service of 10 or 15 years. Perhaps that is the *ne plus ultra* of all his earthly expectations. It is only a few favored and rather lucky individuals who can be kicked up stairs more by chance and forbearance on the part of the powers that be, than from any principles of justice and arrangement. Far be it from me to envy or decry those of my favored countrymen, who have entered other professions; yet in justice only I would say that if you compare the condition of the poor School Master as honestly earning his bread as any body else with others, you will find him sadly overlooked indeed.

As the Education Budget of 1870-71 is still, I presume, in hand of the Director of Public Instruction, permit me, my dear Sir, thus to call upon my brethren to strike while the iron is hot.

GRIEVANCE.

SOMETHING FOR THE MONGHYR DISPENSARY COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Sir,—In my last letter I informed you of a meeting of the respectable inhabitants of this place, Native and European, held to raise a fund for the purpose of establishing three Branch Dispensaries in suitable parts of the town. That this is not yet necessary here is proved by the fact that the people of this place have very little faith in English Medicine. Only such persons as cannot afford to pay for their treatment or such as need surgical aid call in the assistance of a doctor. Otherwise few would take English medicine. Their religion and custom are much against it. Moreover the station is not a large one; it being about a mile and a half long and a mile broad. And we have already here a charitable Dispensary and a branch attached to it. How many others will then a town of such length and breadth require and admit of. Besides, the existing ones are very defective. The building of the main Dispensary is not spacious and can contain but a few indoor patients. The number of those that are allowed to be taken in is very limited, their diet expense never exceeding Rupees 50. These even are not provided with proper beddings; only a few *Khateas* and some earthen platforms are their bedsteads; and some blankets their *guddys* and all. And what

is strange, cleanliness which is indispensable to the preservation of health, is not well attended to. The patients are allowed to use their dirty clothes. On the other hand the people of this part of the country are extremely dirty. So that the stink of their clothes is so awful that one can hardly put his head into the rooms. I think prisoners in the jail are better treated. Under such circumstances how is it possible to expect a thorough rapid recovery of the patients. On the contrary continuance in such a dirty place can protract illness. It does not appear that there is a fair and profuse supply of good medicine too. Is it not then reasonable to employ all money and labour in mending these bad arrangements? Instead of spending a large sum on the erection of 3 additional buildings it would be far better to enlarge the present one, to supply the sick with good medicine and healthy food, and to provide them with clean clothes and soft beds. Of what use it would be to raise several defective things instead of perfecting what we have already got. It would be nothing more than waste of money and labour. For whatever will the resources of the new dispensaries be, they will not be such as to provide for, at the utmost, a Native Doctor and a Compounder and a scanty supply of medicine for each. Under the guidance of such men they will be almost worthless. There is yet time. The subscriptions have not yet been collected. Let the members of the Dispensary Committee change their resolution and apply their money and efforts to a worthier purpose. Outsiders may look upon Dr. Cameron the Civil Surgeon to be a philanthropist and an enthusiast in the promotion of public good. But in fact he is doing very little good to us. If he really wants to be popular here let him direct his exertions to the removal of our wants stated above and such as may fall into his practised eyes.

MONGHYR, 29*th Sept.* 1869. Yours truly, A RESIDENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee* :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Kumar	Harendra Krishna Bahadoor	29	0	0
Baboo	Heera Loll Seal	20	0	0
„	Dwarka Nath Dutt	10	0	0
„	Dwarka Nath Sen	10	0	0
„	Woomes Chunder Bose	1	0	0
„	Bisshumber Chatterjee	3	5	0
„	Roma Nath Sen	3	8	0
„	Kristodhone Dutt	5	0	0
„	Romesh Chunder Mookerjee	2	8	0
„	Dinnobundhoo Mozoomdar	1	4	0
„	Udoy Chund Mitter	1	0	0
„	Ram Gopal Bose	1	0	0
„	Grish Chunder Mookerjee	3	5	0
„	Nogendro Chunder Biswas	2	8	0

LOCAL.

MAHESH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE first distribution of Prizes to the Pupils of the above School took place on Monday, the 30th August, at 5 P. M. The following were present:—Revd. J. Trafford, M. A. Principal of Serampore College, Revd. T. Martin, Professor of the same College, P. Crighton Esq., Manager Rishra Yarn Mills, Pundit Madhub Chunder Surmon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dr. Dwarka Nath Chatterjee, Medical Officer of Serampore, Baboo Raj Mohun Mookerjee, B. L., Mrs. Trafford, Mrs. Crighton, and Mrs. Martin besides about 100 gentlemen from the neighbourhood. Mrs. Trafford presided. Mr. Martin examined the Girls who passed pretty fair examination to the apparent satisfaction of the visitors. The ladies were particularly pleased with the needle-work executed by the girls. The Secretary read the report, the chief points of which were

1st. The School was established on the 1st August 1867 with only 4 pupils which have since increased to 22.

2nd. For one year the School was supported by Subscriptions collected by the managers and in July 1868 a monthly grant of Rs. 12 was sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction and the efficiency of the School greatly increased. Further grants of Rs. 35 and 20 were received respectively for furniture and prize distribution.

3rd. The thanks of the Committee were publicly conveyed to the Subcribers and Donors, especial mention was made of the name of Baboo Banee Madhub Chuckerbutty, Clerk of works, E. I. R. Ramporehat and an inhabitant of this place, for his earnest zeal in promoting the interest of the Institution and his liberal aid towards the support of the School, while his other brethren remain dormant.

4th. Considerable progress has been made in the Zenana in needle-work, writing and reading.

Baboo Shibo Dass Bonnerjee, Secretary of the Rishra Girl's School, said that although he is neither an inhabitant of the place, nor a member of the managing Committee, yet he has reason to take as much interest in the welfare of this School as in that of his own. While no one in his village raises any objection to any laudable project, his principal desideratum being pecuniary support, his brother Secretary having advantage of the latter has not sufficient co-operation of the inhabitants. To raise fund he was obliged to solicit the patronage of some of the nobles of India, and while acknowledging a donation through the medium of a Daily Journal he was very uncharitably treated by the Editor of a weekly Journal who holds the highest titles a man can boast of.

Mrs. Trafford then distributed the prizes which consisted of silver flowers, hair pins, dolls, toys, and books. Mrs. Trafford then addressed the meeting dwelling on the advantages such Institution may bring forth, his sympathy with the Secretary and his great satisfaction in all that he saw at the Meeting. The Meeting dissolved with thanks to the Chair.

NETY CHURN UDDICURY, *Secretary.*

MAHESH, 7*th Sept,* 1869.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. F. Meres to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Mudhoobunee, in Tirhoot.

Mr. A. C. Brett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhangulpore.

Mr. E. Lea to officiate as an extra Assistant Commissioner in the Non-Regulation Commission. He is posted to the Assam Division.

Mr. C. E. Bailey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

In modification of the orders of the 7th ultimo, Baboo Uma Churn Gangooly is posted temporarily as an Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the Sub-Division of Baraset, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

The following gentlemen to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary recently established at Newparah, in the 24-Pergunnahs, *viz.*—

Baboos Debnath Ghose, Gobind Mohun Bose, Susteebur Ghose, Kallyprosuno Ghose, Sharoda Churn Ghose, and Dinobundoo Ghose, Members; Baboo Nobin Chunder Kur, Secretary.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Comillah :—

Baboo Tariny Persad Roy and Mr. L. W. Hutchinson.

Mr. F. Jones, C.S., to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Serampore.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary of Beernuggur, in Nuddea, *viz.*—

Baboo Taranath Mookerjee, Upendra Lall Mookerjee, Nil Ratan Mookerjee, Bhobodara Banerjee, Harradhun Mustifi, and Baidaya Nath Chatterjee.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Juggernathdiggy, in Tipperah.

Baboo Boroda Prosunno Shome to officiate as Moonsiff of Nasirnuggur, in Tipperah.

Baboo Kanyelall Mookerjee to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Hathazaree, in Chittagong.

Moulvie Ameenoodden Mahomed to officiate as Moonsiff of Satkaneah, in Chittagong.

The following Moonsiffs are transferred, *viz.*:—

Baboo Judoonath Mookerjee, from Chittagong to Indoss, in Burdwan; Mr. W. Cordozo, from Seetakoond to Chittagong; Baboo Romesh Chunder Bose, B. L., from Okra, in Beerbhoom, to Seetakoond, in Chittagong; and Baboo Juggobundhoo Gangooly to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Okra, in Beerbhoom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. W. Kemble, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet is allowed twenty-one days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, for three months.

Mr. H. Mosley, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mudhoobanee, for three months.

Mr. C. E. S. Innes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, for eleven days.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, for fourteen days.

Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court of Moorshedabad, for three months.

Baboo Kristodhun Ghose, Sub-assistant Surgeon, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Bhaugulpore, for eighteen months.

Dr. R. C. Chandra, Civil Assistant Surgeon Deoghur, for one month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AS SORE HEADS AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralising all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

DIPTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT AND QUINSEY.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chiego-foot		Scald Heads	Wounds
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* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

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The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits, appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

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3.—EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BUSINESS.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

Correspondents in India have been established in connexion with the Agency in the following Circles:—Calcutta, [illegible], Oudh, Cawnpore, Delhi, [illegible], Lahore, [illegible], Sind, Bombay, [illegible], Central India, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore, Dacca, and British Burmah; so that it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in communicating with the Agency in the Vernacular Languages, if desired. English communications can always be sent direct to the head quarters of the Agency in London, from any part of India, but they should be invariably post paid or they may be refused in London.

For further particulars apply to B. R. Chatterjee, at No. 31-1 Colley Pershad Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

— The next half-yearly examination of Assistants and other officers will commence on Monday, the 8th November, 1869.

— The *Englishman* understands that the Government of India has at last decided in favour of the Floating Bridge scheme for the Hooghly, and that the Bengal Government has been directed to consider and report in what manner such a bridge can best be executed and managed.

— In the opinion of the *Lucknow Times* the Madras Policy-Holders of the late Albert Life Assurance Company have adopted a very wise course of action in the present state of things. They have resolved to pay up the premia falling due until the 1st January, to the Board of Directors who consent to hold Office until that time.

— The rule that an officer, holding an acting appointment, and transferred to another of not inferior emoluments, is to continue to draw his acting allowances during the time spent in joining the latter, has been declared applicable to every case of transfer.

— A junior Civilian, who obtains a reward for proficiency in an Oriental language, will be permitted, in addition to the usual reward, to draw travelling allowance at the usual rate.

— On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Oude, the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the General Hospital to be erected by the Hon'ble Sir Dig Bijoy Sing, Bahadoor, Maharajah of Bulrampore, in the city of Lucknow.

— The *Pioneer* says that the effects of Christianity upon the Kols of Chota Nagpore are not strikingly satisfactory. It is true, according to the last number of the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society*, that since their conversion they have pulled together, "with a view to bettering their condition—at present one of serfdom—with remarkable zeal and unanimity of purpose;" but the means they use are not exactly what they should be. A [illegible] of agitating sharpers have got hold of an insignificant deed of gift, relating to a village given in 1861 by a Ranee to a good looking [illegible], and by pretending it is "the original [illegible] granted by the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, surrendering half of the country to the Kols," they swindle the ignorant multitude into [illegible] for the assertion of their rights as [illegible]; whereas, according to the Special [illegible], "it has as much to do with the Kols and their lands as with the mountains in the moon."

— Adverting to the affairs of the Life Assurance Company the [illegible] says that an application was made on the [illegible] of August to the vacation [illegible] for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. The application was made on the part of the directors who were stated to be preparing a scheme for submission to the policy holders, whereby the serious consequences of an unqualified liquidation might be mitigated if they consented to sacrifice some proportion of their policies, so that the company might be hereafter reconstructed upon a stable basis. Mr. S. L. Price, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse, is appointed provisional liquidator, and the policy-holders are forming themselves into committees, and so forth, to protect their interests. The deficit under any circumstances must be something enormous, and it is said that unless vigorous measures are adopted without delay, the consequence will be ruinous in the extreme. Although the company is not registered under the Limited Liability Act, the liability of the shareholders appears to be restricted by certain clauses in the policies. Thus it may turn out that the policy-holders have scarcely any security at all, seeing that the uncalled capital is very small compared to the liabilities of the company.

— According to the *Central India Times* hankering after public money has become epidemic in those Provinces within the last six months. Besides the defalcation in the district treasury at Nagpore there has been one in the Nimar treasury, one in the Jubbulpore Stamp Office and one in the Forest Department.

— Our contemporary's expectations of a thorough investigation into the late defalcations in the Nagpore treasury have been disappointed. When the matter was first brought to light the enquiry into it led to the discovery of the abstraction of 3,000 Rupees. When the investigation was extended up to 1867, the embezzled amount increased to near 8,000 Rupees. At this stage of the enquiry the proceedings were brought to a termination, and strange to say, the matter was allowed to rest. He is decidedly of opinion that the interests of the Government imperatively demand that the Officiating Chief Commissioner should at once apply to the Government of India for permission to appoint a mixed commission of Europeans and natives to carefully overhaul the Nagpore district accounts for the past 10 or 15 years. Were this done our contemporary has been assured by several natives of influence and respectability, that revelations would be made which would disclose defalcations to an amount yet undreamt of by those who have conducted the present enquiry.

— Dr. Chevers has recommended to the authorities the formation of a separate Hospital in connection with the Medical College and the Government has consented to give the scheme a trial. With this object it is contemplated to rent a building for the location of cholera patients until the Medical College Hospital is enlarged.

— The Governor General in Council notifies for general information:—"That every person in the service of government in the Public Works Department in any part of British India, whether civil or military, must consider his salary or pay, as regulated by the rules of the department for the time being, or defined in any agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, and whether it is drawn wholly or in part in the Public Works Department, or the Military Department, to be his sole legal remuneration; and the receipt of commission, or any other consideration whatever, directly or indirectly, on account of any business or transaction in which he shall be concerned in behalf of the Government, whether in India or elsewhere, is prohibited. Every officer of the Government is bound to report to his departmental superior every infringement of the above rule which may come to his knowledge."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* is glad to learn that in nearly all the Districts of the Central Provinces, the crops are progressing favourably, and that there is every prospect of the crops being above the average.

— The following decree of the Emperor of France, dated August 15, and countersigned by all the ministers, has been published:—"Wishing to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Napoleon I. by an act which responds to our feelings, we decree a full and complete amnesty for all political crimes and misdemeanours, offences against the press laws, the laws on public meetings and coalition of working men as well as other political offences." Another Imperial decree grants an amnesty to all soldiers undergoing sentence for desertion. Numerous decorations have been conferred upon members of the Legislative Body belonging to the Third Party."

— We are to glad to learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the Maharajah of Jeypoor and those about him are adopting measures to meet the distress occasioned by the famine, and to relieve the wants not only of the sufferers of the Jeypoor state but also of those who are daily flocking in from other parts. A Public Meeting was lately held in the city at which the chief officers of the state were present. A Relief Committee was formed; a garden in the neighbourhood handed over for a dhurmsala; and, better than all, about Rs. 15,000 immediately collected to provide food, &c. The Maharajah has promised to double the amount.

In addition to those donations, monthly subscriptions have been promised to about Rs. 600 as yet; these subscriptions will be also doubled by the Maharajah.

So many poor creatures have come for relief that the Committee have been obliged to be severe in selection. Only those positively starving are allowed into the dhurmsala, where they are arranged in rows; to the very worst of these tickets of relief are granted and places assigned. The remainder of those admitted are supplied with food for the day and dismissed. Those who are able and willing to work are drafted off daily in detachments to places in the district, where earthworks, such as bunds, &c., have been taken in hand to meet the crisis.

— The *Englishman's* Saturday Evening Journal contains the following remarks:—Alas! alack-a-day! the Government—like an injudicious spendthrift—is fast [illegible]g into debt. We are now told that the deficit of last year amounts to nearly two millions and a half, and that by next spring the debt will amount to over four millions sterling, for which we have in a great measure got to thank that stupendously-expensive and lumbering we all love so much—the Public Works Department. We can now see the drift of those curt and unmistakeably word-

ed "notifications" which Lord Mayo has lately forwarded to the heads of departments as to the necessity of rigid retrenchment. The *Friend of India* hints at the possibility of further taxation to cover the deficit. We do not really believe that Government will ever be so foolish as to think of anything of the kind, and if our contemporary thinks, we shall quietly submit to the imposition, he is very grievously mistaken. We believe the people—and public opinion in these days is pretty strong,—will raise such a howl about the ears of our Indian rulers that they will be glad to give in. Heaven help us!—Are we not burdened with quite a sufficiency of taxes already that we should be saddled with more?

— Shepherd, the Pootee Ghazee of the Soonderbuns, has been found guilty by the Jury at the Alipore Sessions Court of the charge of "dacoity." Mr. Wauchope, the Sessions Judge, sentenced the prisoner to ten years' imprisonment.

— On Saturday last a plaint was filed in the High Court on behalf of Mr. Ogbourne against Mr. Wilson as publisher of the *Indian Daily News* for a libel contained in a letter signed VINDEX, inserted in that paper on the 1st September, and in a subsequent article. The damages claimed are Rs. 25,000.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

— According to *Indian Public Opinion* it has been decided to send an expedition of some strength against the Hussunzais on the Agror frontier. The Punjab Government will decide on the strength of the force necessary, which will not be so large as to necessitate many movements of regiments from a distance.

— The *London Daily News* contains the following:—"The embarrassments—we may as well say the insolvency—of the Albert Life Assurance Company, no longer capable of concealment, are filling large numbers of the worthiest portion of the community with alarm, and promise to force themselves yet more disagreeably upon public attention. The failure of an Insurance Office which has once commanded public confidence may without exaggeration be described as an appalling occurrence, because it is nothing less than the dire failure of prudence and virtue. If we will go out to see, we must take the risk of winds and waves; but it is hard to be deceived in one's life-belt, and if we drown because that turns out to have been made of straw instead of cork, survivors will not call our destruction failure, but betrayal. The question has been debated whether life assurance is the best mode of investment, but for thousands the question is superseded beforehand. The young lawyer or physician who marries before his professional career is well advanced, and who is sure to want all the money he can command until his practice is established, has no other way of securing his wife and children's future position in the event of his death. He must insure his life, and the thought that after he has kept up a policy for years at the cost of much self-denial, the provision he has made may prove illusory—that the office to which he has committed the fortunes of his family may suddenly go down like a rotten ship in a calm sea—is simply agonising. It is not only the policy-holders of the Albert that are at the present moment disquieted by considerations of this order; every person who has insured his life will naturally ask himself, 'What security have I against a similar catastrophe?'"

— We learn from a London paper that Colonel Jervis, M. P., who has been suffering from serious indisposition, but is now recovering, has received a testimonial from 114 officers of the Indian army as an acknowledgment of his services in their behalf in the House of Commons. The testimonial consists of an elegant silver tankard, capable of holding about a gallon. The ornamentation on the exterior is very chaste and elaborate; the handle to the lid is formed by a frosted tiger under a tall palm tree. On one side of the handle is the gallant colonel's crest, and on the other the following inscription:—"Madras, 1868.—Presented to Henry Jervis White-Jervis, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery Member of Parliament for Harwich, by 114 Officers of the Madras Army, in grateful remembrance of his disinterested efforts for and valuable services rendered in Parliament to the Indian Army, 1868-9." The tankard was enclosed in a large case made from a pillar of teak in Tippoo Sultan's palace at Seringapatam.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

— Letters from Simla inform the *Mofussilite* that the late heavy rains—and there has been very heavy rain there—have made the Durbar at Agra a certainty now. Nothing official has however as yet transpired on the subject.

— The above journal states that the Hon'ble Mr. Maine will stay a *few* days at Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Bombay before sailing for England on the 9th October. M. Fitz James Stephen, his successor, will reach India about the end of December.

— According to the above authority there is now little doubt that the Government of India has applied for the services of the Commander-in-Chief for another year. No answer has yet been received to the application, which will, in all probability, be acquiesced in. But, says a Simla correspondent, Sir William himself has not abandoned any of the usual preparations for a journey home. 'And it would seem to me that if they had better ask him to do so before all his arrangements are completed and his books and papers packed up.'

— We are glad to learn from Mr. Lepel Griffin's Punjab Weekly Memorandum that the prospects of the province have altered very materially for the better since the publication of the memorandum of the 1st of September. The crops were then in many districts drying up from the continued drought, and an immediate fall of rain was necessary to save a portion of the Punjab from famine. The rain, so urgently needed, has at last fallen, and, on Saturday the 4th, and Sunday 5th September, seems to have been very general in Punjab from the Satlej to the Jhelum, or even the Indus. The majority of the reports here published were dispached previous to the late fall of rain, but telegrams, private, and other letters have been received from many districts, and all are to the effect that the rain has been of the utmost benefit and has saved the Kharia harvest, which in some districts will be much below the average, irretrievable harm having been already done by the drought, but in others will be average or above the average.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

— The '*Mofussilite* reports that the civil war between Tongso Penlow and the Thingbo and Andiforung Jungpens still goes on. The latter have lately sent envoys to Nepal, probably to ask for assistance.

— Our contemporary affirms that no nation, no legislature, ever perpetrated a grosser economic blunder than did the English nation and legislature when they repealed the usury laws. All that the Bible, all that the other old Books tell us of the sin and iniquity of usury, is not only morally, but economically true. Bentham was a philosopher and powerful abstract and analytical thinker, but erred occasionally, and his greatest and most mischievous error was the enunciation of the maxim that as money was a commodity, its owner or possessor should not be debarred by law from honestly selling or lending it at the greatest obtainable advantage to himself; *i. e.* that no law should exist preventing him from openly accepting the highest rate of interest he could obtain. This was contrary to the ruling and teaching of that greatest of economists, the father of the science, Adam Smith, who lived when Bentham wrote. Adam Smith's doctrine was that a non-limitation of the rate of interest, because of the practical encouragement it afforded to fanciful projectors, was disadvantageous to the community, and that interest should be limited by law.

— The *Rangoon Gazette* reports that a discovery has been made by a European gentleman resident in Maulmain, which may eventualy become of great importance of the place. Near the Damathat caves he has found a certain description of clay, which when mixed with certain preparations of sand, water, and other substances, possess all the properties of the best Portland cement. It can be produced in any quantity at about one fourth of the cost of the latter article.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

— Last year the Government of India ruled that, while wheat continued dearer at stations in the Central Provinces, than 12 seers per rupees compensation should be allowed to English clerk, serving in civil offices in the provinces. The rate of compensation was fixed at 25 per cent to those in receipt of 75 or less per month. The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* now hears that some clerks who have drawn the allowance have been called upon to refund the amounts they have drawn, because, belonging to what is called the vernacular department, it is said they are not entitled to compensation. Can any thing be more unjust or absurd?

— The *Guzrat Mitra* learns from the *Sumshier Bahadoor* that a new system has been introduced into the Police administration by the Police Superintendent of Ahmedabad, by which elementary education is imparted to the police peons, &c., during their leisure hours. A Library has also been established for their use, and for none of those things is any fee levied on the sepoys, which was attempted at the outset, but abandoned on their having expressed great dissatisfaction. This may, at first sight, appear a sentimental endeavour, but if it is earnestly and systematically acted upon, some substantial benefit may ensue. For every police peon to have an elementary knowledge of his own language, is to arm himself with a special facility in the execution of his duties.

— A London jouurnal states that the sister of the imprisoned nun, Barbara Ubryk, who is still living at Warsaw, has communicated to a Polish paper, the *Daily Courier*, some further particulars of her history. It appears from her statement that her parents were small landed proprietors, and that they died young, leaving four daughters. Of these Anna, afterwards named Barbara, was brought up by her aunt, and afterwards sent to the school of the Order of the Visitation. Here she became ill, upon which she was taken by the Countess Dziewanowska into her house. As soon as her health began to improve she again begged to be taken to the Convent of the Visitation, but she was refused admission. She then obtained an introduction to the Carmelit Convent at Cracow, and since then her family heard nothing more of her, except that she had become insane and was well treated.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

THE LATE BABOO GRISH CHUNDER GHOSE.

WE dip our pen in our heart's blood to record the death in the very prime of his life of one of the ablest and foremost among our countrymen—the founder and editor of this paper—Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose. The country has lost in him a noble specimen of humanity which it is rare to meet in these days. A more honest, conscientious and patriotic Hindu gentleman perhaps never came across our path. It was impossible to see him and not to be inspired with admiration for the unaffected simplicity and blandness with which his countenance was marked. He belonged to no clique or coterie of Young Bengal and Old Bengal who have the misfortune to be so often and so numerously divided, and yet he was a favorite with all. In his social intercourse with his own countrymen whether of the most orthodox or the most heterodox kind, his behaviour was the most correct. He never in his life either by deed or by word offended any body's feelings or flattered any body's prejudices. His manners were as pleasing as they were consistent with gentlemanly etiquette. While he would greet a friend imbued with English ideas by a warm and affectionate shake of the hand, he would bend his neck and fold his hands to one of the orthodox class. The circle of his friends and acquaintances was so large that it was a positive inconvenience to bear him company either in a walk in the streets, a bathing excursion to the ghats or a run through the Railway station to catch the train. He had so many people to speak to, to make kind enquiries of, that he had often to be reminded that time was running. It was impossible to know him once and to pass him by. He pleased every body as he himself seemed to be pleased with all. He was a born gentleman. He disarmed malice of its sting by his open and straightforward nature, and while he could scarcely make an enemy he was sure to make a friend even on the most slight acquaintance. The principle of his life was to love and not to hate.

His private character was exemplary. Unlike most of his enlightened countrymen he never allowed the insidious cup to touch his lips; and yet he was a most jolly companion, ever ready with an inexhaustible fund of jokes, anecdotes and stories to brighten the faces of the circle in which he happened to be placed. His public character was alike noble and independent. His speeches and his writings were never influenced by party prejudices or sectional interests. He was a warm advocate for the emancipation of the ryot and while he fought for his cause with discriminate zeal and surpassing ability, he never allowed his understanding to be biassed against well meaning and considerate zemindars. His mind was so well-balanced that he could never be accused of undue partiality to any class or classes of interests. His editorship of the *Bengalee* has been one of uniform manliness and independence. Though prevented by illness and the pressure of official duties from writing much of late, he never allowed a moment of leisure or comfort to pass without inditing something new or original; his chief gift was that he could give to the happiest of thoughts the happiest of words. His style was singularly classic and chaste—such as has never been equalled by that of any other Bengalee gentleman. To fluency of pen he added the uncommon qualification of fluency of speech. He was a ready speaker and never in his life delivered a set speech. An article in the *Calcutta Review* evidently from the pen of Colonel Malleson, thus bears testimony to his wonderful ability in this respect:—"The lecturer, Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, the editor of one of the best native papers in this part of India, is well known as a speaker for the brilliancy and fertility of his ideas which he gives utterance to with a fluency which many English speakers might well covet."

But the *Bengalee* did not monopolize his pen. His contributions to the *Bengal Recorder*, a weekly paper started by one of his elder brothers who now holds a high position in the Government service and who is also well known for his literary ability, were innumerable and much applauded. The then Editor of the *Friend of India*, Mr. Marshman, never lost an opportunity of commending the style and spirit of those writings. Circumstances however over which the brothers had no control obliged them to abandon for a time their literary undertaking, but again the ardent spirit broke forth, and Baboo Grish Chunder on his own account started a new paper and christened it the *Hindoo Patriot*. For a series of years he conducted it in a most able and independent manner, when the late Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea came to his aid as a Lieutenant. The genius and energy of Hurrish soon proved him to be a worthy compeer when Baboo Grish Chunder conferred on him the Captainship of his own accord, contenting himself with occasional displays of wit and strength of mind which could not be mistaken. During the time of the mutiny when men of the blood and scalp school were denouncing wholesale vengeance upon "pandies" and "niggers," Baboo Grish Chunder was invited to contribute to a periodical started under the auspices of a few patriotic Hindu gentlemen under the name of the *Calcutta Monthly Review*. His articles on race antipathy and race antagonism were most telling, and such was the indignation of the English press upon him that a member of it seriously proposed to give him a sound thrashing, perhaps in ignorance of the fact that the man was full six feet high with a proportionate breadth of stature and firmness of limbs. But that breadth of stature and that firmness of limb which might have resisted or baffled any human force, melted like wax before fire at the touch of the dart flung by the hand of the inexorable tyrant—Death. And as we think of his cruel act, our tears begin to flow and moisten the paper on which we write.

The pen equally refuses to record the details of this hurried end. On the night of Monday, the 13th September, he complained of feverishness and of an acute pain all over his body. The pain gradually increased but not to such an extent as to cause alarm in his family. On Friday morning he felt himself so well that his medical attendant advised him to take some light food. In the night however he had fever which the Doctor said the next day was nothing. On Saturday night he was delirious. Another Doctor was therefore sent for. This gentleman came early Sunday morning. In the evening he called again and said in answer to enquiring and anxious friends: "The case is very serious, the patient ought to be looked after very carefully. But there is hope yet." It was believed by all that Baboo Grish Chunder would recover as there was not any change in his countenance. But this hope was doomed to disappointment. On the following morning at 2½ A. M. he breathed his last in his garden house at Belloore. This melancholy event has moved the whole native community and called forth one sincere outburst of grief. The inhabitants of Belloore in a body attended the Ghat, and when his ashes were consigned to the river, they mournfully retraced their steps, lamenting that Belloore was again destined to be enveloped in the gloom from which Baboo Grish Chunder had by his indomitable energy extricated her.

A biography of Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose will be a fitting memorial of him and we trust the task will be taken in hand by some one of his numerous friends well acquainted with his life. For ourselves and for the present purpose, we can only give a brief summary.

He was born in Calcutta in his paternal abode at Simla in June 1829. He was the youngest son of the late Baboo Ramdhone Ghose, son of Cossinath Ghose, the friend and contemporary of the well known Ramdoolol Dey whose life Baboo Grish Chunder himself had written in an excellent paper of about 80 pages. In his childhood he was as quick and inoffensive as in his riper years. He was sent to school by his parents at the age of nine, and he completed his school career even at sixteen. The Oriental Seminary was his *alma mater*. When in the higher classes, he was a great favorite of the proprietor of the School Baboo Gourmohun

Addy and of the Head Master, Mr. Herman Geffroy a teacher of great ability and classical learning. Mr. Geffroy liked him much for his English composition and would always give him subjects for practice in English poetry. Once he wrote some excellent verses the subject being given to him from a classical poet. We even now remember the first two lines of one of these pieces:—

"Once on a time in a rosy bower,
"Young Cupid plucked a blooming flower"

For mathematics he had scarcely any taste and was therefore never at the head of his class. At the annual distribution of prizes which then came on with great eclat at the Town Hall, he either got the second or the third prize. After the close of his school career, he obtained a small berth in the Financial Department on Rs. 15 a month, but he soon displayed such aptitude for business that he was promoted to a place of Rs. 50. Through the interest of a friend by the name of Templeton he got a higher berth in the Military Auditor General's Office and he there continued till the end of his life, having risen to the highest post (registrarship) which an Uncovenanted assistant, Native or European, could hope to attain. He and Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea were fellow workers and were appreciated in an equal degree by their Covenanted heads. On the death of Hurrish who was the senior of the two, Grish Chunder succeeded to his place and in time was placed at the head of the office. It is a matter worthy of note that these two noble sons of Bengal, who would have undoubtedly shone in any other sphere of business, should have been united in a common bondage and tied to the desk. The little leisure they could find from their official duties was devoted to literary pursuits. Baboo Grish Chunder was very fond of Societies and clubs. He was the President of the Canning Institute, Howrah. What could not have men like Hurrish and Grish Chunder done had their time been their own. Their country yet owes much more to them than to any one else and should therefore find some fitting memorial for their commemoration.

OURSELVES.

THE soul of Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, the editor of this paper, has departed from this world to rest in the bosom of his God. But his eye is yet upon us, and his spirit still hovers over our heads. Let us kneel down and pray that his saintly spirit may be our Guardian A[illegible] heaven as his soul incased in the clay tenement was on earth. The character for manliness and independence which the *Bengalee* has acquired and of which many of our contemporaries have often spoken in flattering terms is wholly due to the fact of this high-principled man having been its editor. It is to his moral character that the paper owes the high position it has secured. His death is a national misfortune. He has left a *vacuum* not to be easily filled. We were in constant communication with him and had opportunities of observing his genius in every phase of life and marking the strength and versatility of his mind. We can therefore say, without much exaggeration we hope, that his like cannot perhaps be had again. We, who have had the benefit of his sage advice and his invaluable help in the management of the paper for the last few months, now appear before our readers without a helmsman. But we will try our best to perform this arduous task till we find a gentleman competent to take up his mantle. In the meantime we hope the *Bengalee* will have the warm and hearty cooperation of its supporters, contributors and the general public which it has hitherto received at their hands. We shall always tread in the footsteps of our great master, and it shall be our aim to make the *Bengalee* the organ of the people, at any rate of the educated classes. We shall never indulge in unseemly personalities, and in dealing with even the most unscrupulous opponents we shall never forget that we are gentlemen. For, as our late lamented friend wrote, it is easy to abuse or put a bullet into another man's head. They are the every-day acts of the ruffian. But he who inspires love between man and his fellow-man does the work of an angel. We elect the latter course, and—may Heaven help us to follow it! While writing we have so often stained the paper—not with the sweat of our brow, but tear drops that cease not to flow—that we find it impossible to proceed any further.

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INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE position of the Government of India is worse than that of the ass between two bundles of hay. The poor beast, it is said, starved in a state of suspense and indecision, because being equally attracted by the bundles it could not make up its mind which bundle to eat first; but it had at least this consolation that it had to choose between two things equally good; whereas in the matter of Railway extension the Government of India has to choose between two courses equally evil.

No Company can be induced to construct and work an Indian line without a Government guarantee; and the payment of the guaranteed interest is a serious burden on a Government which in spite of heavy taxation finds it difficult to make two ends meet. How the guarantee system has worked is well-known. The proceedings of all the guaranteed Companies have been characterised by reckless extravagance and the grossest jobbery. "India," says the *Saturday Review*, "was suddenly overrun with a swarm of officials little distinguishable in the eyes of the natives from those of the Government, but bent upon enriching themselves as soon as possible in their exile, by means much more at hand than savings from the paltry salaries they drew. Dispersed far from observation, they made their own accountants, paymasters and overseers, and employing gangs of workmen or petty contractors of a subject race accustomed to receive the decisions of Englishmen without murmur or question, the worst vices of their nation came palpably to the surface. "How do you manage here on your hundred rupees a month?" asked a certain officer of a sub-contractor whom he found living apparently in greater luxury than the Collector of the District. "Why, bless you," replied the open-hearted Briton, I could not live, if it was not for that ten-foot rod of mine; these niggers are so deuced sharp." And he showed the rod in question with which he had been measuring the work of the "niggers," and which was in reality though marked as ten feet eleven feet in length, so that he paid on all his measurements just ten per cent less than he received from his superiors. And if honesty was more abundant as the scale was ascended, yet against absolute waste, so long as the works went on there was no check whatever."

When Lord Dalhousie wrote his famous Railway minute, it was believed that the cost of constructing a mile of Railway would not exceed £10,000. The average actual cost of constructing the East India Railway has been about £17,000 per mile. Whence is this enormous cost? In England every Railway Company has to incur expenses for procuring an Act of Parliament sanctioning the construction of the line, and has to pay for the land which it takes. In India parliamentary expenses are out of the question and the Government pays for the land. In England labour is dear; in America it is so dear that the labourer receives little less than a dollar a day. In no civilised country is labour so cheap as in India. How is it then that the cost of making a mile of an Indian line has been sometimes so high as £23,000, and the average cost per mile is £17,000? There can be but one answer to this question viz. that the Companies have been robbed to a great extent and their funds wasted to a still greater extent. And on all this money so pilfered and wasted, the Government of India has to pay the guaranteed interest. After all this who can doubt that the Government of India is justified in resolving to construct lines of its own?

It is all very well to talk of the laissez-faire principle. It was the laissez-faire principle pushed to extravagant lengths which led to the starvation of the Ooryas. In England, the Electric Telegraphs of private companies have worked so ill that the Government has been compelled to abandon the laissez-faire principle with regard to them and to purchase them at an enormous cost and a day may come when the Government will purchase all the Railways in England.

Will however, the Public Works' Department be able to construct Railways more cheaply than the Railway Companies have done? We confess we have very grave doubts on the subject. The Public Works' Department spends about seven crores a year. Seven millions sterling is no contemptible sum. What do we get in return for this immense expenditure? We get buildings like the New Post Office, repairs like those of the Belvidere House,

arches like those of the new High Court. At Berhampore the new College building was no sooner completed than its roof began to leak. Such are the triumphs of the Public Works' Department. Like the daughters of the horse-leech this Department is always crying "Give, give, give, give," and the result of all this giving is simply contemptible. The Governor-General himself has thrown off his usual official reserve and openly proclaimed how little confidence he has in the Department. If the underlings of the Railway Companies are bad, those of the Public Works' Department are worse. We know some officers of no higher rank than overseers who have made large fortunes. Until the Department is thoroughly re-organized and weeded, there will be little hope of Railways being constructed and worked by the Public Works' Department more cheaply than they have been by private companies.

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A DURBAR.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh held a Durbar for the purpose of receiving an Address from the Members of the Reform Club in which they thanked Mr. Davies for all the favors shown by him to the Club, and enumerated the advantages which have accrued to that Province under Mr. Davies' administration.

MR. Davies gave his reply in Urdu. Among other things he, we learn from the *Lucknow Times*, said "I am amongst those who consider that the true interests of the vast population of this great empire will best be served by the gradual diffusion throughout all classes of the civilization of Europe, and I conceive that this result will be permanently accomplished in proportion as the minds of the people are by free discussion amongst themselves persuaded of the substantial reality of its concomitant benefits. Nor do I see how this end can be more effectually compassed than through the instrumentality of Societies like yours, whose Members representing the rank, wealth and cultivated intelligence of the country, attract, by their personal character and influence, the veneration of their fellow countrymen, for their independence and the confidence of the Administrative Authorities in the judgment and moderation of their corporate action.

And when I speak of the civilisation of Europe, I do not mean any partial or temporary phase thereof; I mean rather the original and enduring spirit, of which the marvels of our own day are merely the cumulative product to be richly increased, wherever that spirit survives or stirs with each succeeding cycle of years.

Doubtless this spirit is implanted in human nature, and to it must be ascribed the early development of wealth in this country and China, as well as the latter more diversified scene of existing European life; and many here may recall with pride the recollection that when the short bright day of Grecian thought had long been clouded, it was the Mahomedans of Damascus and Spain who restored, by translation, the now imperishable works of the Hellenic intellect; and as true Philosophers, made them available, together with their own bold speculations, to the European mind, once more struggling for light.

My Hindoo audience may also have the satisfaction in reflecting that their Literature is not only amongst the most ancient in the world, but is still the favorite study of some of the most learned men of the West; and the light that best serves them in the dim retrospect of the far distant past."

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WE REJOICE TO learn from the London correspondent of the *Englishman* that Baboo Fakeer Chunder Ghose, to whom the Indian Council voted £100 to enable him to go up a second time for the Army Medical Service, has passed sixth in the list. There were 40 competitors, of whom 36 were judged eligible, though the last man gained only 1,090 marks. The highest possible score was 3,400, and Baboo Fakeer chunder's 2,000, or only five less than the one immediately above him. The Baboo is an ex-student of the Oriental Seminary and bears an admirable character.

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THE GOVERNMENT of India has sanctioned, from the balances of the fund raised for famine relief in the Punjab in 1861, fifty thousand rupees (in addition to a previous grant of a lakh) for the relief of distress in the Punjab. This money will be devoted exclusively to the relief of such of the poor as are unable to work from infirmity or old age. The Sirhind Canal and the Baree Doab Canal, for which the Public Works Department is ready to advance funds, will afford sufficient employment for the able-bodied poor in the Jullundur District. In Hissar, similarly, those who can work will be provided with employment on the new line of canal, which has been laid out from Indree, above Kurnal, to Suffeedhun.

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ON MONDAY last the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Mr. Justice Macpherson delivered judgment in the Will case of Rajah Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor. It was held by their Lordships that only some portions of the Will were valid. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Macpherson the creation of trusts was not opposed to Hindoo Law, but perpetuities ought not to be allowed. His Lordship also held that there might be a gift to persons unborn, provided they came into existence at or before the termination of a life in being.

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WE LEARN from a London Telegram that a meeting of the Policy-holders of the Albert Assurance Company was held on the 9th Instant at the London Tavern, having been convened under the authority of the Court of Chancery. It was resolved to reject the reconstruction scheme proposed by the liquidators. A Committee of policy holders was appointed to consider and report upon the state of the company. The Committee, in conjunction with the provincial committee, are empowered to test the liability of the shareholders of all the companies amalgamated with the Albert. The committee have resolved that the Policy-holders should control the officers of the Company.

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THE FOLLOWING items have been communicated to the Press by the Government of India:—Maharajah Muddun Pal, G. C. S. I, of Kerowlee died of cholera on the 17th August last. This event has deprived Rajpootana of one of its best native rulers. His Highness bore a high moral character, and was much respected and liked by his subjects.

The Maharajah having died without a son, the Government of India has recognized Luchmun Pal, the son of his younger brother Bishen Pal, as successor to the Raj of Kerowlee.

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IN ADDITION to the existing educational institutions in Bhopal, Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum has just established a school of industry, to be called the "Prince of Wales's School," where boys are to be taught the art of weaving carpets, tape, socks, and other articles of cotton manufacture. Competent instructors have been entertained for this purpose, and a system of money stipends has also been adopted to ensure regular attendance on the part of the pupils. Colonel Daly has been requested to convey to the Begum an expression of the satisfaction with which the Governor-General in Council has received this intelligence.

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The Government of India has laid down the following authoritative instructions for future guidance in the matter of medical attendance on Uncovenanted Officials. Civil Surgeons shall attend personally all Uncovenanted Officers, living at the head-quarter station of the district, whose appointments are notified in the official *Gazette* by the Government of India or by any Local Government or Administration. In any station where there is an Apothecary, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant, such Officers shall attend at their own residences the upper subordinate grades of Government servants, including clerks, whose appointments are not gazetted. For Government servants of inferior grades, there are dispensaries and general or civil hospitals at most stations. The servants of Government employes shall also be treated at these dispensaries or hospitals. But in all cases of emergency or of great danger or difficulty, the Civil Surgeon's attendance is to be given when applied for by the subordinate medical attendant.

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The question having arisen whether it is proper for a judicial officer to cause a jail to be inspected without giving previous notice to the prison authorities, the Government has ruled that it has no doubt whatever of the propriety of a judicial officer making himself acquainted with the nature of the prison accommodation available for persons sentenced to imprisonment. The Government remarked that it is very desirable that every judicial officer who sentences persons to imprisonment should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of the jails, and that the action taken in the case under reference should be more generally followed, and that visits to jails by judicial officers should be more frequent than at present.

As regards the manner in which the enquiry should be made, and the objections raised by the prison authorities, the Government considers that, though it may be the ordinary custom to give the jail authorities previous notice of intended visits from officers of another department, it is very undesirable to lay this down as a rule,

since there is considerable advantage in the suddenness of these visits.

SELECTION.

THE LATE BABOO GRISH CHUNDER GHOSE.

(*Indian Daily News, September* 21.)

We record this morning with regret the death of another native man of mark, one whose sympathies with, and earnest labours on behalf of, the masses of his countrymen, have been rarely equalled. We refer to Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose, the able and honest editor of the *Bengalee*, who expired yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, to the great grief of his friends. And in that term must be included more than his countrymen; for those of our own race, who knew the Baboo, also held him in high esteem. His public life was manly and straightforward, and the probity of his private life is said to have exceeded the sterling worth of his public character. Such men are rare, and we are not surprised to learn that he will be missed from amongst his friends. It is no secret that we held him to be at the head of his contemporaries in the Anglo-Bengalee press. Many of them were content to advocate sectional interests. He had wider sympathies and more noble aims, and we have often read his manly and trenchant articles with undisguised admiration. There was no pettishness or double-dealing in him: and with more men of his stamp, we should not despair of the future of India. It has not been difficult for some time past to trace in the *Bengalee* the master hand "conspicuous by its absence." There are many men left amongst his countrymen who are far more pretentious; but we fear there are not many more able or more conscientious than Greesh Chunder Ghose. He may well be deplored by his friends, for it will be long ere they find a successor to fill his place.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Holdings of Khass Mehal Punchannogram appertaining to the Canal Surplus lands will be farmed to the highest bidders at a public outcry on Friday the 1st October 1869 in the Office of the Deputy Collector of 24-Pergunnahs at Allipore. The Settlement will take effect from the dates noted below for a period of Ten years only on the following conditions. First, that the land so farmed shall be resumed without any compensation whenever required by Government or for any public purpose. 2nd A deposit of Six Months' rent of the farming Jumma will be required as security when the Tenure is nocked down. 3rd. Should the successful bidder fail to execute his Kuboolyut and take possession of the plot within a week from the date of Sale, the farm of the Tenure will be put up again and the defaulting bidder shall forfeit the amount of security deposited by them.

Number of Grand Dn.	Number of Canal Sub Dn.	Number of Holding.	Name of the Farmer.	Area more or less.				Former farming Jumma.			Period of Lease to be given.
				B.	c.	ch.	k.	Rs.	a.	p.	
II	Circular Canal	20 & 20A	Kassy Nauth Roy Choudry . & Tarruck Nauth Mitter	0	18	3	3	880	[illegible]	0	Commencing from 1st Oct. '69 to 30th September 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	,,	G.	Kally Dhone Benerjee ..	0	2	0	[illegible]	4	0	0	Commencing from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1879 for Ten years only.
IV	,,	18	Kassee Nauth Roy Choudry.	9	14	4	0	301	6	0	Commencing from 1st June 1869 to 31st May 1879 for Ten years only.
V	..	2	Junmenjoy Mozomdar ..	6	10	1	2	96	0	0	Commencing from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	,,	3	Ditto ..	2	17	8	0	50	0	0	Ditto ditto
,,	,,	5	Ditto ..	2	8	7	0	179	0	0	Ditto ditto
,,	,,	5-1	Ditto ..	0	12	9	0	15	0	[illegible]	Ditto ditto
VI	,,	3	Ditto ..	0	14	5	1	32	0	0	Ditto ditto
III	XXI	109	Gungabiss Chamar &c. ..	0	12	11	1½	22	0	0	Commencing from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1879 for Ten years only.
II	IX	53A	Kassy Nauth Roy Choudry .	0	9	7	0	1	0	0	Commencing from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1879 for Ten years only.
I	III	105	Protab Chunder Mookerjee .	0	7	2	0	18	0	0	Commencing from 1st Sept. 1869 to 31st August 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	VI	24	Bissumbhur Benerjee ..	0	9	5	½	5	0	0	Commencing from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	VIII	11	Kassy Nauth Roy Choudry .	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	Commencing from 1st May 1869 to 30th April 1879 for Ten years only.
I	XVI	9	Issen Chunder Sircar ..	0	16	14	2	1	11	10	Commencing from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1879 for Ten years only.
III	II	1	Bisso Nauth Mondul ..	22	18	5	0	155	0	0	Commencing from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	,,	11	Kassee Nauth Roy Choudry .	26	14	6	0	80	0	0	Ditto ditto
,,	XII	48	Hurro Nauth Mookerjee ..	1	4	9	1	10	0	0	Commencing from 1st Sept. 1869 to 31st August 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	XIII	5	Kassee Nauth Roy Choudry .	0	18	8	0	18	0	0	Commencing from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1879 for Ten years only.
IV	1	118-1	Joomun Mistry ..	0	12	14	0	1	0	0	Ditto ditto
V	H	232	Mokeem Sircar ..	0	12	10	0	1	0	0	Commencing from 1st August 1869 to July 1879 for Ten years only.
VI	B	12	Mr. Caird ..	10	10	2	0	53	12	6	Commencing from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1879 for Ten years only.
VI	,,	183B	Issur Chunder Hajrah ..	0	2	3	0	8	0	0	Commencing from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	K	62	Mokeem Sircar ..	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	Commencing from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	,,	61	Kassee Nauth Roy Choudry .	0	8	3	0	11	0	0	Commencing from 1st May 1869 to 30th April 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	,,	60	Mokeem Sircar ..	0	16	0	0	4	0	0	Commencing from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	,,	170	Ditto ..	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	Ditto ditto
,,	L	15A	Ditto ..	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	Commencing from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1879 for Ten years only.
,,	O	31	Ditto ..	0	1	10	0	0	8	0	Commencing from 1st March 1869 to 28th February 1879 for Ten years only.

ALIPORE

Deputy Collector's Office,

24-Pergunnahs

The 20*th September* 1869.

W. HEYSHAM,

Deputy Collector.

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No. 1, for Hand Power capable of producing pipes up to 6½ inch complete with Table, 1 A Die, each 2, 3, 4, 6 inch; 1 Carrier off, each 3, 4, 6 inch; 1 solid and perforated Brick Die; 1 improved Table for Bricks; 1 Brick Carrier off; 1 Ridging Tile Die; 3 Roofing Dies, assorted patterns; 1 Screw Plate; 1 Spade for ditto; 1 Expanding Mouth Piece; 1 No. A Die, each 8 inch and 10 inch; 1 Wood Mandril each 8 inch and 10 inch; 1 large Pipe Table; 1 Iron Rod; 1 Wood Stool; 1 Flooring Tile Die 1½ inch; 1 Picker; 1 Chisel, Scraper and Key, Rs. 1,000.

No. 2, as above but Double action, complete as No. 1, Rs. 1,100.

PIPE SOCKETTING MACHINES Frames complete, with Socketting Dies for 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 inch pipes, each Rs. 700.

IMPROVED BRICK PRESSING MACHINES, each Rs. 350.

PUG MILLS, each Rs. 280.

FLOUR MILLS.

Mills for grinding wheat into flour, with Dressers, &c., complete, for hand power, built of teak and lined with mahogany.

No. 0 1 2 3
Rs. 125, 165, 200, 285.

Mills for grinding wheat into flour, to be worked by horse or cattle power, built of teak-wood, with Dressers, complete.

1 2 4 H. P.
Rs. 380, 530, 740.

Cattle Driving gear, suitable for the above, with intermediate driving Pulleys and Frames, complete.

1 2 4 H. P.
Rs. 300, 350, 480.

Improved corn grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames, with Driving Pulley Wheel, complete.

24 32 42 inches diameter Stones.
Rs. 660, 990, 1,400.

Wrought iron cranes, for raising Stones of the above, for purpose of Messing, each Rs. 120.

Improved Flour-dressing Machines, suitable for the above Stone drills.

No 1 2
Rs. 200, 325.

Patent American Grist Mills, for grinding any sort of grain.

No. 2 3
Rs. 400, 300.

The above can be driven either by Cattle or Steam power; No. 2 requiring 4 H. P., and 3, 2 H. P. to work them efficiently.

Any of the above Mills may be seen in operation at our Establishment by giving two hours' notice.

They have been carefully selected from amongst the latest improvements in Mills, and we recommend them with confidence to parties requiring.

MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. RICHMOND AND CHANDLER.

NO. 1 CORN-CRUSHER.

For kibbling peas, beans, oats, Indian corn, &c., with diagonally machine-fluted and case-hardened rollers. A simplified feature in this Mill is the employment of a setting screw on the back of the feeder—a slight turn being all that is required to increase or diminish the supply on the working rollers, which are so formed as to have both a cutting and a crushing action; and, by the new application of feeding, can be regulated to suit the strength of a boy, and will kibble a bushel in ten minutes. Size of rollers, 7 inches by 3½ inches. Rs. 105.

NO. 2 CORN-CRUSHER

Is upon the same principle as the foregoing, and is recommended for any of the above purposes, being both speedy and effective in its operations. The rollers may be set at any distance apart by a single screw in front of the Mill, which moves in parallel bars, the front roller, and with the least pressure of the finger can be made to adjust the rollers to bruise to any degree of fineness. Both this and the former are very simple in their construction, and not likely to get out of order if regard be paid to keeping the wheels and bearings clean, and using good oil. Size of rollers 9 inches by 4, Rs. 130.

NO. 3 CORN-CRUSHER.

Is admirably adapted for power, being mounted on a strong iron frame, which imparts steadiness to its operations: while the great strength of machinery, which is most accurately fitted with a parallel adjustment, can instantaneously be regulated by two hand-screws in front to crush to any degree of fineness. This Mill, combining the best features of former inventions, possesses some important improvements, being fitted with strong brass bushes, loose caps, and counter-shaft. The feed apparatus is worked by a thumbscrew at the back, and can be regulated to suit any power employed, and will be found to effect an immense saving in wear and tear; it can be driven with a 16-inch pulley, at 200 revolutions per minute, without danger to the working parts. Size of rollers 11 inches by 6½ .. Rs. 225.

NO. 57 CHAFF MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed entirely of iron, and fitted with toothed rollers. Careful attention has been given to the feed rollers, and the rising of the mouth-piece, to avoid the inconvenience of choking. It is fitted with two knives, and the mouth is eight inches wide. Its compactness is most important to exporters, giving it an advantage in the economy of space and cost of packing. .. Rs. 75.

NO. 60A CHAFF MACHINE.
(NEW MACHINE.)

This Machine has the arrangement (by means of bevel wheels) for altering length of cut as in No. 61; also tooth rollers, steel face, and rising mouth-piece. For a small holding, where a few cows and horses, R. & C. can confidently recommend this Machine. It packs well, and when cased the measurements are low. .. Rs. 95.

NO. 3C CHAFF MACHINE

Is 9 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 4 inches. This Machine is fitted with patent stop motion, which by merely pressing a handle within reach of the feeder, instantaneously arrests the progress of the rollers. It has also the patent cast-steel mouth-piece, and is adapted for hand or power. The length of cut can be varied by changing a pair of wheels. .. Rs. 150.

NO. 4D CHAFF MACHINE

Is 11 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 5 inches. This Machine has patented improvements similar to the last-mentioned. viz., stop motion, steel mouthpiece, and the well-known self-feed safety tooth roller, the form of which has recently been improved and reconstructed, so that the feeding is thereby facilitated and even occasional slippage and choking are prevented. The Machine is made, entirely of iron, firmly bolted and stayed together, standing steadily and working with comparative ease. Its bearings are of brass, and the working parts are fitted with the greatest precision. The length of cut can be varied from ½ of an inch up to 1½ by change wheels .. Rs. 210.

New Pattern Driving Gear for horses or Bullocks.

1 H. P. Light 1 2 H. P.
Rs. 235, 300, 350 each.

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Pig, Bars, Sheets, and Wire Galvanised, Plain and Corrugated Sheets.

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Spring, Sheet, Blister and Cast.

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Bolts, Tubes, Sheets and Wire.

COPPER.
Bolts, Tubes, Sheets and Wire.

ZINC.
In Sheets, Plain, and Perforated.

TIN.
Block in Pigs, Sheets—all sizes and qualities.

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Pigs, Sheets, and Pipes.

As transactions in the above materials are usually heavy, and prices variable, we do not quote prices here, but our esteemed Constituents may rely upon us at all times supplying the very best material at the lowest market price.

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OIL PAINT, AND VARNISH.

Turpentine	Rs.	3	4	per Impl. Gall.
Turpenzine	,,	2	0	,,
Best Boiled Linseed Oil, English	,,	3	12	,,
Best Raw ditto ditto	,,	3	6	,,
Engine or Machine Oil	,,	[illegible]	0	,,
White Paint	,,	24	0	per cwt.
Best Zinc White Paint	,,	30	0	,,
Green ditto	,,	24	0	,,
Black ditto	,,	18	0	,,
Brown ditto	,,	20	0	,,
Red ditto	,,	20	0	,,
Flesh Colored ditto	,,	16	0	,,
Red Lead Day	,,	25	0	,,
White ditto ,,	,,	32	0	,,
Vandyke Brown	,,	12	0	,,
Brown Umber	,,	10	0	,,
Yellow Crome	,,	36	0	,,
Lamp Black	,,	18	0	,,
Berlin ditto	,,	18	0	per Impl. Gal.
Patent Dryers	,,	22	0	,,
Copal Varnish	,,	13	0	,,
Pontypool ditto	,,	6	8	,,
Brown Japan	,,	5	8	,,
Egg Varnish	,,	20	0	,,

ANTITERMITE COMPOSITION.

Rs. 1-8 per Imperial Gallon.

The Antitermite composition is a Jet Black material, a cheap preservative for Wood and Iron, preserves wood from White Ants, and is strongly recommended for Ship's use in place of Pitch or Tar, being more readily applied, and having greater preserving qualities.

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A prevention against Damp Walls.

This Paint was known to the ancient Egyptians, and employed by them in preserving their Brickwork (which was simply clay baked in the sun), and which most valuable pigment has been only, within the last few years, re-discovered.

Bright Japan Red Paint	Rs.	37	0	per cwt.
Deep ditto ditto	,,	37	8	,,
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These Paints do not possess the poisonous properties of white lead, and will cover 40 per cent. more surface than ordinary Paints.

CARSON'S ANTICORROSIVE PAINT.

Black	Bright Red,	Medium Green,
Rs. 26.	Rs. 26.	Rs. 42 per cent.

10 per cent. discount off all orders, accompanied by remittance.
Special terms to the Trade.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

— The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis having ceased to act as Member of the Council of the Governor-General on the return of the Hon'ble G. N. Taylor, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to re-appoint him to be a Member of the Governor-General's Council during the further absence of the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.

— We take from the *Indian Daily News* the following Resolution of Government:—It is a well understood rule applicable to every Department of the Administration that no unsanctioned charge can be entered in the budget estimates of charge.

2. It does not appear to be so well understood that, on the other hand, even a sanctioned charge cannot be incurred, and must not be passed by the officers of the Audit Department, until funds have been granted to cover it.

3. The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that from this time forward, this rule must be rigidly observed, and that no charge, even though it be sanctioned, which is not provided for by distinct assignment of funds, is hence-forth to be admitted by the Audit Department.

4. Whenever application is made for sanction to any expenditure which it is desired to incur wholly or in part before the next budget allotment is made, either it must be shown that the charge, if sanctioned, can be met by some re-arrangement of the budget grants, or an additional budget assignment must be definitely asked for.

— The *Pioneer* states that the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad contemplates leaving England on his return to India in November. His two sons, however, will remain in England under the charge of Colonel Layard, who is about to take two years' furlough.

— The *Economist* devotes an article to the solution of this problem—why India does not pay. "A main cause of our poverty in India, at least of our present poverty, is (it says) the mode in which we spend our revenue. Perhaps, indeed, this is the most peculiar thing about the English rule in India. It is often said that our Government is an anomaly in India because we are foreigners there, but this is an error. In Asia, and, as history goes, almost all over the world, Government by foreigners is the rule, and Government by natives the exception. The Roman Empire is only the most celebrated of a hundred empires in which a people, comparatively few, triumphed over nations comparatively many. The Czar, at this moment, rules over a non-Russian population of immense number and almost infinite variety. The truth is, that race prestige is among the most potent instruments of Government over the human mind—despot for despot it is less trying to human vanity to bow down before the foreigner. He seems less like oneself, he is trained in another school, has a strength which is not our strength, and skill which is not our skill, and so we serve him easier. India, especially, has always been governed by foreigners, and it would be a strange era in her history if she should ever cease to be so. But the real anomaly is that the foreigners who now govern India make nothing out of her. The Romans, or any other conquerors, would have made her send home a tribute. Far less fertile provinces than the Valley of the Ganges yielded great sums to the treasures of the Antonines; but we expend in improving the country great sums which would impress mankind if they were sent home, and would make the balance-sheet of each year look much better if they were not spent at all. Of course, this expenditure is very good. Mr. Grant Duff justly observes, "The Ganges Canal alone would entitle the Government which created it to a high place among the benefactors of mankind." Nothing could be better policy as rulers than that we should spend money on reliable sources of future revenue. Nothing could be better than that we should spend money in improving the people. But still the fact remains that we do spend it, and our financial position is always impaired in consequence.

— The Secretary to the Punjab Government communicates the following cheering intelligence:—The further information which, since the date of the last Memorandum, has been received from the several districts of the Punjab, is satisfactory in the extreme. The rain has not only been exceptionally heavy, but has been general over the whole of the tract of country which needed it most urgently. In some districts, to the south of the Sutlej, the Kharif crop had been too much injured by the drought to recover, and in these the harvest will not be good; while great distress will for some months continue to prevail; but the majority of districts anticipate an unusually fine autumn crop, whilst the rains have enabled the zemindar to show a great breadth of land for the spring harvest. Prices are falling slowly, it is true, and in some places almost imperceptibly; but in Lahore itself which has a large consumption, there has been a fall of nearly two seers in the rupee in the price of wheat since the rain. There cannot, however, be a great decrease in price until the gathering of the autumn harvest. An unusual quantity of gram and *moth* has been sown, and when these crops come into the market, wheat will at once fall in price, as the people will not use it, if they can get cheaper food; and the grain dealers will be unwilling, with the expectation of a good Rabbi harvest, to keep a large stock of wheat on hand. The state of the Punjab may thus well be considered altogether favorable, and the satisfaction of the people at the prospect of a good harvest after so long a scarcity is unbounded.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

— In noticing the melancholy event which has moved the whole native community the *National Paper* observes:—"The *Bengalee* has sustained a severe loss in the death of its able and talented Editor, Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, which sad event took place on the morning of the 20th Inst, at 3 A. M. at his place in Bellore. We need scarcely say that all who knew him, and came in contact with him, will deeply mourn his untimely demise. Bold and public spirited from his early age, there was scarcely an Indo-English journal established before the dark days of the Mutiny in which he had not a chief hand. He was a regular contributor to the *Hindoo Intelligencer*, then edited by Baboo Kashi Persaud Ghose. He was the Joint Editor with his brother Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose, of the *Bengal Recorder*, another weekly paper, established only a few years before the *Hindoo Patriot* was ushered into existence. The *Hindoo Patriot* was first brought into the field by him. He was a regular contributor to that paper in the time of Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea. After the death of Hurrish, the paper was again held up by him, jointly with another gentleman, who is now on the staff of the *Patriot*. For some reason or other, he broke off his connection with this paper, and sought to make the *Bengalee* its successful rival. He watched with eager anxiety its interest to his last days. In him we have lost a veteran Indo-English journalist, and an ardent sympathiser with all national movements. It may be said here, that he was one of the few supporters of the National Gathering when the project was first conceived. He observed with great delight its subsequent progress, and always used to observe to us, that in time the movement will be a source of great power to the people. He was usually very frank and gave praise where praise was due, and censure where it richly deserved. He could never close his sympathy with party interests, and we may justly say of him, that the like of him we shall rarely see again."

— The revenue of the Gowhatty Municipality for the year 1868-69 was Rs. 24,117. The main sources of this were, the Ferries, Rs. 472-0-0, the Bazars, Rs. 5,222-0-0, and revenue collections, Rs. 4,038-0-4. The *Mofussilite* asks how comes it that the Municipality has a land revenue fund? The revenue of all land should go to the Imperial Fund, and not in reduction of municipal taxation. Has Government wholly parted with its State-land-lord rights in Assam?

— Our contemporary says that there will be no Durbar at Agra or anywhere else in the provinces; and this will solely be because of the recent sufferings of the people. Famine and locusts have so desolated Rajpootana that even the late providential rains will not wholly abate the intense suffering there. The exhausted stocks cannot be replenished at once, or the frames of men, who have been living on less than a meal a day be, at once, renovated. Neither will the downpour have got the Chiefs, great and small, out of the condition of indebtedness, which the terrible dearth of the year has helped to plunge them into.

— *The Army and Navy Gazette* understands that Mr. Romaine, C. B., the new Judge Advocate-General for India, will sail for Calcutta in October. He may take over as his motto, "*Per mare, per terras.*" Advocate-General of the Army in the Crimea, and attached to head-quarters, he has not only a knowledge of martial law, but an actual experience of warfare; and, as Secretary to the Admiralty under successive Administrations, he has gained an experience of naval administration

which few—if, indeed, there are any—civilians can equal.

—The *Home News* hears that the negotiations opened last year between the Indian and the English Post Offices for the interchange of overland money orders are now almost brought to a successful conclusion. Under these arrangements it is proposed to grant orders for £10 on the United Kingdom upon payment of 104 rupees in India; and to grant orders for 100 rupees in India upon payment of £10 2s in England; orders for less amounts being charged for on a similar scale. Although the commission on orders drawn in England (viz., 1 per cent, *i. e.*, 2s. on £10) may at first sight appear less than that to be charged on orders drawn in India on England (viz, 4 per cent) it is in reality something large; for though 100 rupees in India may be conventionally assumed to represent £10 in England, yet practically the average exchange rate shows that it does not really represent more than about £9 13s. 9d. For some years back the Secretary of State for India has not been able to obtain more on the average than 1s. 11½d. per rupee for his bills at sight, and this price gives the relative value above noted. It is understood that the interchange of money orders between India and England is likely to be commenced from the beginning of next year.

—Sanction has been given by the Government of India to a proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the appointment of a Lecturer who will give a course of Bengalee and Urdu lectures in Chemistry and Medical jurisprudence to the Bengali (Native Apothecary) and Hindustani (Military) Classes of the Calcutta Medical College.

The chief consideration which has led to the arrangement is the desirability of increasing the practical medico-legal knowledge of Native Doctors in the interior. Complaints have been made of ignorance in these subjects shown by the majority of Native Doctors in charge of sub-divisions, and judicial officers at a distance from sudder stations are at present to a great extent left without any professional assistance in investigating the causes of suspicious deaths and the precise nature and extent of bodily injuries, and thus labor under difficulties which the arrangement sanctioned will, in course of time, tend to remove the pupils of the Vernacular Licentiate Class, who ultimately intend to practise as private practitioners, will also be admitted to the lectures.

—The *Indian Daily News* states that the Government of India and the Commander-in-chief have stringently prohibited the free issue of spirits to native troops. It has been customary of late on the part of those commanding regiments and brigades in the field to do this, assuming that what are considered sanitary necessaries for British troops, are equally regarded as such for sepoys. Sir William Mansfield says that "this is obviously unreasonable and opposed to the principle on which native troops are paid," and the Government of India adds that it is not only unnecessary, but mischievous to the *morale* of the troops. It would be a grave misfortune, if drinking comes to be as prevalent amongst native, as amongst English, troops.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

—The *Central India Times* says that Mr. George Campbell has written to Mr. Morris, informing the latter of his intended return to those provinces.

—The *Pioneer* learns from the Police Report of the Mynpoorie District that a murder of singular atrocity has been perpetrated there. A Brahmin, Nirput Singh by name, having supplanted a Thakoor community in the village of Bumlapore, drew upon himself the hatred of his neighbours, who forthwith opened a subscription to have him put to death. Accordingly, he was attacked about ten o'clock in the day as he was returning from Mynpoorie, and in the presence of at least thirty of the subscribers, and about three hundred yards from his house, was cut to pieces.

—According to the *Delhi Gazette* some of the London papers relate a most extraordinary instance of religious mania. It is said that in the territory of Sanatow in Russia, a few months ago some men professing to be prophets of a new religion made their appearance, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation, and so readily were they listened to by the seperstitious people that in one village above 1,700 persons assembled themselves in wooden houses and having barricaded the doors and windows set fire to the buildings and perished in the flames.

—Our contemporary hears from Simla that the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Secretary of State, for instructions in the matter of the Huzara disturbance.

—A preliminary meeting of Policy-holders of the Albert Life Insurance was to have been held the day the mail left London at the Agra Bank, with the view of forming a committee favourable to the following object.

1.—To aid in any scheme of reconstruction, if the same be found sound and satisfactory.

2.—To promote generally the interests of the Indian policy-holders.

The following gentlemen are believed to be favourably disposed to the movement:—Mr. Bell of Calcutta, General Cunningham, Dr. W. Fair, Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Lord William Hay, Mr. Arthur Grote, Mr. Ilbery of the Delhi and London Bank, Mr. Tait, Mr. James Thomson of the Agra Bank.

—At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court the Jury found one Bany Madub Mozoomdar guilty of forgery and perjury. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation, six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 4000, in default, 2 years' further rigorous imprisonment.

—Yesterday, and even on Sunday, there was a rumour current in the city reporting the sudden death of Earl Mayo, of cholera. We are happy to learn from the *Indian Daily News* that there is really no known foundation for the rumour: no telegram having been received having any reference to the matter. It is a pity that people who have imaginations sufficiently lively to originate such false reports cannot be discovered, and have their ears pulled to the proper length.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

—*Native Opinion* announces the arrival of Mr. Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji from England. Mr. Cursetji who left Bombay in 1862 returns as a barrister at law after first successfully taking his B. A. degree in the Oxford University. If ever a parent has reason to feel proud, our contemporary says the worthy Parsee Judge has that reason, in not only seeing his son one of the best among the educated natives, but in finding in his return the fulfilment of one of his life-cherished wishes,—to see his sons achieving distinguished positions for themselves. We wish him and the young barrister all success in their future hopes and aspirations.

—The *Lucknow Times* announces the death of the child of Rajah Ameer Hussun Khan Bahadoor of Mahmoodabad. The Rajah has borne this mysterious stroke of Providence with a fortitude of mind rarely evinced by a native noble man. Not two months have passed when the mansion of the Rajah was full of rejoicings on account of the birth of this child. Alms, presents, khilluts and feasts cost him more than a lakh of Rupees. But all at once, the scene was changed.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

—A correspondent writing from Mysore informs the *Madras Standard* that the young prince is doing well, and that he is the facsimile of his father (not the late Maharaja) who was a good-looking man. It appears that Mrs. Malleson, wife of the guardian of the young prince, is teaching him his alphabet until the arrival of a tutor from Bellary who is to be paid a salary of Rs. 150 a month. The Ranees are reported to entertain objections to Mrs. Malleson instructing the prince who is not so much respected as the late Maharaja was, but Colonel Malleson refuses to listen to these silly reports.

—The Cabool letter of the *Delhi Gazette* contains news up to the 12th Instant. The only item worth noticing now is that on the 11th a letter was received by the Amir from Turkistan, stating that Sirdar Undoolrahman Khan, with his troops had marched from Herat for Turkistan, to join Sirdar Ishauk Khan, and had arrived at Mamana, where he had been received by the Meer of that place very kindly. The Amir was making arrangements to send the son of the King of Bokhara to Turkistan.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1.

—We take the following from the *Dacca News*:—"It is with much pain we record the death of the able editor of the *Bengalee*—Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose. By far the foremost of his Anglo-Bengalee contemporaries, the Baboo united in a happy medium the manliness of an honest journalist with the complacency of a mild Hindoo. We have for some time past missed his telling articles in the paper which he raised by his talent to be the leading Native journal of the Metropolis.

—The preparations for the Duke of Edinburgh—not for the Agra Durbar—still continue to be made. The *Mofussilite* believes he is correct in saying that nothing has been heard at the Head Quarters of Government of His Royal Highness having been recalled to England, or of any intention on his part not to visit India.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester near London.*

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 2ND OCTOBER 1869.

TENANT RIGHT IN INDIA.

No measure of Lord Lawrence's brought on him so much obloquy as the Punjab Tenancy Act. The advocates of the landholders have found him guilty of the high crime and misdeameanour of conferring rights of occupancy on certain tenants who had no such rights before, and though he left India more than eight months ago he is still a butt for all the shafts of Billingsgate. It is wrong, say they, to give the ryot a right which he did not possess before. Why is it wrong? Was the Czar wrong in abolishing serfdom and conferring on the

majority of his subjects civil rights to which they had been strangers for generations? Was the Government of the United States wrong in abolishing slavery and giving the Negro races freedom which is the dearest of human rights and of which they had been deprived for three centuries?

The out-cry raised by the talookdars of the Punjab and their partisans is about as reasonable as the outcry raised by the nobles of Russia and the planters of the Southern States.

The Zemindars of Bengal were formerly mere Collectors of Revenue remunerated by a Commission. Lord Cornwallis made them proprietors of the soil and fixed the State demands from them for ever. Those who extol Lord Cornwallis to the skies for conferring on the Zemindars rights which they did not possess before are the very men who cry down Lord Lawrence for giving a number of the peasantry of the Punjab a much smaller new right *viz.* a right of occupancy in the soil. If it is right to legislate for the good of the upper ten thousand, why is it wrong to legislate for the good of millions?

It is utterly unreasonable to object to the right of occupancy on the ground that it is a *new* right. The Punjab Tenancy Act does not protect any class of tenants from the enhancement of their rents at fair and equitable rates. The talookdars cannot therefore reasonably complain that any of their rights has been invaded. A number of them have simply been deprived of the pleasure of turning out their tenants at will and of extorting money from them in consideration of their being allowed to retain their holdings. Do the partisans of the landholders know what an ejectment means? They will be able to realise it with all its horrors if they be turned out of their homes with their weeping wives and children not knowing where to seek a shelter from rain, sunshine and cold; and all this not for any fault of their own; but at the mere whim and caprice of their landlords.

The law of landlord and tenant in the North-West Provinces is in a state most discreditable to any civilised Government. A tenant who in those Provinces plants a tree or digs a Cutcha well without the consent of his landlord renders himself liable to ejectment. The monstrous absurdity of treating a man as a trespasser for making improvements on his holding has been repeatedly exposed in these columns. The late Viceroy with that strong love of justice and that noble desire of ameliorating the condition of the lower classes which so honourably characterised him directed Mr. Strachey to bring in a Bill for remedying this scandalous state of things. The Bill has been assailed with such a howl of obloquy that it will be long before it is passed. The opponents of the Bill should bear in mind that by unscrupulously advocating the cause of the landlorders, they are advocating the cause of drought and famine.

Not long since we quoted some scientific authorities to show that the droughts with which the N. W. Provinces have been afflicted of late are due to whole districts having been denuded of trees. We are glad to see that Mr. Grant Duff takes the same view with ourselves and quotes Marsh's Physical Geography as modified by man in support of that view. Why does he not press on the Indian Legislature the necessity of passing Mr. Strachey's Bill at once. The present state of the law positively discourages the planting of trees and thus tends to cause droughts and famines.

—ooo—

OUR LATE EDITOR.

We come back with lively sorrow to the lamented death of our late Editor. The subject seems to have a sad fascination for us. Do what we will the feeling that we shall never more have him for our "guide philosopher and friend," is ever uppermost in our minds, and the more we realise to ourselves the real extent of our loss the more do we love to linger on the nobleness of the character that has for ever closed upon us. The ladies of Bengal are generally accused of being too demonstrative in their grief. We confess we have often wondered at their expressing their sorrow in loudly singing the virtues of the departed. But our own heart-rending grief has made us wiser and we can now quite understand why it is that the women find it impossible to restrain their feelings and give vent to all that they know to the good of their deceased friends and relations. The mind appears to be so bowed down, every thing about one seems so forlorn and bare, every object familiar to the deceased looks so silently yet mournfully eloquent, that the heart seems overcharged with pity and regret and, at times, bitter but ineffectual complaints against the cruel—to human beings any thing that goes against or mars their present enjoyment is cruel—fate that was in store for the lost one and the only way to prevent ourselves from getting out of our senses is to cry aloud. Educated minds do not, indeed, literally cry aloud. But the heart cries all the more bitterly and poignantly when the lips do not let the cries be heard.

It is not for the sake of this paper alone that we mourn the loss of Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose. To us the blow is heavy indeed. Accustomed from the earliest infancy of the *Bengalee* to work with him and for him, seeking his advice under every conceivable and inconceivable difficulty, and always receiving it with the courtesy and graciousness he alone was capable of showing—the courtesy, so polished, that it never hurt; the graciousness, so ungenuous and natural, that it never was misconstrued—we feel like a boat without a rudder. Our loss is next to irreparable and if the gap is ever filled up we are afraid it will be ages before that is accomplished. But compared to the loss that has been sustained by the country at large and more particularly by the younger generation—the enthusiastic, the aspiring—ours dwindles into complete insignificance. A weekly contemporary has alluded in his article lamenting the loss of Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, to the deaths of the distinguished Bengalee gentlemen who have been taken away from us within the last year or two. A gentleman who holds a high position in the Bar of the High Court writes to us to say that "all these deaths taken together will not exceed in importance the death it was our misfortune to record last week. He was a man in the full vigour and glow of manhood, as clever as he was honest and straightforward; as learned as he was modest and unassuming; as civilised as he was sober and good-tempered;—the head, by universal acknowledgment, of the educated party in the country, giving them sound practical advice, restraining them from attempting all at once what though feasible in other countries, is impracticable in this in consequence of a variety of circumstances, with sufficient influence with the conservatives to make them yield some point or other now and then, here was a man cut off prematurely from the bosom of a young and growing family. The loss of the other distinguished men we have lost is great, but this is greater far." There is not a young man in the country who will not mourn his loss as that of a personal and dear friend. No man ever applied to him in distress who was not relieved, no man ever received advice from him which did not do him some good. His was a noble mind and he was in his own sphere a truly great and a good man. That such a man should be cut off from his labours is one of those apparently inconsistent decrees of Providence which we mortals do not comprehend. It is only given to us to bow down our knee and mourn kissing the rod that smiteth.

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THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE AGENCY.

The "preferential claim" of natives to offices of emolument and trust which has the wordy recognition of so high an authority as the Secretary of State is best exemplified in the distribution of the loaves and fishes in the Financial Department when out of sixty appointments five are held by natives, and that those too in the lower grades. It is an admitted fact that natives are the best manipulators of figures and are born accountants. And yet at a time when the hubbub for the extension of native agency, and the encouragement of indigenous worth is most violent, the proportion of native to Eur[illegible] employers is almost reduced to a zero. [illegible] no wonder, that su[illegible] staring them in the face, can lead the native aspirants to higher emoluments and situations of trust and responsibility to a conclusion other than this—that the promises however earnest, and the wishes, however sincere, of the Secretary of State and of the English public at home are destined to be defeated by the officials and satellites who surround the Viceregal throne in this country who are men imbued generally with local prejudices, who look upon the elevation of natives as a source of danger to the State,

who would ever keep them in a stage of pupilage and throw the crumbs from their tables to a few slavish spirits reserving all the delicacies for their brothers, nephews, cousins and cousins german. "We quite appreciate the justice of the remark of our able contemporary of the *Indian Daily News*, that "the country has a right to the best government that can be given to it by the supreme power, whatever agency that power may choose to employ," but the tone of our contemporary's remarks would lead us to infer that natives are in his opinion not yet qualified to fill other than subordinate ranks. A nation however intellectual, by being kept in bondage, will have its intellectulity blunted and dimmed; but liberate it from its fetters and it will regain its wonted vivacity and strength. A liberal and paternal Government in the midst of its innumerable series of omission and commission, has done one thing for this country which can no longer retard its progress. The wheel is in motion and it will run forward though all the earth should try to overwhelm it. The Government has given to the children of the soil an education after the best European model, which added to their natural capacity will enable them to run the race for the highest prizes in any department or service with men of any nation on earth. The experiment of placing a native on the bench of the High Court has proved a signal success. The subordinate judicial and executive services are now filled by natives who have altogether changed the character and raised the dignity of those services. The native bar is blooming into a healthy existence. Native Civilians have gained the foremost places and Native Surgeons have won the brightest laurels although set face to face, with the sons of a highly educated and a superior people. We know that we enlist on our side the sympathies of the best and the ablest men in England? but the "interloping" interest here is in jeopardy from the development of the "indigenous" element, and if natives are kept back from the administration of the country it will not be for want of ability in them, but for the selfishness of those in power who have to provide for their friends and relatives.

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EXTENSION TO HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS OF THE TESTAMENTARY CLAUSES OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

A BILL to regulate the Wills of Hindus and Buddhists in the Presidency Towns and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th Ultimo for general information. The primary object of the Bill, we are told, is to preclude the fraud and perjury which are notoriously encouraged by the absence of restriction on the making of nuncupative testaments. Its secondary objects are to prevent the evils arising from the non-requirement of probate of Native wills, and from the prevailing uncertainty as to the character and powers of Native executors. The Bill only applies to Hindus and Buddhists. Mahomedans have been exempted from its provisions lest any attempt to impose on them a body of rules which would have the effect of superseding any part of their existing law which is regarded by them as of divine origin, creates alarm and discontent. As the practice of testation does not to any great extent prevail amongst Natives in the Mofussil, the Bill is confined in its operation to the Presidency Towns. Its provisions may afterwards be extended to Hindus and Buddhists outside those towns. The Honorable Mr. Maine says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that "the power of alienation *inter vivos* which a Hindu possesses is everywhere subject to restrictions, and varies from the nearly absolute freedom enjoyed, even as to ancestral property, by a Native of Bengal, to the comparatively limited authority of a Native of Madras or other territory subject to the law of the *Mitakshara*. The High Court of Calcutta and Madras have held that a Hindu's testamentary power is only co-extensive with his independent power of alienation during life. The Bill adopts this ruling, and provides that nothing therein contained shall authorize a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*. Connected with this provision is a clause expressly negativing the power of a Native testator to deprive his relatives of any right of maintenance which they would have possessed if he had died intestate. The second Section of the Bill runs thus:—

The Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, and 57 to 77 (both inclusive), sections 82, 80, 85, 88 to 98 (both inclusive) sections 100 to 177 (both inclusive), sections 179 to 189 (both inclusive), setions 191 to 199 (both inclusive), so much of Parts XXX and XXXI as relates to grants of probate and letters of administration with the will annexed, Parts XXXIII to XL (both inclusive), so far as they relate to an executor and an administrator with the will annexed, and section 329 shall apply—

(a) to all wills and codicils made by any Hindu or Buddhist on or after the first day of January 1870, within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay; and

(b) to all such wills and codicils, wherever made, relating to immoveable property situate within those limits:

Provided that marriage shall not revoke any such will or codicil:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*, or to derive any persons of any right of maintenance which they would have possessed if he had died intestate:

And that nothing herein contained shall vest in the executor or administrator with the will annexed of a deceased person any property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*.

Hindus as well as Buddhists practise adoption. It has been therefore provided that the words 'son,' 'child,' 'children,' when they occur in the sections extended, shall include an adopted son. We shall return to the subject in our next.

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WE have received the following from an educated and enlightened Zemindar:—

A NATIONAL MISFORTUNE.

The death of our friend Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose is a heavy domestic calamity to every one of us. *Friend*, did I say? No, no, he was to us more than that. As a dutiful son of India whose life was consecrated to the good of his country, he must be regarded in the light of a near and dear relation—a *beloved brother*. A Sanskrit *bachun* declares that a liberal hearted man is to be considered in the light of a relation of the universe. Let us see who are the most liberal in this world. A man who is charitable with his money can endow at most a school or two, a Dhurumsala or two. It is impossible for any single individual even if possessed of a Rothschild's wealth to do good to the poor and the needy of every country of the globe. An author, again, enlightens the public on a subject which he has chosen to write upon; and lastly, an advocate assists those clients who fee him well or fee him at all. But an editor of a newspaper, is *he* more useful, charitable and liberal hearted than the persons just enumerated? Yes, he is. He is charitable with the riches of his brains, and his objects of charity are the rich and the poor alike. Unlike an author he speaks, writes, reasons and argues on all subjects which the mind can dwell upon, and advocates the cause of not any one member or class but the whole human race. To describe the beings who form the editorial class in emphatic terms, let me apply to them the noble words of our lamented friend,—"They are for the universe and not for any little spot in the universe. The world is their home, creation their nation. Their true type is to be found in the fabulous man whom the Scythian ambassador described to Alexander whose right hand touched the West and whose left hand touched the East, whose head penetrated into the North, and whose feet trampled the South pole." But an editor who bestows his talents, his zeal, his heart and his life upon his country *without pay or partiality* is infinitely better than he who labors for lucre alone and whose floodgate of zeal is stopped with the stoppage of his salary. It is the good fortune of India that she possesses even in this utilitarian age many such worthy honorary editors as I have described to advocate her cause, and pre-eminent among the golden galaxy was our friend and brother Grish Chunder Ghose. Although I have the honor to belong, I do not say this in pride, to one of the richest families in Bengal, yet a mere rich man who has no head to think nor heart to feel, does not possess my love. Who can respect or love that person whose life is one round of pleasure—carnal pleasure; who eats and drinks, dresses and dances, barks or howls and finishes his day's labor in entering into a filthy sewer or a place filthier than that —a brothel where drunkenness and abuse, affray and murder reign supreme?

"What is man,
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more."

Shakespeare.

But turn your look and contemplate the careers of those honest, temperate sons of poverty who germinate, flower and incessantly exhaust their sweetness on those whom God

tells them to recognize as their fellow-creatures. Examine for a moment the life of him who has just winged his soul from this world. He rose early in the morning, offered up his prayer to the Almighty, took a stroll round his small garden, then by way of exercise dug a piece of earth here, pruned a few branches there, culled some flowers for those whom he dearly loved, bathed, took his breakfast and then crossed the river in order to attend his office. Here from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. he labored at his desk, then ran off to the Public Library to pick some books or reviews which would occupy his leisure hours for the next week, returned home to take some food and to change his dress, crossed the river again to see some friends who wished him to write their grievances, or it might be who were ill, or to attend a literary society and then wended his way back to home in order to retire to rest but not before he had written some articles to deliver to the printer the next morning. This was which formed Grish Chunder's routine of daily life and those gentlemen who knew him as intimately as I did can vouch for the correctness of the description I have here succinctly given. What is wealth, learning, or power if it cannot be made subservient to the welfare of our fellowmen? and those who under the direction of Providence are patriotic or philanthropic enough to do us good with their wealth, understanding and heart, is it possible for any one to see and not to love them? You have said, Sir, that Baboo Grish Chunder started the *Hindoo Patriot* and then made the late Hurrish Chunder his Captain. Although with a great man's magnanimity of soul he allowed Hurrish to be his Chief in the press, as the brave and gentle Outram permitted Havelock his junior to take the lead in the field of battle, yet, as a writer, he was far superior to his collaborator in many respects. The chief merit of Mr. Mookerjee lay only in his sound thoughts expressed in strict and terse language. There was, however, neither imagination nor humour, nor pathos in him. But our friend possessed all these in perfection and could and did use them like a master. We have derived as much delight from his lecture on Ramdoolal Dey as from those on the four Georges by Thackeray to whom he bore a resemblance in point of style. What graphic descriptions they both give us of the days of their respective ancestors; and how cleverly they draw morals from the lives of the subjects of their respective discourses. These gentlemen inculcate lessons upon the duties of this life in a far sweeter way than you can hope to obtain from the elaborate sermons of the popular pulpit-preachers of the day. If the "trenchant" articles of Baboo Grish Chunder appeared now and then to wound, no pen could pour out so much, as his, the milk of human kindness when occasion required it. His gray goose quill resembled the weapon *Gundiv* in the hand of the Pandava prince *Arjuna*; if the latter wounded any person it was also ready to pierce the earth in order to quench the thirst of the sufferer with the waters of the river Bhogbutty. It is the fashion with many of our countrymen now-a-day to denounce our customs and manners simply because they are of Hindoo origin, but the late editor of the *Bengalee*, on the other hand, constantly and cleverly endeavoured to exhibit to his readers their bright, "celestial rosy-red" sides; as his articles on the Doorga Poojah this time every year, displaying some limbs of the beautiful in our great festival never shown before, amply testify. If some of his fellow labourers in the Anglo Indian Press merit our admiration for their learning or their fund of information, *he* alone won our love; for being pure in life himself, he spoke of the gentle sex in a pure and respectful manner and more particularly of his own country women, to whose daily and constant toil in the affairs of the household, affection for children and reverence for elder relations and, above all, conjugal fidelity he pays a warm and rich tribute in his excellent paper on the Occupation of Hindoo Females read before the Bengal Social Science Association last year. I have mentioned above about his taste for gardening and if I mistake not he wrote at one time several sheets on it which, if he has not destroyed, ought to be published by his friends.

You, Sir, exhort the nation to raise some fitting memorial to his honor. In my humble opinion a picture, or a marble bust or a hall to be named after him is not the proper way to express our gratitude towards a person who was a friend to the Bengalee nation. If you take my humble advice I have to suggest that you should do something to better the condition of his six fatherless sons. If you give them a sum of money, I am afraid, they will reject it with scorn for they are imbued with the same spirit of manly independence as their father had. But if you, Mr. Editor, in conjunction with your brother editors of the *Hindoo Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Shomeprokash* and the *National Paper* with such other friends either European or Native as wish to back you, make a representation to the proper authorities to give a free University education to his lads, I think you will do a piece of service to them which their guardians cannot but accept with pleasure. I have made this suggestion in the hope that when my friend's sons shall arrive at man's state with University honors, they cannot fail to be as pure, as amiable, as clever, and as useful to their family, friends, and the nation as their dear father was.

And now, Mr. Editor, I cannot say more. Baboo Grish Chunder's total destruction has caused *my* partial death; for, I agree with Pope in thinking that "in every friend we lose a part of ourselves, and *the best part.* Good God! how often are we to die before we go quite off this stage?" Speaking of Pope I am reminded of the beautiful epitaph he wrote on the death of his friend Gay which we can very properly make use of to describe the merits of *our* friend.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man; simplicity, a child;
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once and lash the age;
Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted e'en among the great!
A safe companion, and an easy friend,
Unblamed through life, lamented in the end.
These are thy honors; not that here thy bust.
Is mixed with heroes, or with kings thy dust;
But that the worthy and the good shall say in voices of thunder
Striking their pensive bosoms "Here lies Grish Chunder"

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IN RECOGNITION of the good example which has been shown by Kumar Promothonath Roy, Zemindar of Dighapattea, in the district of Rajshahye, and his liberal contributions to works of charity and utility, and to the cause of education the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon him the title of "Raja Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

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MR. W. S. Seton-Karr, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for one year, with 12 days' previous subsidiary leave to reach Bombay, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

WE HEAR that the new scheme for the Registration Department has been sanctioned and that it is to come into operation shortly. It is intended we believe to provide the discharged Deputy Magistrates first and if there be any openings left after that, to take in outsiders. But as the number of Deputy Magistrates who have recently been thrown out of employ is not very small we suppose there will be hardly much chance for outsiders Mr. Beverley ought to remonstrate against this, if true; for apart from their being an absence of good prospects in his Department it is likely we find to be made the refuge of all the incompetence and dregs of another Department.

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ADVERTING to the appeal case of Mongola Dabee *versus* Denonauth Bose, tried before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mitter on the 23rd Ultimo, in which Mr. Creagh is reported to have made an eloquent speech which "occupied about five hours in delivery," the *Indian Daily News* makes the following remark:—"The judgment in this case creates much interest, inasmuch as it affects, or rather secures, the rights of widows as well of sons in ancestral and family property of Hindoos." In the absence of their Lordships' judgments we cannot say what opinion they actually passed on "the rights of sons in ancestral and family property of Hindoos." But taking the report of our contemporary to be correct it strikes us as very strange that his Lordship the Chief Justice should give his opinion on a point of Hindu law in two different ways, for, if we mistake not, he expressly held the other day in the Tagore Will case that a Hindu testator has every right to dispose of ancestral property even when he has a son.

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WE SEE it stated that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction a proposal to increase the remuneration of Government Pleaders in the District Courts in Bengal. This will have a retrospective effect from the 1st April 1869 in the grant to Government Pleaders, where there is a Judge's Court, of a salary of Rs. 50 per month, and at all other stations of a salary of Rs. 30 a month. The whole will entail an additional charge of Rs. 990 per mensem.

The increased allowance is not to be given as a matter of course, but with due consideration of the qualifications of the officers selected, and of the amount of their work.

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WE ARE happy to learn from the *Mofussilite* that the Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved that the annuity of 2,000*l.*, granted to Sir John Lawrence by the East India Company for the term of his natural life, shall be continued to his eldest son, or other next successor to title, in consideration of Sir John Lawrence's great service and long and distinguished career, and to provide for the dignity of the peerage which m[illegible]

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WE HAVE been favored by Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co. with a copy of the "Speeches on India by the Right Honourable John Bright, M. P., printed by special permission, with short Extracts of Articles on his Speeches on various Subjects from the Reviews and Periodicals. (London: Macmillan and Co.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BABOO KALLY PROSONO DEY.—*Please see us one day.*

SELECTIONS.

THE LATE BABOO GRISHCHUNDER GHOSE.

(Indian Mirror.)

WITH deep and unfeigned regret we have to record the death of Babu Greesh Chunder Ghose, the able and accomplished editor of the *Bengalee.* Suffering from ill-health for about the last twelvemonth, brought about probably by intense mental application, he had a recent attack of typhoid fever, and while the best hopes of his recovery began to be entertained, suddenly suffered a relapse; and late on last Sunday night, he expired in his favorite residence at Bellore. The deceased gentleman was one of the few Bengalees whom natives and Europeans feel equally desirous to honor. Educated in the Oriental Seminary, in early age he gave great indications of ability. He was the friend and efficient *colaborateur* of the late Hurrish Chunder, the apostle of enlightened patriotism in India. Like Hurrish, his best opportunities were devoted to the elevation and welfare of his countrymen, to the exposure of injustice and oppression, to the spread of such principles, as he honestly believed, were good and great. Like Hurrish Chunder, he had a great command over the English language, ready on all occasions with his pen and speech; bold, undaunted, hard-working, and energetic. Like Hurrish he rose from small beginnings to a distinguished position, like him died at the exceedingly early age of 37, though unlike his illustrious friend, he led a pure and temperate private life. The drudgery of a Government Office could not repress his spirit, nor did his duties to a large family prevent him from doing what he owed to his country. He it was who first started the *Hindu Patriot*; he frequently contributed to the *Calcutta Review* and was connected with almost every English newspaper started in Bengal by our countrymen. Though often differing in views and principles we always held him in high esteem, and now that he has departed from us for ever, and gone home to a better world, we convoy through these lines our feeble and melancholy testimony to his great worth. He worked well and has died honorably. May Heaven grant peace to his soul, and blessing to his disconsolate family and children!

[illegible] SEPTEMBER. [illegible]

There is a blight upon Bengal. Its best men are falling under the fell scythe of Death like so many blades of grass. Beginning with Rajah Issur Chunder Sing we have within the last eight years lost such foremost men, each a host in himself, as Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea, Baboo Romapersad Roy, Rajah Pertap Chunder Sing, Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, the Hon'ble Shumbhoo Nauth Pundit, Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose, the Hon'ble Prossunno Coomar Tagore, Baboo Huru Chunder Ghose, Rajah Sutt Shurn Ghosal, and lastly Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose. Whether in intellectual attainments, legal knowledge, judicial talents, practical ability, social influence, public spirit, princely munificence, or devoted patriotism, the great departed we have named above were each in his own way equally conspicuous, and it is sad to contemplate how few there are among the rising generation fit to take their place. * * *

The native gentleman whose premature death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and admirers, was one of the early fathers of the Indo-English Press. Coming from a family, which has been noted for commercial success in the past and love of literature in the present, Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose was one of the fairest specimens of the old system of English education in this country. Singularly enough some of the best native writers in English in Bengal were little indebted to the Government Colleges for instruction. Like his friend and colleague, the lamented Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea, the foundation of Grish Chunder's education was laid in a private seminary under native management. It was the privilege of the spirited proprietor of the Oriental Seminary the late Baboo Gour Mohun Auddy to send forth to the world almost at the same time a bevy of young men, whose minds had been cultured under his own fostering care and the intelligent and scholarly direction of George Jeoffroy. One of the little band annotated the Essays of Bacon, another after earning an unsullied name in the Sudder Bar was honored, for the first time in the history of English rule in India, with a seat on the bench of the High Court, the third is now one of the most distinguished uncovenanted native officers in the service of Government, the fourth carried away the Auckland Prize, which was open to the pupils of both the Hindu College and the Oriental Seminary, and the last though not the least, the subject of this notice, was an early and distinguished laborer in the Native Press. The last three were brothers and formed a sort of literary triumvirate for the advancement of indigenous thought and literature. In the palmy days of the *Hindu Intelligencer*, which was edited by Baboo Kasipersad Ghose, once a votary of the Muses, now an indefatigable trier of conservancy cases, they started the *Bengal Recorder*, and conducted it with considerable success, in which the late Hurish Chunder, whose literary talents were then just budding forth, was assigned the humble place of "correspondent." About the time the well known Charter campaign was meditated by the leaders of native society, an enterprising native gentleman of the banker caste Babu Mudhusudun Roy conceived the idea of starting the *Hindoo Patriot.* He was acquainted with the Ghose brothers and invited them to undertake its editorial management. They readily consented.* * * Grish Chunder's *forte* lay in descriptive and sensational writing, brilliant, dashing, witty, and sometimes humorous, falling on his victims like sledge-hammer, or to be more precise with the force of 84-pounder. During the Mutinies he chiefly wrote for this paper those scathing, crushing articles against the Volunteers, which provoked the vengeance of these mighty sons of Mars upon the devoted head of the editor. Grish Chunder was never strong in practical politics, but in his own line he was unrivalled. His power of word-painting, of clothing the commonest ideas in gorgeous and glittering costume, radiant with flashes of wit and humour, and occasionally of originality, was equally conspicuous in the pages of the *Calcutta Monthly Review* and the *Bengalee*, of which he was the founder and editor. Latterly he took to public speaking, and the same qualities which distinguished his writings also distinguished his speeches. As a speaker he first attracted notice in the Hall of the Dalhousie Institute, when it resounded with the eloquence of Dr. Duff and Sir Mordaunt Wells. He was also a public lecturer, and his lecture on the Life of Ramdoolal Dey, though overcolored on many points, is a most favourable specimen of his style and spirit. Grish Chunder latterly removed from Calcutta and located himself in Bellore, where by his genial manners and frank and affable disposition he soon became a general favorite. He founded the Bellore School, which he nursed with a truly fatherly care, and the students were so much attached to him that when they heard of his death they wept for him as if they had lost a common father. He was also a member of the Howrah Municipal Committee, and though he could not like his contemporaries elsewhere stem the tide of Municipal recklessness and extravagance he never failed to do his own duty. He began life as clerk on Rs. 15 a month and rose to the highest place open to an uncovenanted assistant in the office, but in the whole course of his service, though placed over many, he never gave offence to a single individual. Indeed as a man and member of society he never came in contact with a brother man to whom he did not at once endear himself. His fault, if we may so call it, was of an opposite character, he was too good, too soft, too obliging for this rough and hard world.* * * Possessed of a fine and sturdy make, or as a friend beautifully expresses it, of Affghan proportions and strength, and singularly free from Young Bengal vices, we never for a moment dreamt that he would pass away in the very prime of life—he was only 40 years old. May his ashes rest in peace!

(Shomeprokash,)

What a matter of sorrow! Bengal has received another wound from cruel Grief. The editor of the *Bengalee* newspaper Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose has breathed his last. He was the receptacle of many virtues. Pious and well-intentioned men like him are not frequently born. He was well versed in the English language. It is difficult to find such an accomplished writer as he was. A peculiar merit of his writings was that he never expressed his opinion by being partial to any party. He never gave indications of ingratitude by proving an enemy to the community to which he belonged. On the contrary, he honestly endeavoured to promote its welfare in every way. That the loss of such a man should pierce the heart of all wellwishers of the Hindoo nation does not admit of any doubt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURE IS AT HAND! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AS SORE HEADS AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT AND QUINSEY.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff joints	Piles	Tumours
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DR. KNIGHTON is neither a Barrister at Law, nor an Attorney, but he knows the leading members of the legal profession in London, and can tell exactly who ought to be employed in any particular case.

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The Agency has been engaged during the last two years in transacting exchange business; effecting sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engaging servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; besides the fitting up of houses in London for Indian Noblemen, and the supervision of the studies of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

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The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

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Is upon the same principle as the foregoing, and is recommended for any of the above purposes, being both speedy and effective in its operations. The rollers may be set at any distance apart by a single screw in front of the Mill, which moves in parallel bars, the front roller, and with the least pressure of the finger can be made to adjust the rollers to bruise to any degree of fineness. Both this and the former are very simple in their construction, and not likely to get out of order if regard be paid to keeping the wheels and bearings clean, and using good oil. Size of rollers 9 inches by 4, Rs. 130.

NO. 3 CORN-CRUSHER.

Is admirably adapted for power, being mounted on a strong iron frame, which imparts steadiness to its operations: while the great strength of machinery, which is most accurately fitted with a parallel adjustment, can instantaneously be regulated by two hand-screws in front to crush to any degree of fineness. This Mill, combining the best features of former inventions, possesses some important improvements, being fitted with strong brass bushes, loose caps, and counter-shaft. The feed apparatus is worked by a thumbscrew at the back, and can be regulated to suit any power employed, and will be found to effect an immense saving in wear and tear; it can be driven with a 16-inch pulley, at 200 revolutions per minute, without danger to the working parts. Size of rollers 11 inches by 6¼ .. Rs. 225.

NO. 57 CHAFF MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed entirely of iron, and fitted with toothed rollers. Careful attention has been given to the feed rollers, and the rising of the mouth-piece, to avoid the inconvenience of choking. It is fitted with two knives, and the mouth is eight inches wide. Its compactness is most important to exporters, giving it an advantage in the economy of space and cost of packing. .. Rs. 75.

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NO. 3C CHAFF MACHINE

Is 9 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1⅝ to 4 inches. This Machine is fitted with patent stop motion, which by merely pressing a handle within reach of the feeder, instantaneously arrests the progress of the rollers. It has also the patent cast-steel mouth-piece, and is adapted for hand or power. The length of cut can be varied by changing a pair of wheels. .. Rs. 150.

NO. 4D CHAFF MACHINE

Is 11 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 5 inches. This Machine has patented improvements similar to the last-mentioned. viz., stop motion, steel mouthpiece, and the well-known self-feed safety tooth roller, the form of which has recently been improved and reconstructed, so that the feeding is thereby facilitated and even occasional slippage and choking are prevented. The Machine is made, entirely of iron, firmly bolted and stayed together, standing steadily and working with comparative ease. Its bearings are of brass, and the working parts are fitted with the greatest precision. The length of cut can be varied from ⅛ of an inch up to 1⅛ by change wheels .. Rs. 210.

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THE

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2.

—The *Delhi Gazette* hears from Nynee Tal that Sir William Muir has commuted the sentence passed on the Prince of Nepal to one year's *simple* imprisonment in the Fort of Chunar.

—The same paper is told that the Rajah of Rewah, seeing that his contemporary of Jeypore has received an addition of two guns to the salute allowed him, is turning heaven and earth to have a similar favor conferred on himself. One of his smartest ministers has been deputed to Simla to melt Lord Mayo's heart into compliance with the Rajah's request.

—At the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Simla, on Friday the 25th ultimo, His Excellency the Viceroy said,—"I wish to give notice that, at the first meeting of the Council at Calcutta, I shall move a resolution expressive of the high sense which his colleagues entertain of the long, faithful and valuable services of the Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine; and I shall ask the Council to concur with me in expressing regret for his departure, and sincere wishes for his future welfare and happiness."

—The following Notification has been issued by the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government:—Several recent cases having forced on the notice of Government the necessity of prescribing rules in regard to the pecuniary transactions of superior officers in the Uncovenanted Service, the Government resolve to notify to all such officers in positions of trust and responsibility that they are absolutely prohibited from entering into any money or other dealings whatever with persons resident within their official range and liable to be brought into any official relations with them, if such transactions are of a nature to place the Government officer under an obligation to the private individual, incompatible with perfect freedom and independence of official action.

The Government do not think it necessary or expedient to attempt to define all the transactions to which this prohibition will apply. It will clearly include all gifts of value, loans, credits, advances, supply of articles or accommodations, and sales of property for inordinate prices; and while it is evident that no honest man will find any difficulty in applying the rule to his individual case, the Government will not be induced by any unworthy plea of non-violation of the letter of the rule, to pass unpunished any disregard of its spirit. They will visit such cases with their severest displeasure.

—In reviewing the career of Mr. Seton Karr, the *Mofussilite* observes that but for the *Nil Durpun* affair that officer would probably have years ere this taken his seat in Council, and been the official most likely to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Grey. That threw him back, and caused his former Secretariat services to be worse than forgotten. But what signifies the past? He now retires to his native land carrying with him the respect and good will of all who have served with or under him, and of a large circle of friends. He has been a good Magistrate, a good Judge, and a very good Secretary of State. He is known to be one of the most mellifluous public speakers of the time, notwithstanding that his eloquence has not served him, though it may yet.

—The *Indian Daily News* reports that the woman Luckimonee Raur, who was sentenced by Kumar Harendra Krishna Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, to one month's rigorous inprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 25, for having neglected to comply with certain provisions of Act XIV. of 1868, has resorted to the Civil Court for damages against the Deputy Commissioner, and to the Criminal Court to prosecute Inspector Wingrove for perjury.

—We learn from the *Lucknow Times* that there are more than thirty thousand scholars in the Government Schools of Oudh. The encouragement of self-supporting schools has been one of the foremost objects of the Director and the Government, and every part of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction shews that this principle has been continually kept prominent by him and the whole of his Staff. This officer says when speaking of the Vernacular Schools,—"These Institutions have not the attraction of teaching English 'the language of good appointments' but they are types of that class of schools by which the great mass of the people of India may be instructed and so raised from superstition and ignorance to be reasonable and civilized men. The despatch of 1854, distinctly contemplates the instruction of the whole population, and nothing short of this should be the aim of the Education Department; * * * no man who readily wishes to aid in conveying useful and practical knowledge suited to every station in life to the great mass of the people, can help looking upon good vernacular schools with deep interest. The necessity for more schools of this class will increase every year; for as our village schools make writing and reading common acquirements more and more, facilities must be given for going beyond the simple routine of these Institutions."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.

—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* states that the Viceroy will leave Simla for Nynee Tal, about the 14th instant and reach Calcutta about the 1st November.

—According to the same paper the Commander-in-Chief will not leave Simla for Calcutta before November, in which month Lady Mansfield will leave for England.

—Owing to the very serious deficit lately discovered by the Financial department our contemporary hears on very good authority, that it has been almost definitely settled to abolish all travelling allowances in the upper branches of the various services. This "clip" will produce an enormous saving to the state.

—Last year His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed with the consent of Government invested Rs. 1,65,000 in Government Securities in order that the monthly sum of Rs. 550 might be given in charity to the infirm, the deformed and the poor of Mysore in the following proportions, viz:—

100 Mussulmans.
50 Christians.
20 Brahmins.

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore is the Official trustee of this fund, and selects the pensioners.

The Prince has since invested a similar sum for the relief of the poor of Calcutta and its suburbs, the Securities being endorsed to the Judge and the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs for the time being, who are to select the recipients of charity. The scheme embraces 245 pensioners of whom 150 are to be Mahomedans, 55 Christians, and 40 Hindoos; but His Highness is willing that the portion of the Fund which he has set apart exclusively for the benefit of the Christian poor, should be disposed of by the Government of India in any way they may think most desirable.

—Colonel Keatinge has just reported that distress is increasing most markedly throughout Rajpootana, and that a very serious emigration has again commenced from Marwar."

—The *Spectator* says it is suggested that there is a complete excuse for the conduct of the Duke of Edinburgh which has so irritated the Australians. The Prince was told on arrival at Melbourne that he was the guest of the colony, that money had been voted to pay his expenses, and may easily have imagined that in a country so generous he was not expected to pay anybody, furrier and jeweller included. The explanation is, at all events, a possible one, though in such cases a few words of inquiry are advisable, and our contemporary records it with pleasure. "The Anglo-Indians are not quite loyal as the Australians—aristocracies never are so loyal—and it will be well if Lord Mayo settles clearly what is and what is not to be paid on the account of his Royal visitor, so as to prevent the possibility of a misunderstanding, which in Calcutta would be much more serious than at Melbourne."

—The following appears in the correspondence columns of the *Times of India*:—"I am not a policy-holder in any Assurance Company but I admire the manly tone of the *Indian Daily News* in the Albert business, and believe that Mr. Wilson only gave expression to public feeling in the matter in which he has been brought to the High Court by Mr. Ogbourne. I conceive it therefore to be a public duty to give him and the press every support in our power, and in company with your correspo[illegible] you will open a subscription to contribute my share, [illegible]. And I conceive it is the duty of every policy-holder in the country, no matter to what Company he belongs, to come forward now. They may be doing a great service to themselves. I think also that there ought to be a prosecution in India in connection with the Albert affairs—that is, some strict judicial investigation is simply due to the large body of life policy-holders in India, and I trust that the result of the action *Ogbourne* v *Wilson* will be another—one more just, as well as much more grave for some people,—Yours, &c,

Daniel.

* We shall be glad to receive and forward any such contributions or to make entries towards a guarantee fund, *in re-Ogbourne* v. *Wilson*. This

will not commit either us or subscribers to the defendant's case in every particular: but it will be on the broad principle that the press should be upheld when fighting the battles of the public.—Ed. *T. of I.*"

—The *Indian Daily News* states that there is in contemplation a re-distribution of territory to take place in our Indian dominions. According to rumour in Oude, these arrangements will differ from some that have been published by some of our contemporaries. Scinde is to be taken over by the Punjab Government. A portion of the Central Provinces is to be added to Bombay, and another portion to the North-West. The whole of Rohilcund and Goruckpore districts are to be created a Lieutenant-Governorship. Though this scheme leaves some portions of territory unaccounted for, the information is derived from well-informed circles.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

—The *Delhi Gazette* observes that the Administration of the Central Provinces would appear to have taken the initiative in extending the power of Magistrates to grant expenses to complainants and witnesses in criminal cases, sanctioned by the passing of Act VII. of 1869. Previous thereto the expenses of witnesses or complainants were only paid in police cases and when the Sessions Courts ordered payment. The new law provides for the extended power which was much required in this respect, and expenses can now be paid by Criminal Courts of the Central Provinces, in any trial, to all classes of complainants and witnesses, except to recusant prosecutors and witnesses, complainants whose expenses are covered by any compensation which the courts may award them, witnesses already in attendance at Courts of their own motion or produced by parties, and complainants appearing of their own choice. To these four classes no expenses shall be paid. Government servants, we observe, are to be paid nothing but "actual travelling expenses," as in their attendance the "public time" is taken up.

—We learn from the above paper that Mr. M. S. Howell C. S., Judge of the Small Cause Court at Mussoorie, has fined Mr. Frederick Andrew Cohen of Meerut fiftyone rupees for what is called contempt of Court amounting to "insults." It appears that a peon of the Mussoorie Court came into Mr. Cohen's compound with a vernacular paper, supposed to be a warrant, for the arrest of his cook. Most probably Mr. Cohen's dinner, as well as that of his family and guests, was in danger; and he very naturally glanced at the document, which was initialed only, and not signed as it certainly ought to have been. Mr. Cohen accordingly wrote on the back of the paper these words, which can hardly be considered contemptuous or in any way offensive.—"When this document is signed by a Judge or Magistrate, my cook can be arrested, and my premises invaded."

The same warrant (so-called) was sent twice afterwards, with initials only, as before. Mr. Cohen refused the bailiff admittance to his kitchen, and made a second endorsement, as follows:—"Bailiff Jumall has come and wishes to enter my kitchen. I decline to allow him to do so without a warrant signed by a Magistrate, or a legally constituted [illegible] upon [illegible] I shall respect. My house is my castle, and can only be legally invaded. If my premises are trespassed on again I shall have the trespasser arrested."

Subsequently another warrant with Mr. Howell's signature in full was sent. Mr. Cohen then offered no further objection to the arrest of the cook.

But now Mr. Howell issued a summons against Mr. Cohen calling upon him "to show cause why he should not be punished for obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty, and intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding."

The result was as had been stated. Mr. Cohen was fined fifty-one rupees by his accuser; prosecutor and Judge being the same person.

—We learn from the *Madras Athenæum* that His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, with that sympathy for human suffering which has always characterised him, has offered—and his generous offer has been accepted—to devote Rs. 10,000 to the maintenance of a ward in the Monegar Choultry for the use of bedridden patients. His Highness has also stated that if the sum given is not sufficient for the purpose, he is willing to make up the necessary deficit." Would that all princes and noblemen would follow His Highness's patriotic example!

—Baboo Kissen Kishore Ghose, Senior Government Pleader of the High Court, in its Appellate side, has retired from his profession. The *Indian Daily News* justly observes that the Baboo was held in high esteem by the Judges and the gentlemen of the Sudder Bar on account of his high proficiency in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law. He was a successful advocate, and never gave cause of dissatisfaction during his connection with the Court, extending over nearly twenty years. Among his clients or suitors, Baboo Kissen Kishore Ghose had earned the reputation of being an honest and justly straightforward pleader. It is not known who is to succeed him. We only hope that the best man may win.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

—The arrangements, formally sanctioned for the administration of the Hyderabad State during the minority of the present Nizam, have assigned to the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., and the Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer Shums-ul-Urma Bahadoor, an equal place and equal responsibility in the Government of the country. As the former nobleman is in the enjoyment of a salute of 17 guns, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer the same distinction on the latter nobleman, so long as he may retain his present position in the administration of Hyderabad.

—Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, lately pointed out the advantage of having seed-gardeners to assist in the improvement of cotton growing in those provinces. He also suggested the advisability of getting these men from England. The Governor-General in Council has acceded to his proposal, and an application is about to be made to the Secretary of State for three experienced seed-gardeners, *viz.*, one for Nagpore and two for the Berars.

—An English paper thus speaks of Alexander II:—"This worthy son of an extraordinary father is among the most enlightened sovereigns of the world. He was called to the throne of Russia at a time when that empire was at war with the Western powers. He immediately commenced his labours for the welfare of his subjects, and ultimately restored his foreign relations to a state of peace. His next step was to regulate the internal affairs of his dominion. The greatest benefit he has conferred on his subjects is the abolition of serfdom; a reform by which millions have been raised in the scale of life, and converted as it were into rational beings. The serf had nothing to live for, nothing to look forward to. The freeman has before him all that his ambition may tempt him to gain; his onward march is unobstructed by prejudice of caste or legal restriction. Another of his acts, which will cause him to be gratefully remembered as a benefactor to his country, is his Ukase recently issued, renewing and confirming that of his late father, Nicholas I. by which the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is not only permitted, but also strongly encouraged throughout the Russian empire.

—The *Madras Mail* states that Miss Carpenter will re-visit Bombay in the course of the ensuing month. The Ducks are fond of monopolies. They are quite welcome to a monopoly of this venerable educationist.

—The *Mofussilite* hears that the Maharajah of Kupporthulla has just returned to his State from Murree. The claims of His Highness's [illegible]

have, by direction of the Secretary of State, been inquired into and adjusted by Sir Donald Macleod. His Honor has practically upheld the course of Lord Canning. The two brothers are each to receive a yearly stipend of Rs. 60,000 for life.

—According to the above authority the opening of the fine Arts Exhibition at Simla was a very successful affair. Sir Henry Durand did the inaugural honors and Lord Mayo was present and made a kind speech.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7.

—We take the following from the *Pioneer*:—In his Report on the Allahabad Colvin Dispensary, Dr. Irving writes:—"During recent visits to the Mejah and Barrah Branch Dispensaries, I saw reason to think that the peculiar form of palsy prevalent in those pergunnahs, and which I believe to be owing to the use of khess ree-dal was on the increase. It is to be feared that the dearness of grain, and especially of wheat and barley, will force the wretched people to use, even more freely than usual, this poisonous grain." This was in February of this year. In September, the Secretary to Government replies;—"The attention of the Commissioner and Magistrate will be called to the paragraph on the peculiar form of palsy prevalent in Pergunnahs Mejah and Barrah." We are inclined to think that palsy will be an important item in next year's Medical Report.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8.

—The *Mofussilite* states that the Civil Service gave Mr. Seton-Karr a farewell dinner at the United Service Club on the evening of Wednesday the 29th Ultimo, and besides all the Civilians at present on duty, or on leave at Simla, there were as guests Sir H. Durand, Dr. Murray Mitchell, Colonel James of the Commissariat, General Norman, Major Burne, Colonel Hervey, Colonel Strachey, and Major Beynon. Mr. E. C. Bayley was in the chair. Mr. John Strachey proposed the health of Mr. Seton-Karr, who responded in his best style.

—A correspondent signing himself "Junius" addresses the Chief Justice of Bombay through the *Times of India* on the subject of the "designed, invidious and damaging distinction of caste, colour, and creed maintained in convening juries." He says, "You have Magistrates, Judges of the High Court, and Legislators from the aborigines of this land. If, in these important selections, caste, colour, and creed distinctions are waived, the exception to the eligibility of Eurasians, &c. to being appointed foremen of juries stands in mocking juxta-position to the justice attempted to be meted out ostensibly in the other case. If it is mortifying to Europeans to have other than their own countrymen for foremen, it is not the less mortifying to Eurasians, &c., to have, as foremen, European tailors and shoe-makers."

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 9TH OCTOBER 1869.

OUR PRINTER, Compositors, Peons and others on our establishment have applied to us for the usual Doorga Poojah holidays

which the late lamented Baboo Grish Chunder granted them every year. This day next week we therefore solicit leave of absence from our readers.

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THE ADVENT OF DOORGA.

BENGAL is awake! The whole native community is now in a state of mild ferment. Indolence and sluggishness have vanished. Every hand and every heart is busy. There is animation in every face.

Come with us to the markets of the country and see what business is transacting there! Every stall looks decent, every shop is thronged with customers. Articles rare and valuable are collected from distant marts and exposed for sale. The thorough-fares are more crowded than ever; and the cloth shop, with its gay handkerchiefs floating in the air, is almost unapproachable.

Come now to the public offices and see what is going on there. The Europeans are probably thinking of the tourists' tickets and making arrangements for spending the holidays elsewhere, but the heart of every native is turned towards his distant home. The only topic of conversation is the Poojah—the articles to be bought, the journey to be performed, the tedious days that still intervene. Every man whether he is a Schoolmaster, an Amlah or a clerk is buying new clothes for his family and trinkets for his children, and is already half-way home in thought. The scholar notorious for his absence of mind, who a few months back could hardly tell "the year of our Lord," now no longer refers to his almanack for dates; the date of the month, the day of the week, and the age of the moon are all at his finger's ends now. To him the equinoctial sun moves slow and he heartily wishes that Phœbus had exchanged his old-fashioned wain and superannuated ponies, for the railway locomotives of modern times. The brother is panting for his brother, the affectionate father is yearning for his son, the tyro, long absent from home, is anticipating the caresses of his fond mother, and the distant loving husband is dreaming of his Helen's long long embrace.

Come now to the village and enter the private residence of a Hindu. The head of the family, who amidst all his varied occupations during the year, had the thoughts of the coming Poojah ever uppermost in his mind, who whenever he got any thing fine had immediately kept it apart for dedication to his Goddess, is now wholly taken up with preparations for the worship of his Devi. There is an air of religion about the house. In the zenana all hands are at work. Rice to feed the neighbours is being cleansed here; spices are being sifted or powdered there; offerings to be made to the goddess are being arranged in a different place. Gladness plays lightly on every face. Even that most melancholy thing in a Hindu family—that living but silent reviler of our social system—the young widow has cheered up a little. In the holy occupation of providing for the coming festival, she has half forgotten her unparalleled misfortune, and over the habitually pensive expression of her face a faint ray of liveliness may now be traced.

But lo! who is that young man that has just arrived and whom every body in the house is welcoming so cordially? He is Gopal the son of the old man—the staff of his parents, the pride of his neighbours. A clerk at a remote place, he had no opportunity of paying even a flying visit to his home during a whole year, but now the magic influence of Doorga has restored him to the bosom of his family. The father embraces him with emotion, the mother sheds tears of joy, the sister brightens and blesses the day, the darling child charmingly lisps out "Papa is come," and the over-joyed wife flies into her room to cover her confusion and ecstacy.

Goddess Doorga! such is the happy excitement thou hast caused. Two days more and there will be general feasting and rejoicing in all directions. Friends in dispersed the four corners of the land will meet together, and dedicate the hours to sympathy and love. In this season of national jubilee all ill feelings will be forgotten and man will look upon man as his fellow and brother.

Hail then holy Goddess! ten-handed consort of Siva that hast thus brightened the face of the land. Thou bringest such plenty, good feeling and joy in thy train; thy presence is marked with so much genuine happiness—such good will to man and devotion to God, that we will always give thee a hearty welcome. The antiquary would call thee a personification of the constellation Virgo, but we will always hail thee as the personification of "union and sympathy," or if a star thou needs must be, we would call thee a polestar in the firmament of love.

But a pang shoots across our breast. The festival recalls to our mind the friends we have lost and brings out tears from our eyes.

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PHARISAISM IN THE INDIAN PRESS.

VOLTAIRE says with great bitterness, but great truth, that the lips gain what the heart loses in purity. The *Friend of India* has lately given a striking illustration of this saying by preaching a lay sermon for the edification of the London and Paris Correspondents of the Calcutta Dailies. If modern Society is immoral, why should it be wrong to expose its immorality? The cause of virtue and truth gains nothing by merely ignoring the vices and follies of society or throwing a hypocritical veil over them. If the aristocracy patronise Mabel Gray and the frail sisterhood of which she is the most notorious member, if respectable ladies and gentlemen crowd nightly to see Boucicault's immoral play the "Formosa" acted whilst they would not go to see Macbeth and Romeo and Juliet; if the profits of a stage-manager are in inverse ratio to the length of his ballet-girl's skirts; why is it improper to write about these things? The impropriety is in the things themselves; not in exposing them. If the London and Paris Correspondents of the *Englishman* presented vice in an attractive light, there would be just grounds for censuring them; but they never do so; they merely laugh at the vices and follies of the age, and laughter is often a more potent instrument of reform than indignant and vehement denunciation.

It will perhaps be said that these spicy bits of scandal tend to lower Englishmen in the estimation of the natives of India. Natives have sins enow of their own to answer for without being overcurious as to the sins of other nations. If London has her Regent Street and Haymarket, Calcutta has her Muchuabazar and Sonagachi. If London has her casinos and accommodation houses, Calcutta has her empty houses.

We shall end as we began with a quotation from Voltaire. "The greater the depravity of morals, the more guarded the language becomes. People fancy they gain in language what they lose in virtue."

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MATTERS EDUCATIONAL.

THERE has been a rearrangement we find of the Educational Divisions in the Lower Provinces in consequence of the appointment of a native gentleman to an Inspectorship. The Patshala and Aided School schemes which were hitherto distinct and in different hands are now working together as parts of a harmonious whole and there is now no chance or apprehension of any collision occurring between them. We are glad of this for the sake of the Education Department and the interests of the country and sincerely trust that all will go on smoothly now as is desirable. There are two things however about the system now working to which we are obliged to take serious objection and call the attention of the authorities for obvious reasons.

The first is that among the Deputy Inspectors who were working under the Patshalah system, there are some we are told who have little or no knowledge of English; and we are informed they have been retained in the work of inspection, though many English Schools have come under them. This we need hardly observe is a very unwise arrangement; for to allow mere Sanskrit or Bengali scholars to look after English Schools or to have men with a mere smattering of English to supervise Schools in some of which the University Entrance Course is taught, is virtually to obstruct and spoil the progress of Education. A more unmitigated sham or farce it is hard to conceive of; and the sooner it is done away with the better. We know there are European Inspectors of Schools who cut very odd figures when they take to examin[illegible] the chief work of inspection is in the hands of native Deputies we should wish to see properly qualified English students put in charge thereof. Of course we do not mean to insinuate that those who are unqualified and now in office should be immediately and at once turned out. We fully perceive that the union of the two systems has necessitated their retention. But they ought soon to be provided for in other ways and make room for better men. The work of Deputy Inspectors we do not take to be very light and irresponsible; nor are

we prepared to hold it so high as the Model Inspector of Behar would lead us to do, simply because, practically, men of the description he requires are *rara aves* in this nether world of ours. But we are inclined to maintain that properly qualified men who would do their work well are not wanting in these days. Even for such small sums as 75 or 100 Rs. a month respectable B. A's and M. A's may be secured. We have heard of an Inspector of Schools, one who has the reputation of being a good officer, having made two successive Head Clerks of his Deputy Inspectors in his own district. The Director of Public Instruction ordinarily leaves the choice of Deputy Inspectors to his lieutenants the Inspectors; but when the nominations go up to him for confirmation, it is expected as a matter of course that he should look to the claims and special fitness of the parties recommended. Other considerations apart, every Deputy Inspector of Schools should we think possess a good knowledge of the languages in which he is to examine the boys of his schools.

The other circumstance to which we would object is the unequal distribution of Deputy Inspectors. Districts in which both the systems were at work have retained Deputy Inspectors of both Patshalas and Aided Schools; and the consequence has been that in certain districts there are more Deputies than in others. Burdwan for instance has four Deputies and Malda only one. These ought to be fairly distributed according to the requirements of the districts.

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IS ACCEPTANCE ESSENTIAL TO GIFT ACCORDING TO HINDU LAW?

THIS important question is discussed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson in his elaborate judgment in the Will case of Rajah Sir Radhakant. His Lordship observes:—"The Privy Council have, as I have just shown, held in the case of *Soorjee money Dassee vs. Denobundo Mullick* that a testator can give property whether by way of remainder or way of executory bequest, upon an event which is to happen immediately on the close of a life in being. So far then I have a distinct guide and it would not have been necessary for me to go further for the purposes of the issues which have to be decided at present, were it not that I differ from the learned Chief Justice as to the construction to be put upon, [illegible] ... a legally ... [illegible]uses 2. 3. and 4. and especially because I do not concur in the opinion that if the children of Mohendro Narain take at all, only those take who were alive at the time of the Testator's death.

It is said (and has been expressly so ruled by the Chief Justice in the case of Tagore *vs.* Tagore,—the appeal in which was not argued until some months after we had heard the appeal in the present case) that the person or persons to take on the close of the life in being must be alive at the time of the Testator's death, and that violence will be done to Hindu Law unless it is so held, because no gift is good by that law unless accepted, and a gift cannot be accepted save by a person in being.

No doubt, acceptance is essential to gift according to strict Hindoo Law. Nevertheless actual acceptance is not in all cases necessary. For example, a gift to an absent person may be good. Thus Dhaumya says 'on failure of the proper object, how shall a present be disposed of which was bestowed on an absent man? Let it be delivered to kinsmen sprung from the same original stock, or on failure of these to his distant kindred (Colebrooke's Digest Book V. Ch: I. Sec: I Art I Madras Edition Vol; 2, p. 190) And in Baboo Shama Churn Sircar's *Vyavastha Darpano* p: 601 there is an extract from Sree Krishna's commentary on the Dyabhaga to the effect that when a donor makes a gift to an absent person with assurance that donation will be accepted by him, the donee's right accrues thereto, but if it be known that the gift would not be accepted by the donee, the donor's right is not extinguished.' When this is the case, and acceptance may in fact be assumed when it is impossible actually to ascertain it, I do not think that we violate the principles of the Hindoo Law if we support estates which are to vest on the expiry of a life in being, in a case like the present, where the Testator has given his property to Trustees who have accepted it and are prepared to carry out his wishes. The acceptance of the Trustees, as it appears to me, if any actual acceptance be necessary, would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Hindoo Law so far as that particular question is concerned. I cannot see anything against the general principles of Hindoo Law in allowing a Testator to create such an estate. And to recognise and uphold such Estates has undoubtedly been the practice of the late Supreme Court and of this Court up to the present time."

As regards the question whether a Hindu can create a trust Mr. Justice Macpherson says:—"It is only very recently, so far as I am aware, that this question has been for the first time raised. With seventeen years' personal experience of the Courts here, I can say not only that I have, when at the Bar, drawn wills and deeds creating trusts among Hindus, but that I have repeatedly had such instruments before me since I have been on the Bench. I have seen many attempts to avoid such instruments or break them down on various grounds but I never, until recently, heard it even suggested that trusts could not be validly created among Hindus either by deed *inter vivos* or by will."—But, adds the learned Judge, "granting for the sake of argument that trusts are not expressly recognized by the old Hindoo Law, that is not in my opinion any reason why we should not conclude that they are invalid. There is nothing in Hindoo Law which forbids trusts or is in any way repugnant to them or inconsistent with their existence. The Hindoo Law system is not and does not profess to be exhaustive, on the contrary, it is a system in which new customs and new propositions not repugnant to the old Law may be engrafted upon it from time to time according to circumstances and the progress of Society. * * *

Something of the same expansive principle is to be found in the rule well known in the Bengal School, that many things which are forbidden and wrong, are nevertheless to be upheld as valid, if actually done,

Questions of Hindoo law never have been, nor will be, decided with reference solely to what the law was when originally propounded by Menu or the very earliest writers. The Hindu law which the Courts administer, and are bound to administer is that which they, availing themselves of all the sources of information at their command, find to be the Hindu law as recognized and accepted and acted upon by the general body of Hindus for the time being."

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TO REMOVE a wrong impression which has gained ground with regard to the judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Norman in the Tagore Will case we publish below the Decree of the High Court:—

APPEAL NO. 22 OF 1869.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ganendro Mohun Tagore—*Plaintiff.*

versus.

Wopendro Mohun Tagore and others—*Defendants.*

THIS cause coming on the 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 31st days of May last, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th days of June last, and this day on an appeal preferred by the Plaintiff Appellant before the Honorable Sir Barnes Peacock Knight Chief Justice and the Honorable John Paxton Norman one of the Judges of this Court in the presence of Counsel for all parties *it is ordered and decreed* that the decree of the Lower Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the 1st day of April last, be and the same is hereby reversed. *And it is declared* that the plaint in this suit does disclose a cause of action. *And it is further declared* that Prossunno Coomar Tagore the Testator in the pleadings named did die intestate as to certain portions of his property, and it is further declared that part of the immoveable property of the said Testator was ancestral estate and that he had a right to dispose thereof by will. *And it is further declared* that the Plaintiff is not entitled to any maintenance from the estate of the said Testator. AND IT IS further declared that the devises and gifts by the will of the said Testator to Joteendro Mohun for life are valid and that subject to the trusts and provisions in the said will contained for the payment of the debts of the Testator and the legacies and annuities bequeathed by this Will out of the rents and profits of his real property he is entitled during his life to the beneficial enjoyment of the real property so devised to him and of the rents or surplus rents thereof and that under the trusts of the Will he is entitled until the legacies and annuities in the said Will mentioned shall fall in and be fully satisfied to receive the sum of Rupees 2500 a month out of the rents of the immoveable property and also the surplus rents of the said immoveable property and the unexpended surplus of the interest dividends and annual proceeds of the moveable property, which shall from time to time remain unexpended, after making the payments directed by the said Will to be made out of the said rents interest and dividends. *And it is further declared* that the said Joteendro Mohun is entitled for life to use and enjoy the library, horses,

farmyards, furnitures, jewels, gold, and silver plates and other articles belonging to the said testator except the jewels, household furniture and other articles which at the time of the death of the said Testator was or were in the personal use of any member or members of the Testator's family which by the Will of the said Testator were not and are not collected got in or sold by the said Trustees and Executors. *And it is* further declared that it is not necessary to come to any further finding upon the residue of the 4th issue or to make any declaration of rights so far as they relate to the immoveable property or to any portion of the rents thereof or as to the surplus income of the personalty so long as the debts, legacies and annuities are unsatisfied. *And it is* further declared that the trust as to the personal estate by the said Will directed to be invested or continued in investment by the said Trustees so far as such trust relates to the said personal estate after the annuities and legacies given by the Will shall have fallen in and been fully satisfied is void and invalid and that the beneficial interest in such personal estate is vested in the Plaintiff as the heir and representative of the said Testator. *And it is further declared* that the first three Defendants Executors and Trustees are bound to render to the Plaintiff an account of the debts due from the Testator at the time of his death and of the rents and profits of the immoveable property of the said Testator and also an account of his moveable property and of the interest and dividends of such moveable property and of the mode in which they have applied the said rents profits moveable property interest and dividends. *And it is further ordered* and decreed that the costs of the parties in the Lower Court (as between attorney and client on scale No. 2) be paid out of the surplus rents and profits of the real property of the said Testator and that if such costs have been paid out of the personal estate the amount thereof be made good to the personal estate out of the said surplus rents and profits of the real estate. And it is further ordered and decreed that the Plaintiff's (appellant's) costs occasioned by the appeal be taxed as between Attorney and Client on scale No. 2 and paid out of the said surplus rents and profits of the real property, and the consideration of the question of the Defendant's costs occasioned by the appeal is reserved until the account to be rendered by them have been delivered in. And it is further ordered and decreed that this case be remanded to the Lower Court with a request that it will try the 6th issue and return its finding thereon with the evidence to the Appellate Court.

It will be seen from the above that the statement of a correspondent whose letter appeared in our issue of the 11th Ultimo that their Lordships have not declared the right of the plaintiff to the Estate *after* Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore is quite correct. It will also be observed that the plaintiff will not get the entire personal estate of the Testator after the payment of the legacies and annuities given by the Will. According to the Decree the beneficial interest in only "the personal estate directed by the said will to be invested or continued in investment by the said Trustees" is vested in the Plaintiff. Baboo Joteendro Mohun's interest is not limited to the receipt of Rs. 30,000 per annum. He is entitled to the surplus rents and profits of the real estate and the interest and dividends of the moveable property which shall remain unexpended after paying the legacies and annuities.

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WE ARE glad to see that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Kumar Sutyanund Ghosaul, of Bhookoylas, the title of "Raja Bahadoor" in recognition of the character and position of that gentleman, and of the loyalty, liberality, and intelligence which have been displayed by his family. The Raja is one of those enlightened zemindars who take an active interest in promoting the welfare of their ryots.

THE *Englishman* has received the following special telegram:—*Simla* 4th *October*, 13·40 *hours*.—A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* publishes an unreserved statement of the financial position of the country. The deficit last year, 1868-69, amounted to two and a quarter millions sterling.

The Estimated Deficit for the current year, 1869-70, is one and three quarter millions sterling.

The Government declares its intention to hide nothing, but to tell the whole truth to the public, and its determination not to allow the deficit to continue.

Reductions have already been ordered to the extent of one million and a quarter sterling in the Public Works charges of next year, and of eight hundred thousand pounds sterling on those of the current year.

Very large savings are also to be made in the Military and Civil Charges, but the British forces are not to be reduced by a single man.

The Madras and Bombay salt duties will be increased by five annas per maund, and a bill is to be introduced into the Legislative Council as soon as it meets in Calcutta, for doubling the income tax, for the last six months of the current year, and raising the whole rate for the year to one and a half per cent.

The operation of this special bill will cease at the end of the year.

No further increase of taxation is to be made. The general feeling here is that the past mismanagement has been great, but that the present Government deserves much credit for telling the truth, and meeting the crisis so completely.

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WE ARE GLAD to be able to inform the friends and admirers of Baboo Bhuban Mohun Chatterjee, the Moharaja's Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Burdwan, who was very ill lately and falsely reported dead by malicious mischief-makers, that he has become convalescent and will be on his legs again shortly. The Baboo we need hardly tell our readers is a young medical practitioner of considerable reputation and deservedly stands very high in the estimation of the people of the Burdwan District.

—ooo—

MR. MOROBA Canoba has at last obtained a Sunnud to practise as a Vakeel of the Bombay High Court. On the 23rd Ultimo Mr. Justice Warden, in giving decision, said.—With reference to the petition made by the vakeels of the High Court, praying that the order made by this divisional Court that a sunnud be issued to Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba authorizing him to practise as a vakeel of the High Court be set aside, we have come to the conclusion that under the rules framed by the High Court, dated 13th August last, he is not entitled to a sunnud. From a statement of Mr. Moroba's case made by his counsel, there appear to have been peculiar circumstances preventing his applying for a sunnud previous to the 13th August, which render a strict application of the rules bearing that date somewhat harsh. We have consulted our honourable colleagues on the subject, and have their permission to state, that if Mr. Moroba is able to satisfy the Court that the circumstances referred to have been correctly stated by his counsel, a special exception in his favour will be made to the rules, and he will be granted a sunnud. It may be that we have a discretionary power under section 9, Letters Patent, to set aside the rules, but we should hesitate to exercise this power, and thereby nullify rules which have been framed by the Judges of the Court; and at present we deem it unnecessary to enter upon a consideration of the various technical points that have been raised in the course of the arguments which have been urged before us.

Mr. Moroba, after the delivery of the judgment, left the Court. In the course of the afternoon he again appeared in the Court, and handed to their Lordships a printed copy of a Government resolution, being a reply to an application he had made to Government on the 19th May last, that he should be allowed to practise as a vakeel.

Mr. Justice Warden having looked at the document, told Mr. Moroba to embody these facts into another petition and present it to the Court.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Moroba presented to the Court the petition. The Judges, on receiving the same, ordered a sunnud to be issued to Mr. Moroba.

—ooo—

THE *Mofussilite* reports that the Loodianah Section of the Delhi Railway was opened on the evening of the 30th Ultimo, when the first train from Umballa to Loodianah was started. There was no display of any kind, but everything was managed smoothly and business-fashion, and since then the trains, up and down, and carrying the mails, have been to time, and have been crowded.

—ooo—

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Report on the administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1868-69 by H. Beverley, Esq., Registrar-General. The Lieutenant Governor has thanked Mr. Beverley for the very efficient assistance rendered by him to Government, not only in the management of his Department, but in the conduct of the miscellaneous duties with which he has been entrusted. His Honor has also favorably noticed the services of Mr. Dickens, Officiating Registrar-General, of Mr. Souttar, Presidency Registrar, of Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, District Registrar of Calcutta, of Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Special Sub-Registrar of Motihari and of six other officers. We will have something to say with regard to the Report in our next.

—ooo—

THE *National Paper* contains the following:—"The Hindoo Patriot and the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose.—The 'Patriot" in a memorial of the lamented deceased has unconsciously done him a wrong, which requires prompt correction. We know the connection that Baboo Mudhoosoodun Roy had in the first starting of the *Hindoo Patriot* but he seems to have forgotten the fact, that in the early days of that journal Baboo Hurrish Chunder held a very subordinate position in the management of the paper. The name of the journal was wholly of Grish's coinage and it was some time before Hurrish joined. Those who know any thing of the circumstances connected with the early growth of the *Patriot*, must remember that Hurrish was for a long time a mere subaltern."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUSTICE——*Received.*.

FACT.——*Under consideration.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—Your last issue struck me like thunderbolt, and I cannot tell you with what heaviness of heart did I peruse its contents. Unexpected as the news was its effect was quite paralysing. Who could have thought that one so young and healthy should so suddenly fall a victim to an untimely end. This world is not for the good! Such learning and cleverness combined with such amiability and simplicity of manners and without a moral tint to defile it one can hardly meet with in this world. The savan of Avon little suspected that the accomplished father of the Hero of his "Hamlet" will be outdone by a Bengali on the banks of the Ganges in whose case his "Taking all in all" will be dispensed with and it will be at once said that "we shall not see his like

again." He actually realised the idea of a Moon without the spot. I need hardly tell you that no native and very few Englishmen in India possess such a forcibly elegant and terse but at the same time flowery command over the language as he did. One might call him an Indian Macaulay in point of English. It is justly said that he always gave us some thing original to amuse with. Even the commonest topic assumed a delectable aspect and was invested with an interest not its own when touched by his pen. He actually possessed the art of turning all into gold. In the death of Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose India has lost a true patriot. The loss is a national one and I only hope that this feeling will be demonstrated in a becoming manner. After duly thanking the *Indian Daily News*, I cannot close this part of my letter however without manifesting my displeasure at some of your Anglo Indian contemporaries who did not think fit to take a passing notice even of a man under whose sharp lashing of News-paper controversy they have often wreathed. They have truly acted like the School boys who would not attend their Master's funeral in bitter remembrance of the cat-o-nines of old.

Up to late the prospect of the *Kureef* crops has been continuing very bright, but the late heavy rains accompanied as they were by strong Easterly breeze have overshadowed our hopes in some quarters and if repeated will further darken them. We can safely calculate however upon an average harvest —if not more. Cholera I am sorry to say is still lurking in the District though there has been no case at the Station since some time past. Mr. Capper is gone to officiate as Financial Commissioner for three months, and we have now Major Perkins the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad as our Officiating Commissioner.

Yours faithfully,

20th September 1869. ALPHA.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Baboo Romoney Mohun Roy Chowdhery ..	13	4	0
,, Nogendro Chunder Ghose ..	20	0	0
,, Debendro Chunder Dutt ..	10	0	0
,, Nobin Chandra Doss ..	6	8	0
,, Punchanun Banerjee ..	4	0	0
,, Koonjo Behary Bose ..	5	0	0
[illegible]	2	8	0
,, Nobo Kristo Ghosal ..	3	4	0
,, Ughore Chunder Bose ..	1	4	0
,, Ram Churn Chuckerbutty ..	3	0	0
,, Degumber Mookerjee ..	4	0	0
,, Pran Kisto Dey ..	3	5	0
,, Sree Nath Doss ..	10	0	0
,, Preo Nath Sircar ..	2	4	0

SELECTIONS.

IN MEMORIAM.

(Reflector.)

BABOO Greesh Chunder Ghose, the able and distinguished editor of the *Bengallee* is dead; and with him has set the last sun in the horizon of Anglo-Bengallee journalism. Born of a family not less truly illustrious than any in Lower Bengal, and the youngest of a trio of brothers alike distinguished for all the best qualities of the head and the heart, Greesh Chunder received a thorough English education, such as seldom falls to the lot of most native youths, in the *Oriental Seminary*, in the palmiest days of that veteran educational institution, which is the grand fabric of single-handed energy and perseverance of Baboo Gour Mohun Auddy. Having left school, the Baboo entered the arena of public life, and commenced it at the lowest round of the ladder of *keeranee-dom*,—the *ne plus ultra* of the end and aim of the educated natives of this country. Day by day, by sheer dint of sterling ability, energy and application, he rose alike in his own position and in the esteem and affection of his superiors, until on the transfer of Mr. R. H. Hollingberry into the Financial Department, he became the Registrar of the office of the Controller-General of Military Accounts, then known as the Military Auditor General's Office. While honorably discharging his duties in this honorable post, death put a stop to his career, not only to the infinite sorrow of his numerous relatives and friends, but also to the greatest possible regret of all who personally knew him or knew him not. Thus departed from among us a scholar and a gentleman, of whom we have attempted to give a sketch above. The suddenness of the news of his demise—which we must confess has come upon us with the force of a thunder-bolt—has given such complete predominance to our *heart* over our *head*, that we regret we cannot do more justice to the lamented deceased. As an Anglo-Bengalee journalist, Baboo Greesh Chunder was decidedly the foremost man of his time. Such was his innate love of journalism and his mental activity, that while yet a student, he, assisted by a galaxy of brothers and cousins (who were also his school-mates) established, what may be called, a system of Manuscript Newspapers in the *Seminary*. These contained essays and dissertations on literary subjects and other important subjects of the day, and were written out by himself and his fellow-students and circulated amongst his friends in his *Alma Mater*. Shortly after the close of his School career, he started the *Bengal Recorder*, which, after conducting it for upwards of two years, he was obliged to give up for reasons which do not interest the general reader. But an active life like his was not to remain idle for any length of time. He projected and brought into light the *Hindoo Patriot*, the able Anglo-Bengallee journal, which, say what its spiteful traducers will, is at once a power in the realm, and an honor to the educated Natives of Bengal. Having reared and nurtured his dear little bantling, with the tenderest paternal care and solicitude, during the first few years of its existence, he made it over to his excellent friend and *co-laborateur*, the illustrious Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee, whose career as a journalist is too well known to need any elaborate tribute here. He then, in conjunction with a few friends, started the *Bengallee*, the editorial chair of which he filled until the pleasure of the Almighty called him away from his sublunary career.

Perhaps we would be playing *Hamlet* without the prince, if we omit to mention, that Baboo Greesh Chunder never was, nor cared to be, a stipendiary writer. His mind was too large for pound-shilling-pence journalism. He wrote for the good of his country and countrymen. He wrote in the conscientious discharge of, what he thought, a duty. How far he succeeded in this let our readers judge for themselves. We gladly extract the following from the columns of our contemporary the *Indian Daily News*, and need hardly say, that we endorse every word of this honorable tribute to the memory of one, of whom it may emphatically be said, that "take him for all in all, and you shall not look upon his like again."

"We record this morning with regret the death of another native man of mark, one whose sympathies with, and earnest labours on behalf of, the masses of his countrymen, have been rarely equalled. We refer to Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose, the able and honest editor of the *Bengalee*, who expired on the morning of the 20th instant at about 3 o'clock to the great grief of his friends. And in that term must be included more than his countrymen; for those of our own race, who knew the Baboo, also held him in high esteem. His public life was manly and straightforward, and the probity of his private life is said to have exceeded the sterling worth of his public character. Such men are rare, and we are not surprised to learn that he will be missed from amongst his friends. It is no secret that we held him to be at the head of his contemporaries in the Anglo-Bengalee press. Many of them were content to advocate sectional interest. He had wider sympathies and more noble aims, and we have often read his manly and trenchant articles with undisguised admiration. There was no pottishness or double-dealing in him: and with more of his stamp, we should not despair of the future of India. It has not been difficult for some time past to trace in the *Bengalee* the master hand "conspicuous by its absence." There are many men left amongst his countrymen who are far more pretentious; but we fear there are not many more able or more conscientious than Greesh Chunder Ghose. He may well be deplored by his friends, for it will be long ere they find a successor to fill his place."

(Hindu Reformer.)

WITH deep regret do we record the death of Baboo Greesh Chundra Ghose, the able Editor of the Bengalee, who expired this life at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th September last. The following notice of his death from the *Indian Daily News* will show in what esteem he was held by both the native and European community on that side of India; and though his name may not be so conspicuously known here (Bombay) as those of some of his countrymen of Bramho-Somaj note, his death cannot but be felt as a national loss. * * *

THE "BENGALEE."

[illegible]

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Cattle Driving gear, suitable for the above, with intermediate driving Pulleys and Frames, complete.

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Rs.	300,	350,	480.

Improved corn grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames, with Driving Pulley Wheel, complete.

	24	32	42 inches diameter Stones.
Rs.	660,	990,	1,400.

Wrought iron cranes, for raising Stones of the above, for purpose of Messing, each Rs. 120.
Improved Flour-dressing Machines, suitable for the above Stone drills.

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Patent American Grist Mills, for grinding any sort of grain.

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Rs.	400,	300.

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NO. 2 CORN-CRUSHER

Is upon the same principle as the foregoing, and is recommended for any of the above purposes, being both speedy and effective in its operations. The rollers may be set at any distance apart by a single screw in front of the Mill, which moves in parallel bars, the front roller, and with the least pressure of the finger can be made to adjust the rollers to bruise to any degree of fineness. Both this and the former are very simple in their construction, and not likely to get out of order if regard be paid to keeping the wheels and bearings clean, and using good oil. Size of rollers 9 inches by 4, Rs. 130.

NO. 3 CORN-CRUSHER.

Is admirably adapted for power, being mounted on a strong iron frame, which imparts steadiness to its operations: while the great strength of machinery, which is most accurately fitted with a parallel adjustment, can instantaneously be regulated by two hand-screws in front to crush to any degree of fineness. This Mill, combining the best features of former inventions, possesses some important improvements, being fitted with strong brass bushes, loose caps, and counter-shaft. The feed apparatus is worked by a thumbscrew at the back, and can be regulated to suit any power employed, and will be found to effect an immense saving in wear and tear; it can be driven with a 16-inch pulley, at 200 revolutions per minute, without danger to the working parts. Size of rollers 11 inches by 6½ .. Rs. 225.

NO. 57 CHAFF MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed entirely of iron, and fitted with toothed rollers. Careful attention has been given to the feed rollers, and the rising of the mouth-piece, to avoid the inconvenience of choking. It is fitted with two knives, and the mouth is eight inches wide. Its compactness is most important to exporters, giving it an advantage in the economy of space and cost of packing. .. Rs. 75.

NO. 60A CHAFF MACHINE.

(NEW MACHINE.)

This Machine has the arrangement (by means of bevel wheels) for altering length of cut as in No. 61; also tooth rollers. steel face, and rising mouth-piece. For a small holding, where a few cows and horses, R. & C. can confidently recommend this Machine. It packs well, and when cased the measurements are low. .. Rs. 95.

NO. 3C CHAFF MACHINE

Is 9 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1¼ to 4 inches. This Machine is fitted with patent stop motion, which by merely pressing a handle within reach of the feeder, instantaneously arrests the progress of the rollers. It has also the patent cast-steel mouth-piece, and is adapted for hand or power. The length of cut can be varied by changing a pair of wheels. .. Rs. 150.

NO. 4D CHAFF MACHINE

Is 11 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 5 inches. This Machine has patented improvements similar to the last-mentioned. viz., stop motion, steel mouthpiece, and the well-known self-feed safety tooth roller, the form of which has recently been improved and reconstructed, so that the feeding is thereby facilitated and even occasional slippage and choking are prevented. The Machine is made, entirely of iron, firmly bolted and stayed together, standing steadily and working with comparative ease. Its bearings are of brass, and the working parts are fitted with the greatest precision. The length of cut can be varied from ¼ of an inch up to 1½ by change wheels .. Rs. 210.
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Best Zinc W[illegible]	„	30	0	„
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Black ditto	„	18	0	„
Brown ditto	„	20	0	„
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Flesh Colored ditto	„	18	0	„
Red Lead Dry	„	25	0	„
White ditto „	„	32	0	„
Vandyke Brown	„	12	0	„
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Yellow Crome	„	36	0	„
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THE

BENGALEE.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

Mofussil *Subscription* 13 *Rs.* 4 *Annas yearly in advance.*

NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

— The members of the Benares Association have submitted a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., praying for the appointment of a Law Professor in the Government College, at that city. The petitioners say that "in these provinces where the richer classes have not as yet appreciated the value of English education, and where honourable professions are yet limited, success of every measure must depend on the reward that attends it. Pursuit of knowledge, for the sake of knowledge merely, must be rare, especially when students have to look after their livings. Your petitioners believe that the comparative failure of higher education in these provinces, which your Honour was pleased to notice on the occasion of the recent durbar at Allahabad, is chiefly owing to the discouragement which educated men experience after finishing their Academic careers."

— The *Poona Observer* hears that Government has resolved to grant pensions to the old servants of the Police Force, and that Jemadars will receive from Rupees eight to ten per mensem each, and Police sepoys rupees four.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11.

—The *Englishman* understands that, owing to the retirement of Pundit Joy Narayon Turka Punchanon, the professorship of *Nyaya* philosophy in the Calcutta Sanskrit College is now vacant. There are several candidates for the appointment, which is looked upon by the Native Community as the blue ribbon of Sanscrit scholarship. Our contemporary hopes that mere interest will not carry the day; the general feeling seems to be that the merits of the rival candidates should be tested by an examination, and there is no doubt that such a mode of decision would lead to the most satisfactory result.

— The Government being of opinion that the re-issue of notes, once cashed in the Currency Department in a worn condition, is attended with great risks both to the Government and to the Public generally, have resolved, although the discontinuance of the practice will be attended with some additional expense, amounting in all probability to £10,000 a year, not to allow the re-issue of any such note, and has authorised the Commissioner to try the experiment at first in Calcutta. The measure will not, however, be fully introduced, until the Currency office has a sufficient supply of notes always on hand, and in order to ensure such a supply the Secretary of State has been addressed on the subject.

— A commission consisting of Colonel Young, Dr. De Renzy and Mr. Palmer, C. E. has been appointed to enquire into the causes of the terrible mortality during the late out-break of cholera at Umritsur.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Supreme Council at the last sitting recorded its concurrence in the opinion the Viceroy expressed long ago, and in the general official opinion, that there should be no Durbar at Agra this season.

— The same paper hears from Rampore under date the 2nd instant, that it had rained there without intermission since the 24th ultimo. The people are quite tired of it, their business operations having been suspended for many days. Houses, both *pucca* and *kutcha*, had fallen in great numbers. The fields are quite flooded with water; for some days as much as three feet having been gauged. Fears were entertained that the crops would be destroyed. The rain has proved very prejudicial to the *maize*, *bajra* and *sutthee* already cut.

— Matters are assuming a different aspect in Afghanistan. Our contemporary learns from his Cabul correspondent's letter, which brings advices up to 27th September, that there has been a rebellion in Khelat, and that the Taukhee tribe under their chief, had taken possession of Khelat. Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Ali Khan with troops, had been ordered by Amir Shere Khan to march for Khelat without delay.

Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem Khan, the late governor of Herat, had returned from Hazara to Madan and was preparing to leave for Turkistan, where news had been received that the Russians were going to march against that place.

— The *Englishman* hears that on the night of the 7th instant, there was a severe gale at Diamond Harbour. The tide broke the *bund*, and the water was eight feet in depth at the Customs' Station. The boats were all blown high and dry and the huts were levelled to the ground almost without exception.

— The *Pioneer* believes that the next list of Knight Commanders of the Exalted Order of the Star of India will include the Hon'ble Mr. Grey, Colonel R. Strachey, and Mr. Bowring.

— *Indian Public Opinion* states that the Indus Valley Railway, the first of the lines on the Government list "for immediate construction" is at once to be undertaken.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

— The *Delhi Gazette* invites the serious attention of Mr. Johnston and Sir William Muir to the fact that the unrestricted opening of native liquor shops in the district of Mirzapore, but particularly in the town, sanctioned by them this year, has proved a source of very great inconvenience and discomfort to the inhabitants of that place, insomuch that the most influential members of the community petitioned the Magistrate the other day for a reduction in the number of shops in the city, and for a fixing of the localities where such shops should be allowed. The petition was signed by the native Municipal Commissioners also. Mr. Wigram directed the Tehseeldar to report on the complaint made, and this official after a personal investigation submitted a *kaifyut* to the effect that the shops were actually a very great nuisance. The Magistrate, however, took no notice of the matter, owing, it is said, to his inability to interfere in the Abkaree settlement made a few months ago! Mr. Wigram's decision is indicative of an utter disregard of the comforts of natives placed in his charge, seeing that he is fully authorized by law to shut up any shops that may cause discomfort to the neighbourhood. That these shops are a nuisance has been clearly proved by the petitioners, inasmuch as they interfere with the religion of the orthodox Hindoos, being some of them very close to their temple.

— From Rajshahye the *Englishman* hears that the prospects so decidedly gloomy at the end of August, have now brightened most satisfactorily. The rivers that were lower than usual are now as high as they can safely be, and although exportation maintains the high prices of rice yet the circumstance is not an unfavourable one. The general health continues good. Fever is not so prevalent as usual at this time, and cholera has not yet appeared.

— An East Indian of Bombay named Wright has cut up the nose of his wife whose infidelity he had for sometime suspected, with a pen-knife.

— The Government of India has declined to contribute to the expense of taking a census of the city of Madras before 1871.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14.

— The *Athenæum* says that a great scandal, suspected by none, has been published, to the indignant sorrow rather than edification of the many. Some years ago Lady Byron is now said to have imparted to Mrs. Beecher Stowe the secret of the cause which led to Lady Byron's separation from her husband. This alleged revelation, which wraps in horrible guilt Lord Byron and his half-sister Agusta (who became the wife of Col. Leigh), Mrs. Stowe has thought proper to publish, in justification of the wife of the poet—a noble woman, who needed no apologist. None but painful consequences can result from this indiscreet, not to say inexcusable, utterance. The family solicitors, it must be remembered, have come forward with a statement in which they deny that Mrs. Stowe's revelation is either complete or authentic, or to be regarded as Lady Byron's statement or that it contains any direct evidence on Lady Byron's history. Further, these gentlemen state that all Lady Byron's MSS. relative to her family affairs are deposited in a bank, and that no one has had or can have access to them but her trustees. Thus, the mystery remains. The story, as told by Mrs. Stowe, is irreconcilable with the terms [illegible] husband. True or false, [illegible] always spoke of her [illegible] rumour [illegible] to be regretted that a woman should stain herself with handling this story at all. There is something unpleasant in the fact that the lightning which is flashed to blast the name and memory of Lord Byron bursts simultaneously from two hemispheres. The story is in an American as well as an English magazine. In every respect, however, the matter is serious. Those who merely speak of it as a subject of which a sensational magazine-article has been made, misunderstand the question. To suppose that Mrs. Stowe has sold the secret she could no longer keep, for money, is to suppose her capable of an act by which she would forfeit the public respect for ever.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.

— The *Mofussilite* says that the *Times of India* is incorrect in thinking that Mr. Seton-Karr has any *arriere pensee* of returning to India, if he could get some better appointment than that on which he still retains a lien, or that that gentleman waits to see whether the Duke of Argyll will do anything for him at home. Mr. Seton-Karr, our contemporary has reason to know, merely keeps his name on books till the question of the Covenanted Service's Pension Rules, about which a memorial has gone to the India Office, is decided. A decision once given, Mr. Seton-Karr retires for good and all.

— Information has been received from Teheran that Mahomed Azim Khan, ex-Ameer of Cabul, died at Shah Rood on the 6th. His nephew, Abdool Rahman Khan, has turned back from Merv, and is shortly expected at Teheran.

— A woman registered under Act XIV of 1868 committed suicide the other day, because she could not bear to attend the Hospital for examination. It would be barbarous, says the *Friend of India*, to call this a gratifying testimony to the working of the Act, though it shows that the new provisions are likely to diminish the social plague of our presidency towns and to divert unfortunates to some other calling. But it may be asked in the case of the unfortunate woman, what escape from her fallen life was provided for her under the Act? She could read and write, knit and sew. Could not the hospital be supplemented by an industrial penitentiary in each of the Presidency towns, specially set apart for the reclamation of such persons?

—A German version of the *Bhagvad Gita* with a critical commentary has just been published by Professor Lorinser of Bretan. The Professor thinks that the interpolator of the work into the Mahabharat has drawn largely upon the New Testament for his doctrines.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16.

— Mr. C. U. Aitchison has been appointed Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

— The Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on the morning of the 19th October 1869.

His Excellency will arrive at Nynee Tal on Friday the 22nd October.

His Excellency will leave Nynee Tal on the 1st November.

His Excellency will arrive at Allahabad on the 4th November, and will leave again on the 6th, arriving in the Presidency on the morning of the 8th November 1869.

— The *National Paper* understands that a proposal has been made by the Director-General of Post Offices to run traction-engines throughout India, substituting steam power in the Bullock Train Department. The Government has approved of the proposal, and has authorized an experiment in the Punjab. The Government has also solicited the Secretary of State to confirm its proceedings. The local Administration appears to be of opinion that the expenses will not be very great, and might be met from other sources of the postal revenue.

— We learn from the *Mofussilite* that the Collectors of Goruckpore and Sarun have contrived to get up between them an amiable, perhaps ioc[illegible] one side, a pretension that portion of the village Parunpore in Goruckpore is within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Sarun, and that his warrants hold good there; on the other, that portions of the Pergunnah Kowaner in the District of Sarun is within the jurisdiction and warrant of the Magistrate of Goruckpore. The Government of Bengal, through the Board of Revenue, has addressed the Commissioner of the Patna Division on the matter, instructing him to direct the Collector of Sarun to place himself in communication with the Collector of Gorruckpore with reference to this boundary question—which it is proposed should be decided on the spot by two officers, one from each district, instructions being issued to the Collector of Sarun to carry out this proposal in correspondence with the Collector of Gorruckpore.

— According to the *Darjeeling News* the disgust excited throughout India, by an unavoidable disclosure of the shameful incompetency of its Financial Department, just made by our bureaucratic Government, will not be sensibly diminished by the oily profession of good intentions for the future, which accompany these confessions. Such will receive their due meed of approbation when fairly, and fully, carried out but as regards present action it certainly is not of a character to inspire confidence, or to give satisfaction; for its programme amounts to this—an immediate raid upon the pockets of the tax payers, and a huge reduction of expenditure on public works of improvement, a measure which may be really necessary, but one that does not commend itself to public opinion, as retrenchment of the most objectionable portion of the outlay of public money.

— The *Pioneer* hears that one or two bridges on the East Indian Railway below Dinapore have given way owing to damage sustained from the recent heavy rains.

— The *Central India Times* understands that the Public Works' Budget of the Central Provinces for 1869-70 has been cut down by seven and a quarter additional lakhs of rupees. This will make a total retrenchment from this Budget of sixteen and a quarter lakhs.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18.

— According to the *Mofussilite* though there is positively to be no Durbar at Agra there will be a camp of troops at Meean Meer, about the first week in February, where His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will be able to see some manœuvres though not on a very large scale.

— The Annual Police charge for all India amounts in round numbers to £2,400,000.

— The *Indian Mirror* quotes the following from the London *Standard* of the 8th ultimo:—"The intense earnestness, the unimpeachable honesty, the great ability and the wide range of learning which distinguished Ram Mohun Roy overcame obstacles which would have been insuperable to a man less richly endowed with all great qualities of the founder of a new school of religious thought. He had pondered deeply over the religious creeds and doctrines of other nations, and the moment he became convinced of the utter vanity, folly and wickedness of the religious belief in which he had been brought up, he not only renounced idolatry but publicly denounced it." The Brahmo Somaj is said to be "open to all castes; the high caste Brahmin who can trace his ancestry back for forty generations, and the lowliest of the Sudras, even the outcast of meanest condition, let them but have the necessary intelligence and information—are all upon an equality in the Somaj, so that it must at least be admitted that the Christian doctrine of charity largely prevails and eminently distinguishes the Brahmos."

— The same journal reports that a Brahmo marriage was solemnized in Calcutta on the 9th instant. The bridegroom, Baboo Hara Gopal Sarcar, is an intelligent and humble Brahmo, 26 years old; and is at present employed as Head Master of a native Anglo-Vernacular school. The bride, Miss Annadainee Lahiree, is a highly accomplished girl of 18, born of Christian parents. She is a near relation of Baboo Ramtanu Lahiree.

— It is cheering to learn, says the *Indian Daily News*, that in the Shahabad district of Patna, where it was apprehended relief to the starving and others of exhausted resources would be necessary for many months, there is now confidently anticipated a fourteen annas crop. Mr. Solano, who has been feeding three or four hundred people daily, has been thanked by Government. He says he will stop all relief in about a week.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

— Adverting to the death of Lady Palmerston the *Home News* observes:—"Nearly four years ago the nation was sorrowing for the death of Lord Palmerston. From the moment of his demise, his wife, whose devotion to him was almost a romance, but put into action by the skill and tact of the cleverest as well as one of the most amiable of women, entirely retired from the society which she had adorned. On Saturday last Lady Palmerston expired, somewhat suddenly, yet not without a warning illness. Her name will long be remembered as the active and valuable partner of her husband's innumerable kindly deeds, many of them performed without reference to the party interests which she served so well.

— The *Indian Daily News* hears from Agrore that the 5th Ghoorkas went up a spur of the Black Mountain on the 7th instant, and burnt Shahoot without any opposition. This village was unaccountably spared in the last expedition; but it has been found necessary to teach the villagers the alphabet of civilisation. We know not what further mischief is anticipated, but with a view to keeping open communications, the 23 *Pioneers* have been ordered up to keep the passes that it is needful we should command.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to form a Board of Examiners of the Upper Educational Institutions in the North-Western Provinces for 1869:—

English Literature.—Mr. Gough, Professor Anglo-Sanscrit Department, Benares College.

History, Philosophy.—Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature, Bareilly College.

Mathematics.—Mr. Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Agra College.

Arabic and Persian.—Moulvie Nuzeer Ahmed, Deputy Collector, Jaloun.

Sanscrit, Hindee &c.—Pundit Ram Jassan, Head Pundit, Benares College.

— The *Lucknow Times* observes:—"No matter in what light we regard the Church in India we must pronounce it a miserable and most transparent humbug. As an evangelizer it has ever been a contemptible failure. It wants the stamina. It wants the zeal and inspiration essential to those who undertake the promotion of Christian doctrines, and the spread of the Christian religion. It has nothing in common with the early evangelizers of India. It is a dead thing, and there is neither life, nor strength, nor vigour in it, nor can it ever hope to take root among the Mahomedans and Hindoos of India. We may build up Churches, and erect fat Bishoprics, and ordain and salary any number of Reverend officials, but we cannot force a creed down the throats of a people who are neither prepared nor willing to receive it, nor can we succeed in making one single temple in their hearts so long as our establishment is based on a Military Garrison and upheld by the Bailiff, and the Tax-Collector. This tree that we have planted in India, and which is watered not by the blood of martyrs has borne no fruit. It is barren, and as such should be cut down, root and branch. Why cumbereth it the ground?"

— The *Madras Standard* states that on the evening of the 1st Instant His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore laid the foundation stone of the Trevandrum College which had been designed by the Chief Engineer of the Travancore Government. The ceremony, our contemporary is informed, was a very impressive one, as all the principal European residents of the station were present. His Highness the First Prince, Sir Madava Row and the British Resident were also present, and the usual compliments were paid them on their arrival and departure. When the Maharajah declared the stone well and truly laid a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Dewan read an address on behalf of the Maharajah before the ceremony was performed, and the establishment of a College in Travancore

may be considered as another measure for raising that native state in public estimation.

— The *Pioneer* is able to state that the damage lately caused by the weather on the lower division of the East Indian Railway has been so far repaired, that passengers, mails, &c., are now carried just as before, except that, where the block occurs, they are transferred from a train on one side of it to a train on the other. The Railway authorities hope to run carriages completely through, without change, on Sunday next, and are now receiving goods as usual.

— The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to have been held at Agra during the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh will, it has been determined, take place at Meean Meer in February next. A central committee of management will be formed at Meean Meer under the presidency of Major-General Rainier. Captain Duncan, 102nd Foot, has been appointed secretary to the central committee at Meean Meer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21.

— We learn from the *Madras Standard* that six native students have been sent to the Medical College at Madras by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and they are to be educated in the junior department. The pay of the young men has not been mentioned in the letter to the Government, and the attention of the Collect[illegible] Vizagapatam has been drawn to the matter.

— A London paper reports that a statue of the great Wall-street operator, "Commodore" Vanderbilt, who is still the leading spirit of American railway speculation, was to be unveiled and inaugurated about the 1st October on a point close to the Hudson River railway depot. The cost, which was raised by subscription, is asserted to have been equal to £70,000 or £80,000, and the work is described as "so colossal in its proportions so magnificent in its execution, and so admirable in its design as to challenge the wonder and the admiration of the world."

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* reports that some important Despatches from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, were lost with the Steamer "Carnatic."

— A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* asserts that the crew of the "Carnatic" behaved most shamefully after the wreck of the vessel, by stripping the dead bodies that were washed ashore and appropriating what jewellery &c. they found on them.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.

— The *Madras Mail* reports a curious case of contempt of court. Madras, our contemporary says, "has furnished what with bated breath we would pronounce to be the most absurd of the many ridiculous cases of contempt of Court, which thanks to Sir Barnes Peacock, have cropped up all over India in the last four months. At Nungunbaukum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Major T. G. Smith, presiding, a witness, in a rather interesting trigamy case, was observed to wink two or three times within sixty seconds. The gallant Magistrate told him to be careful, but this made the witness still more nervous, and in the next sixty seconds he blinked some six times. The Court again warned him, but without effect, for by a Dent's double action repeater, jewelled in twenty-four holes, the clerk noted that the unhappy delinquent winked once every four and a quarter seconds. Major Smith, with solemnity, thereupon said that he would not be doing his duty to the State, did he not mark his sense of the reprehensible demeanour of the witness; but looking to all the circumstances of the case, and feeling that it was not necessary, this being a first case of the kind in Madras, to punish the man severely, he would simply sentence him to imprisonment with hard labour, on the road, in chains for twenty months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo ten months' more imprisonment. The unfortunate culprit was at once hand-cuffed, and marched out of Court, winking like mad."

— His Excellency Lord Napier opened the Exhibition at Ootacamund on the 7th Instant. The exhibition is reported to be a great success.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

Mofussil Subscribers are respectfully requested to send their remittances without further delay.

THE
BENGALEE.
SATURDAY, 23RD OCTOBER 1869.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the following from Colonel Malleson, Guardian of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, regarding the late Baboo Grish-Chunder Ghose:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGALEE.

SIR,—I have read with the deepest concern your account of the last days of my valued friend, Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose. My official connection with the deceased commenced early in 1856, and from that time till 1863 I enjoyed constant, indeed almost daily, opportunities of noticing the valuable qualities by which he was characterised. I never knew a more upright man, one possessing to a higher degree the qualities of manliness, independence, and love of virtue. He possessed, too, great abilities, and a resolution proof against all difficulties. It may not be generally known that unaided save by a grammar and a dictionary, he had mastered all the intricacies of the French language: and although, from the want of opportunity of conversation, he could not speak, nor even pronounce, it, there was not a book in that language which he was unable to read.

It was a pleasure to me for many years of my official life to be associated with such a man; and afterwards, when I was transferred to other duties, to keep up an acquaintance with him. Beyond the sphere of his own relations there are none, I am sure, who regret his loss more than I do. Among his countrymen his name, I trust, will still live, and I earnestly hope to hear that some testimonial will be raised to mark the career of one, of whom they have the highest reason to be proud. I shall be glad to aid such a movement by a donation of Rs. 100.

I remain, Sir,
Yours Obediently,
G. B. MALLESON.

MYSORE,
6th October 1869.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Suez Canal, which may now be said to be a *fait accompli*, is perhaps the most glorious triumph of engineering skill in the world. M. Lesseps will rank high among the benefactors of the human race. The length of the canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean is according to the Roving Correspondent of the *Englishman* 69 miles. "The Canal Company was constituted in December 1858. The first ground was broken at Port Said on the 25th April 1859. The Mediterranean was let into the Canal to within 18 miles of its southern terminus at Suez in March 1869.". In August 1869 there was communication from sea to sea. On the 17th November next the opening of the Canal will be formally inaugurated. Drifts of sand from the desert are the great enemy of the canal; but we hope and trust that the Company will be able to overcome this difficulty as it has overcome others of equal magnitude. There can be no doubt that by hardening the banks, by planting trees in the District bordering on the canal and by keeping a dredging machine constantly at work, the canal can always be kept navigable for vessels of the largest tonnage.

To Mons. Lesseps will belong the imperishable renown of accomplishing what the builders of the Pyramids could not accomplish, what a hundred generations of men from the time of Sesostris downwards have been dreaming of without daring to undertake. To those who thought that M. Lesseps and his project would not outlive the sneers of English engineers this heroic achievement should teach the lesson that nothing is impossible for heroic perseverance directed by scientific skill.

THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.

THE *Cochin Argus* states upon very good authority that His Highness the First Prince of Travancore has been offered a seat in the Legislative Council of India by Earl Mayo, and that the offer has been respectfully declined. Our contemporary believes that "the course adopted by His Highness was prudent and judicious, and taken upon mature deliberation. The Prince is still young, has travelled comparatively little, and is not much acquainted with the details of those Imperial questions which must engage the consideration of the Indian Legislature. Although we will pay him the tribute due to his abilities as a ripe English scholar, we do not consider that His Highness has acquired that degree of experience in Indian politics as to render him at present a very useful member of the Council; but we trust that the hon[illegible] will at some future period be renewed. [illegible] in current rumour [illegible]

Prince Rama [illegible] is an excellent Sanskrit and English scholar, and his anxiety to make the people of Travancore happy is not excelled by that of the reigning Maharajah. Some years ago His Highness was made a Fellow of the Madras University for the deep interest he evinces in the cause of education. The acceptance of a seat at the elbow of the Governor General by such an intelligent and enlightened Prince would have been a gain to the strength of the Imperial Legislative Council. Besides,

His Highness's presence in the Council Chamber would, we are confident, have gone a great way to remove an impression which has gained ground that princes who cannot but be puppets are selected for memberships in the Legislative Council of India. We therefore regret that Prince Rama Vurmah has not accepted the invitation of Lord Mayo to give His Lordship the benefit of his advice in Council. Perhaps a regard for the interests of the Travancore *Raj* from which he cannot be spared even for a short time has prevented His Highness from complying with Earl Mayo's request. For it is no secret that Travancore has been made a model Native Principality by the joint exertions of their Highnesses the Maharajah and the First Prince aided by Dewan Sir Madava Row.

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*HINDOO MOHILA NATAKA**

The *Nataka* we propose to review in this article is interesting for several reasons. In the first place, it relates to the females of Bengal, and is so far a public expression of sympathy on their behalf. Hindoo women regarded as members of society have been so long and so ruthlessly neglected that any public recognition and discussion of their position cannot fail to be in the highest degree interesting and refreshing. And as the present drama purports to be a description of their "condition and helplessness," it has on that account a peculiar claim to the attention and approbation of the public. In the second place, it is gratifying to remark that the story of the drama is sufficiently novel to make it interesting to literary men. By far the most disgusting feature of the current dramatic literature of Bengal is the very general prevalence of love-stories—stories, so uniform in their character that they have served to render a considerable portion of that literature peculiarly dull and monotonous. Dramas with love stories so imaginary and so much unconcerned with phases of practical life as those which we meet with in our current dramatic literature serve very few of the purposes of dramatic writing. They may contain much good poetry, but they will afford little instruction or information. The story of the drama we are reviewing keeps itself sufficiently clear of love-quarrels and love intrigues to possess a novel and refreshing aspect. But this is not all. The charm of novelty has been in this instance increased by the agreeable variety of the incidents of the story. Bogola Bhabinee and [illegible] oudingly of the cruelty of wicked sons and brothers; Bhogobutti exhorting and angrily urging her husband to expel his mother, his sister and his brother from the family-house; the Dossee exchanging repartees with the amorous Bhuttacharjee; Golapee, Bidhumookhi and Torungini performing Brotos and reciting mantras; Komul muddling the Bhuttacharjee in the public street; Soorama lamenting her fate and looking up her faithless husband in her chamber; Benode expelling his mother, his sister and his brother from his house; the wicked and unchaste Bhuggobuttee conspiring against the life of her husband and secretly rejoicing near his sick-bed and in the presence of her paramour; Komul swallowing the maddeding drug and wandering about in search of his Mind; the amorous and ungrateful Bhuttacharjee, the unchaste Bhuggobuttee and the artful Dossee falling under the sword of Komul; Sham reuniting with his brother and Komul regaining his sense—all this is such a series of dramatic incidents as keeps up the interest of the reading in a highly exciting manner and preserves our curiosity till the very moment of the catastrophe. The night-scene between Komul and the Bhuttacharjee and that at the house of the prostitute Monmohinee are too interesting and valuable as a graphic description of the night-life and street-life of a well-known class of Young Bengal to be objected to on the ground of obscenity. The Bhuttacharjee is a very rare character and is always seen to remain in the background of society. But he is on that very account a curious and remarkable character and we are inclined to think that the drama has gained considerably in point of merit by bringing him out in full relief. In the third place, the catastrophe is very instructive and produces a wholesome effect on the mind. We do not, however, admire it exactly on the principles of poor Mr. Dennis's theory of poetical justice which the pot-bellied Johnson tore up so cruelly.

But the drama is not without faults of a very serious character. We have said that it purports to be a description of the "condition and helplessness" of our females. We do not deny that the condition of our women is not so good as it ought to be and that they are helpless to a very great extent. But we boldly and unhesitatingly contradict the author if he means to say that the appearance of the family of Benode such as we find it at the opening of the drama is the normal appearance of all Hindoo families in Bengal, that every Bengalee gentleman is a Benode who drives out his mother and sister at the instigation of his wife, that every Bengalee damsel is neglected and maltreated like Soorama. It grieves us most painfully to find from the Dedication that this and no other than this *is* the meaning of the author. But need we remind him that jealous and quarrelsome women like Bouggobuttee are things most detested in Hindoo families, that persons who drive away their mothers and sisters are excommunicated from our society, that unfortunate girls like Soorama receive most pity from *persons of their own sex*? Does he require to be told that the cases of female depravity and helplessness he has brought forward are extreme and exceptional cases?—that occurrences like these which he has construed into cases of female helplessness are not only possible but actually met with in every country of the globe and that he is therefore seriously guilty in describing them as something peculiar to Bengal? But we refrain from pursuing this point further. It seems to us that the author is a young man and that though his intention is good yet that he has been led away by that vehemence of feeling which is incidental to his age to magnify an exceptional case into a universal mode.

Another great fault is the introduction of two distinct plots which have very little dependence on each other. In Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice* are found two plots of which one arises out of the other. There is no such connexion between the two plots of the drama we are reviewing and so far the author is guilty of disregarding the example of the greatest master of the dramatic art. It seems to us that the story of Komul was introduced solely because the author found it difficult to bring about the catastrophe without that character. This necessity, however, not to speak more severely of it, will not explain away the incongruity of too slightly connected plots. And even if it had been capable of doing so, that possibility has been removed by the unskilful management of the catastrophe. For Komul, an insane man, singling out the three real culprits, slaying them with his sword and then in a moment regaining his sense, is rather a perplexing character. It is worthy of remark too that the main story is without a distinctly marked middle.

We are sorry we have neither time nor space to speak more about this drama. We have, however, we think, said enough to show that the author deserves very great encouragement and we sincerely hope that practice and a careful and philosophical study of the dramatic art will in course of time enable him to achieve so much success as, judging from his present performance, we expect to find in his career as a dramatist.

* A Drama on Hindu Females, their Condition and Helplessness. By Butto Behary Bonnerjee. Calcutta: G. P. Roy & Co., Printers.

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THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

Lord Mayo has, within the short time that he has been Viceroy of this empire, done an act, which, even if it does not realise all the benefits which are expected to flow from it, will prove most unmistakeably that he is a statesman of no ordinary calibre. We refer to the revision that has been lately made of the finances of this large empire and the publication for general information of what we cannot help calling the remarkable Despatch of the 20th ultimo to the Secretary of State which contains, among many other topics of the very last importance to this country, a beautifully clear and concise statement of the results of the financial revision. The revision of the Budget in the middle of a current financial year is a proceeding wholly unprecedented in the history of Indian finance; but this is a proceeding which is proved by the results of the late revision to be not only useful but wholly indispensable in a country which is so thoroughly agricultural as India and which is distinguished from all other

countries of the globe by a roticulated system of land tenure which renders the assessment of real property for purposes of revenue an affair of the most difficult kind. One of the largest items of Indian revenue is the revenue derived from land and that is a revenue which, at least in the present circumstances of India, is so little under human control and so much at the mercy of unforeseeable natural phenomena, that any estimate of its amount which is not made after a careful observation of all those natural occurrences which influence agriculture is sure to turn out false or deceitful when those occurrences have been seen and the necessary allowances made for the effects which they produce. In India the Budget estimate is made in the month of March, a time of the solar year when none of those climatic occurrences, which, by their effects upon agriculture, essentially modify the Budget estimate of the land revenue, can be foreseen. Again, Customs is another important branch of the Indian revenue, and this branch too, it is not difficult to see, is liable to fluctuations from the same causes which affect the land revenue. When agriculture gives but poor results to the cultivator, the price of food necessarily becomes high and it is well-known that according as a man lays out more in the purchase of food he expends less upon other things. The Indian Budget Estimate of Customs is, therefore, liable to the same correcting influences as the Estimate of the land revenue. But these corrections cannot be made until the disturbing natural phenomena have been witnessed wholly or partially, and hence the necessity for an examination of the financial condition of this country more than once in a year.

It is thus seen that in revising the financial Budget, Lord Mayo and the officiating Financial Member Mr. John Strachey, have done that which all Finance Ministers from Mr. Wilson downwards should have done and the omission of which has hitherto kept our Government in a state of false security, which has uniformly and persistently resisted the removal of enormous deficits in our finances. Sir R. Temple's Budget Estimate, it is well known, exhibited a surplus of £52,650 at the end of the current financial year, but the late revision anticipates an actual deficit of £1,727,402. The following figures which, as we perceive from the Despatch we have alluded to above, have been arrived at after a very careful consideration of all the items of revenue, prove this deficit :—

Receipts			£
Land Revenue	..		183,100
Forest	..		17,000
Assessed Taxes	..		220,000
Customs	..		408,500
Opium	..		500,340
Stamps	..		90,000
Education	..		5,000
			1,423,940
Deduct			
Excise on Spirits and Drugs		24,500	
Salt	..	100,000	124,500
Less than shown in Budget Estimate	..		1,299,440

Expenditure		£
Interest on Debts and Loans	..	105,230
Interest on Service Funds, &c	..	69,700
Allowances, Refunds and drawbacks		81,900
Opium	..	120,000
Law and Justice	..	30,330
Political and Foreign	..	76,500
Miscellaneous	..	11,000
Net expenditure in England	..	115,452
		610,112
Deduct		
Mint	4000	
Interest on Railway capital (less receipts)	125,500	129,500
More than shown in Budget Estimate	..	480,612

		£
Receipts Less	..	1,299,440
Expenditure More	..	480,612
		1,780,052
Deduct Surplus declared	..	52,650
Actual deficit	..	1,727,402,

Considering the hopeful declaration made by Sir R. Temple, and the consequent non-adoption of any economical measure up to a very recent date, it must be acknowledged by all that the above figures, besides proving that half-yearly or quarterly revisions of the Budget are indispensably necessary to prevent the Budget itself from becoming the cause of an improvident and deceitful expenditure of the revenues of this splendid empire, prove further that Sir R. Temple, as a Finance Minister, was not exactly the right man in the right place. As it is not however our intention in this article to consider all the points suggested by the revision proceeding, we will satisfy ourselves with a plain statement of the measures which the Government of Lord Mayo has determined to take inorder to establish a healthy equilibrium in our finances.

The average of the deficits of the last three years is £1,932,883 and the actual deficit of the current year is calculated at £1,727,402. It is clear, therefore, and no one is more seriously impressed with the necessity of the task than the Government of Lord Mayo itself, that, in order to prevent financial difficulties of a really perilous character, a deficit of nearly two millions a year must be, without resorting to additional debt, promptly converted into a surplus of half a million. Surely the task is not very easy and [illegible] doubt whether the Go[illegible] of Lord Mayo, with all that extraordinary energy and activity which has distinguished it from the beginning, will succeed in restoring equilibrium to our finances before the end of the current financial year. But we cannot help remarking that the Government of Lord Mayo has hit upon measures more likely than any other to produce success or something like it. The measure to which we attribute most efficacy —the measure, in fact, which will render all others smooth and legitimate—is the unreserved explanation that has been given to the public of the present financial state of the country. The following paragraph, which we find in the Despatch referred to above, will, we are sure, have prodigious effect on the country and represent the Government of Lord Mayo in the light of a Government that is singularly energetic, prudent and enlightened :—

"We think it therefore most necessary that the public, in learning that we have discovered our financial position to be greatly less favourable than we had supposed, shall learn also, by action that cannot be mistaken, that we have not lost a moment in adpoting measures of so vigorous and unmistakeable a nature that no room shall remain for doubting that our finances have been placed on a thoroughly, and permanently, sound basis. Nor could anything short of an unreserved statement of the truth justify the stringent and unwelcome measures of economy and of increased taxation, which we shall be forced to take."

"The stringent and unwelcome measures of economy" spoken of in the above paragraph refer to the curtailment that has been already made of the amount assigned to the Public Works Department in the last Budget, to intended reductions of the Army and Home Charges and to an economic revision of all the Departments of the Administration. We learn from the Government of India Circular, *Public Works Department, 2nd October*, 1869, that the grant to that Department for the current financial year has been reduced by £792, 500 and that the grant for the next financial year has been fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions being $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions less than the grant for the current year. With regard to the various Departments of the Administration, the following circular has been issued by the Government of India to all heads of Departments:—

"I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to draw your attention to the Financial Despatch addressed on the 20th ultimo to the Secretary of State for India, and published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 4th instant.

2. From a perusal of this despatch, you will perceive that the strictest economy is essential in every branch of the administration, and that the Government of India is resolved to enforce that economy.

3. It is, therefore, considered desirable to address you individually, and to enjoin on you not only to check any tendency to increase of expenditure in the · Department, but to make the most searching enquiry as to whether, without impairing the efficiency of your Department, savings may not be effected in *personnel*, or in various other modes which your departmental experience may lead you to think possible.

4. If any reductions seem feasible that it is within your competency to carry out, you will do so at once, reporting your proceedings as hereafter directed; and, if beyond your competency, you will be good enough to submit your proposals for approval.

5. Should you think that, by revision of establishments, a reduction of *personnel* can be effected, your proposal to this effect should be unhesitatingly made without any reference whatever to the interests of individuals. Those latter considerations [illegible] simply your duty to make separately, it being [illegible] A rumour [illegible] every proposal that may seem to you conducive to economy, and not calulated to impair real efficiency.

6. The Governor General in Council indeed feels assured that such a searching investigation by the Heads of Departments as it is hoped these instructions will lead to, will be of great advantage to efficiency as well as economy; and, relying on your zeal in a matter of such great public importance, the Governor General in Council confidently trusts that the appeal now made to you and to other Heads of Departments will be more acceptable to Departments themselves, and more productive of

sound and lasting economical results, than any investigation with a similar object made by a commission or officer unconnected with your Department.

7. In conclusion, I am to request you will, on the 1st of next month, and on the 1st of each succeeding month, report to me, in detail, what steps you have taken to give effect to the foregoing instructions."

"The increased taxation" spoken of in the preceding extract from the Despatch of the 20th September has reference to the addition that will shortly be made, of 1 per cent, to the exgisting Income Tax and to the enhancement of the Salt duty in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The rate of the Income Tax will be increased by one percent, but only for the second six months of the current financial year and thus the rate for the whole year will be 1½ instead of 1 percent. We are not advocates of an Income Tax and we are fully aware that such a Tax is highly repugnant to the feelings of the people of this country. But we supported Sir R. Temple in his proposal to introduce an Income Tax at the beginning of the current financial year and we now support the Government of Lord Mayo in increasing the present rate of the Income Tax. This proceeding of ours will be, we fear, misconstrued by many and we, therefore, wish it to be understood that we have defended the Income Tax not because we think that an Income Tax is correct in principle or agreeable to the feelings of the Indian people but because we have regarded and do still regard it, in the present state of our country, as less inconvenient than any other form of taxation. The Government of Lord Mayo has revised our finances in an unusually bold and business-like manner and one who reads with an unbiassed mind the despatch which embodies the results of that revision will certainly feel convinced not only that a superior necessity exists at this very moment for imposing some tax on the country but that the particular attitude which Lord Mayo's Government has taken up with reference to further taxation is by far the most prudent, the most assuring and the most satisfactory that could have been taken. The fact that our Government is honestly and earnestly attempting to save us from financial difficulties of an overwhelming nature ought to fill our hearts with so much delight as will prevent us from raising petty murmurs. Further, the Despatch before us leaves no doubt in our mind that the Government of Lord Mayo considers an additional Income Tax to be an extreme measure necessitated solely by the frightful disclosures which have been made in the state of our finances. The [illegible] paragraph of the statement [illegible] reasons annexed to the *Bill to enhance the duties leviable under the Income Tax Act* stands as follows:—

"The provisions of the present Bill will only have effect up to the end of the current financial year, when the financial position of the Government will necessarily be again brought under consideration."

We hope, and we have every reason to think that Lord Mayo's Government hopes too, that the attempts to reduce the Army and Home charges, the expenses of the Public Works Department and the cost of the different Departments of the Administration will have met with so much success by the end of the current financial year as will enable the Budget of 1869-70 or at least that of 1870-71 to dispense with all Income Tax whatever. We may return to this subject in a future issue.

—ooo—

THE RESIDENTS of Al[illegible] have prayed for the establishment of a college at the capital of the N. W. Provinces. The Government Secretary writes to the Director of Public Instruction that the object is one which the Lieutenant-Governor himself has had at heart now for some time; and His Honor therefore cannot but feel highly gratified at the substantial support thus accorded to it. His Honor does not doubt that the Supreme Government will appreciate the movement and sympathize with the desire of the memorialists; and that Imperial aid will not be wanting in carrying it into effect. But as the project is not merely local, but aims at eventually supplying a want felt by the whole of the N. W. Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous, before addressing the Governor General in Council, that the Chiefs and leading men throughout the country should have the opportunity, if they desire it, of shewing their interest in the proposal, and of giving it their countenance either in the shape of general contributions or of scholarships or endowments for any Oriental or other special purpose. With this view, the correspondence will be published in the English and Oordoo *Gazettes*. The Lieutenant-Governor feels no hesitation in taking this step, in the persuasion that the value of the institution will readily commend itself to all. To evince the interest which the Lieutenant-Governor personally feels in the project, His Honor has given a contribution of two thousand rupees.

—ooo—

IN CONSIDERATION of the liberal spirit which the wives of Rai Sah Banwari Lal, Bahadoor, of Chuprah, have evinced in offering to give Rs. 10,000 each towards the construction of a gate and well in the serai at that place, His Excellency has conferred upon each the title of "Jawad-ul-Nissa, Saludah-i-Khandan," as a personal distinction.

—ooo—

A COMMISSION consisting of a Medical officer, a Veterinary Surgeon and one or two native landholders will be appointed in Calcutta to thoroughly investigate the character of cattle disease, its causes, and the influences which assist in its propagation, as well as to suggest rules for [illegible]ment, and measures calculated to prevent its spreading. The *Englishman* hopes that the Government will not be content to accept the nominees of the British Indian Association. The native member ought not, in the opinion of our contemporary, to be an absentee landlord; but one, who, living on his estates, has, to the knowledge of the authorities, exerted himself to assist his ryots to escape from the consequences of the epidemic. It is said that His Excellency the Viceroy has asked the Bombay Government to depute to the capital Veterinary Surgeon Hallen of the Bombay Army, an officer who has made the Rinderpest, as the disease is called, a special study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee	5	0	0
" Nundo Loll Mookerjee	20	0	0
" Eshan Chunder Dutt	2	0	0
" Obenash Chunder Bose	3	4	0
" Gopal Chunder Banerjee	3	5	0
" Amrito Loll Bose	2	8	0
" Kanti Chunder Bhuttacharjee	3	4	0
" Sumbhoo Chunder Banerjee	10	0	0
" Joy Kisto Mookerjee	5	0	0
" Hem Chunder Bose	3	0	0
" Bacharam Banerjee	2	8	0

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THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF MACHINERY, MILLS, PAINTS, &c.

BRICK, TILE, AND PIPE MACHINES.

No. 1, for Hand Power capable of producing pipes up to 6½ inch complete with Table, 1 A Die, each 2, 3, 4, 6 inch; 1 Carrier off, each 3, 4, 6 inch; 1 solid and perforated Brick Die; 1 improved Table for Bricks; 1 Brick Carrier off; 1 Ridging Tile Die; 3 Roofing Dies, assorted patterns; 1 Screw Plate; 1 Spade for ditto; 1 Expanding Mouth Piece; 1 No. A Die, each 8 inch and 10 inch; 1 Wood Mandril each 8 inch and 10 inch; 1 large Pipe Table; 1 Iron Rod; 1 Wood Stool; 1 Flooring Tile Die 1½ inch; 1 Picker; 1 Chisel, Scraper and Key, Rs. 1,000.

No. 2, as above but Double action, complete as No. 1, Rs. 1,100.

PIPE SOCKETTING MACHINES Frames complete, with Socketting Dies for 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 inch pipes, each Rs. 700.

IMPROVED BRICK PRESSING MACHINES, each Rs. 350.

PUG MILLS, each Rs. 280.

FLOUR MILLS.

Mills for grinding wheat into flour, with Dressers, &c., complete, for hand power, built of teak and lined with mahogany.

No. 0 1 2 3
Rs. 125, 165, 200, 285.

Mills for grinding wheat into flour, to be worked by horse or cattle power, built of teak-wood, with Dressers, complete.

1 2 4 H. P.
Rs. 380, 530, 740.

Cattle Driving gear, suitable for the above, with intermediate driving Pulleys and Frames, complete.

1 2 4 H. P.
Rs. 300, 350, 480.

Improved corn grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames, with Driving Pulley Wheel, complete.

24 32 42 inches diameter Stones.
Rs. 660, 990, 1,400.

Wrought iron cranes, for raising Stones of the above, for purpose of [illegible]ssing, each Rs. 120.

Improved Flour-dressing Machines, suitable for the above Stone drills.

No 1 2
Rs. 200, 325.

Patent American Grist Mills, for grinding any sort of grain.

No. 2 3
Rs. 400, 300.

The above can be driven either by Cattle or Steam power; No. 2 requiring 4 H. P., and 3, 2 H. P. to work them efficiently.

Any of the above Mills may be seen in operation at our Establishment by giving two hours' notice.

They have been carefully selected from amongst the latest improvements in Mills, and we recommend them with confidence to parties requiring.

MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. RICHMOND AND CHANDLER.

NO. 1 CORN-CRUSHER.

For kibbling peas, beans, oats, Indian corn, &c., with diagonally machine-fluted and case-hardened rollers. A simplified feature in this Mill is the employment of a setting screw on the back of the feeder—a slight turn being all that is required to increase or diminish the supply on the working rollers, which are so formed as to have both a cutting and a crushing action; and, by the new application of feeding, can be regulated to suit the strength of a boy, and will kibble a bushel in ten minutes. Size of rollers, 7 inches by 3½ inches. Rs. 105.

NO. 2 CORN-CRUSHER

[illegible] upon the same principle as the foregoing, and is recommended for any of [illegible] above purposes, being both speedy and effective in its operations. [illegible] may be set at any distance apart by a single screw in front of [illegible], which moves in parallel bars, the front roller, and with the least pressure of the finger can be made to adjust the rollers to bruise to any degree of fineness. Both this and the former are very simple in their construction, and not likely to get out of order if regard be paid to keeping the wheels and bearings clean, and using good oil. Size of rollers 9 inches by 4, Rs. 130.

NO. 3 CORN-CRUSHER.

Is admirably adapted for power, being mounted on a strong iron frame, which imparts steadiness to its operations: while the great strength of machinery, which is most accurately fitted with a parallel adjustment, can instantaneously be regulated by two hand-screws in front to crush to any degree of fineness. This Mill, combining the best features of former inventions, possesses some important improvements, being fitted with strong brass bushes, loose caps, and counter-shaft. The feed apparatus is worked by a thumbscrew at the back, and can be regulated to suit any power employed, and will be found to effect an immense saving in wear and tear; it can be driven with a 16-inch pulley, at 200 revolutions per minute, without danger to the working parts. Size of rollers 11 inches by 6½ .. Rs. 225.

NO. 57 CHAFF MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed entirely of iron, and fitted with toothed rollers. Careful attention has been given to the feed rollers, and the rising of the mouth-piece, to avoid the inconvenience of choking. It is fitted with two knives, and the mouth is eight inches wide. Its compactness is most important to exporters, giving it an advantage in the economy of space and cost of packing. .. Rs. 75.

NO. 60A CHAFF MACHINE.

(NEW MACHINE.)

This Machine has the arrangement (by means of bevel wheels) for altering length of cut as in No. 61; also tooth rollers, steel face, and rising mouth-piece. For a small holding, where a few cows and horses, R. & C. can confidently recommend this Machine. It packs well, and when cased the measurements are low. .. Rs. 95.

NO. 3C CHAFF MACHINE

Is 9 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 4 inches. This Machine is fitted with patent stop motion, which by merely pressing a handle within reach of the feeder, instantaneously arrests the progress of the rollers. It has also the patent cast-steel mouth-piece, and is adapted for hand or power. The length of cut can be varied by changing a pair of wheels. .. Rs. 150.

NO. 4D CHAFF MACHINE

Is 11 inches wide in the mouth, rising from 1½ to 5 inches. This Machine has patented improvements similar to the last-mentioned. *viz.*, stop motion, steel mouthpiece, and the well-known self-feed safety tooth roller, the form of which has recently been improved and reconstructed, so that the feeding is thereby facilitated and even occasional slippage and choking are prevented. The Machine is made, entirely of iron, firmly bolted and stayed together, standing steadily and working with comparative ease. Its bearings are of brass, and the working parts are fitted with the greatest precision. The length of cut can be varied from ¼ of an inch up to 1½ by change wheels .. Rs. 210.

New Pattern Driving Gear for horses or Bullocks.

1 H. P. Light 1 2 H. P.
Rs. 235, 300, 350 each.

IRON.

Pig, Bars, Sheets, and Wire Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Sheets.

STEEL.

Spring, Sheet, Blister and Cast.

BRASS.

Bolts, Tubes, Sheets and Wire.

COPPER.

Bolts, Tubes, Sheets and Wire.

ZINC.

In Sheets, Plain, and Perforated.

TIN.

Block in Pigs, Sheets—all sizes and qualities.

LEAD.

Pigs, Sheets, and Pipes.

As transactions in the above materials are usually heavy, and prices variable, we do not quote prices here, but our esteemed Constituents may rely upon us at all times supplying the very best material at the lowest market price.

OIL, PAINT, AND VARNISH, &c. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

OIL PAINT, AND VARNISH.

Turpentine	Rs.	3	4	per Impl. Gall.
Turpenzine	,,	2	0	,,
Best Boiled Linseed Oil, English	,,	3	12	,,
Best Raw ditto ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	,,
Engine or Machine Oil			0	,,
White Paint				[illegible] cwt.
Best Zinc White Paint				
[illegible]an ditto				

ANTITERMITE COMPOSITION.

Rs. 1-8 per Imperial Gallon.

The Antitermite composition is a Jet Black material, a cheap preservative for Wood and Iron, preserves wood from White Ants, and is strongly recommended for Ship's use in place of Pitch or Tar, being more readily applied, and having greater preserving qualities.

SILICATE OF IRON PAINT.

A prevention against Damp Walls.

This Paint was known to the ancient Egyptians, and employed by them in preserving their Brickwork (which was simply clay baked in the sun), and which most valuable pigment has been only, within the last few years, re-discovered.

Rs. 37 0 per [illegible]



No. 43.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

Mofussil Subscription 13 Rs. 4 Annas yearly in advance.

..hen taking ... BENGALEE will feel ... obliged ... bringing promptly to ... any irregularity in the delivery ... paper.

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

— With reference to the question of Government affording pecuniary aid to Police officers to enable them to defend actions brought against them for acts done in the exercise of their public duty, the Government of Bengal, we learn from the *Indian Daily News*, has directed the Inspector-General of Police to submit, in all such cases, the proceedings of the officers for which they have been prosecuted, to enable Government to decide whether they are entitled to any indulgence.

— *Reuter's Indian Express* dated the 24th ultimo contains the following :—"As the recess proceeds, so does the land question agitation increase in Ireland. Up to the present, although all the agitators point out the defects of the existing state of things, yet no one has found a definite and practical remedy. Each theorist has a nostrum of his own to heal the Hibernian woes, and disagrees with the mode of settlement proposed by his opponents. The *Times* has sent a special commission to Ireland to report upon the question, and several other papers have followed its example. Yesterday the Earl of Carnarvon spoke at the Highclere Agricultural Association, of which he is President. His lordship, like everbody else, admitted that there were evils in the present system of land tenure in Ireland, the remedy for which, he thought, was the introduction of a system of leases. With regard to the size of the holdings, he was not averse to comparatively small farms; but he considered it was a subject beyond the control of the Legislature. Still despite Lord Carnarvon's opinion, it is certain that this will be the great work of Parliament next year."

— The same journal reports that a further extension of the compound of the College Hospital on the north side is in contemplation, not only for the purposes of sanitation, but also w... a view to erecting another small building f... he accommodation of the students of the New A... ...eary class. Notice has already been given ... the owners of houses situated on the north and north-east of the Hospital premises.

— We learn from the *Rast Goftar* of Bombay that at the Rev. Dr. Wilson's bungalow at Malabar Hill a small party of European and Native gentlemen passed a most ple... evening last week in social intercourse. The Rev. Mr. Long, a true friend of this country, who, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Bengal ryots at the hands of the indigo planters, suffered imprisonment for their sake by the publication of his celebrated translation of the Nil Durpan drama, has been on a short visit there, and the object of the meeting was to introduce him to people in Bombay. The fame of Mr. Long, the victim of that extremely irascible ex-judge, Sir Mordaunt Wells, is not limited to the above-mentioned work. He has grown old in encouraging the education, and ameliorating the condition of the native population of Bengal, in extending knowledge and enlightenment among them, in advocating the rights of the poorer sections, in preparing useful and interesting books from dusty Government records, and other similar occupations for the public good. He spoke very kindly to the native gentlemen, of whom he made enquiries into several important subjects, and to whom he communicated many interesting particulars regarding the present condition and education of the Bengal ryots, &c.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25.

— The *Central India Times* states that all the efforts of the officiating Chief Commissioner to procure a medical officer to take over the Superintendentship of the Nagpore Central Jail, have been unsuccessful. All the available medicos seem to show the greatest disinclination to come to these provinces; so that Dr. John Law must, per force, carry on, as best he may, the double duties of Superintendent and Inspector General, until either Dr. Abbott returns, or the Central Provinces shall have ceased to exist as a separate administration.

— His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to notify that Mr. W. G. Romaine, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Judge Advocate General in India, on a salary of £5,000 per annum, commencing from the date of his assuming charge of his office.

— "Passing through the suburbs of Cawnpore," says a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, "my attention was drawn to a large square looking five-storied building with a tall chimney, situated not far from the canal, and on enquiry I found it was a cornmill lately built by Government for the purpose of providing the Commissariat with pure flour. Knowing the canal escape was only a few hundred yards distant, I naturally enquired if the mill was to be worked with water from the canal, but was told that a 30-horse power engine was being erected for the purpose of working the mill.

"It struck me as rather strange on the part of Government, that having only a few years ago advertised the water power at the falls on the canal for sale, it should now be erecting steam power within a few hundred yards of a fall, where the powers of nature are allowed to run to waste at all seasons of the year and are sufficient to work half a dozen mills."

The cost of working the mill by steam for 12 hours per day, omitting minor expenses, stands thus :—

Cost of coals,	Rs.	33,760
Engine driver,	..	1,800
Assistant ditto,	..	240
Two coolies	..	120
Three stockers	..	216
Interest on capital expended on engine driver's quarters	..	50
Wear and tear and depreciation,	..	2,016
Interest on capital	..	1,260
Difference in wear and tear on machinery if water wheel were used	..	1,008
Total,	Rs,	40,470

The cost of working the mill by a water wheel stands thus :—

Wear and tear and depreciation,	..Rs.	1,000
Interest on capital 5 per cent.,	.. ,,	500
One man to open and shut sluice as required,	.. ,,	60
Total per annum,	..Rs.	1,560

This deducted from Rs. 40,470 gives the large sum of Rs. 38,910 to be provided per annum in perpetuity which might have been ... if the P. W. Department had had the ... been ... the honesty to utilise the power which only ... them ... years ago they were desirous that others ... do. "That's the way the money goes." ...

— The *Englishman* of the 16th had the following startling little paragraph :—"We understand that changes are in contemplation with regard to the character of the administration of the Punjab. This province has grown out of the condition, to meet the wants of which its present administrative system was constituted. We hope shortly to be in a position to give full particulars of the contemplated changes." The *Mofussilite* says he has not heard anything to the above effect, but so much of veritable truthfulness and import from time to time escapes to appear in journals published at a distance that he cannot venture to say it is either untrue or likely to be untrue. It may be that it has been determined to reduce the Punjab Proper to its old and proper geographical limits as in times preceding the mutiny, and to erect provinces south and east of the Sutlej into a Lieutenant-Governorship, for either Sir Henry Durand or Sir Richard Temple on the resignation of Sir Donald Macleod. This would cause the disappearance of a great present difficulty, and whatever may have been come to be thought of Sir Richard Temple as a Financier, all acknowledge that he is cut out for a sharp, active rattling provincial official. As to Sir Henry Durand's claims they are universally recognised as first of those of any Statesman now serving in India.

— Lord Mayo seems determined to take the bull by the horns in earnest. A rumour has reached *Indian Public Opinion* from a very *pucca* source that ten regiments of Madras Native Infantry are to be at once disbanded by way of an instalment of reduction in Military Expenditure. If the statements which lately appeared in the *Friend* regarding the condition of the Madras Army have a foundation of truth, there is no part of India where a little disbanding would be of more advantage. Our contemporary is informed that it is not intended to touch the Bengal troops at present.

— The same journal reports that Maharaja Sindiah will make a tour in the Punjab shortly. He will be accompanied by Major General Chamberlain. The only object of this Prince is to see a country of which he has heard so much, and the effect of twenty years of English rule on what was formerly imagined to be the fiercest and most liberty loving people in India.

The *Lucknow Times* states that a fearful case of long practised bestiality is reported by the Cape

papers, the supposed unnatural culprit being a Bishop of the established Church of England, Dr. Twells, and the unhappy victims being some thirteen little boys who formed the Bishop's Choir. Notice having been given the Bishop by his friends of the terrible charge brought against him, he is said to have absconded. The horrible affair came to light through a medical investigation held on the body of one of the boys. The most fearful excitement is stated to prevail, and if the Bishop puts in an appearance, he runs the chance of being subjected to Lynch law.

If the story be true, we hope His Lordship may be spared to have the monstrous crime expiated in the regular way. Let us pray that the day be not far distant when the Episcopal Bench will be regarded as a relic of the superstition and ignorance of the past."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

— An atrocious murder was lately committed in Paris. A woman and five children were the victims. The bodies were found buried in a field in the suburban village of Pantin, and it is supposed that they were those of a mother and her five children who came about a week since ... an hotel near the terminus of the Northern ...y in Paris, and inquired for a man ... who stated that he lived at Roubaix. ...as arrested with his father at Havre, ...ught it supposed that he has accomplices in ...who are still at large. On his arrest at ...e he attempted to drown himself, but was taken out of the dock basin into which he had thrown himself. From documents found in his possession his identity with the man who was in Paris has been established.

— The *Home News* reports that at the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Saturday, September 18, Mr. Straight, barrister, applied to Mr. Knox for summonses on behalf of Mr. Lee, and other shareholders of the "Albert Life Assurance Company," against Mr. Wm. Beattie, M. D., Mr. Peter Hood, M. D., Mr. J. W. Johns, Mr. G. Goldsmith Kirby, Mr. E. Vansittart Neale, Dr. Nichols, M.R. C.P., Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, C. B., Mr. W. Page, Mr. T. Phillips, and Mr. Robert Whitworth, the directors and managing director of the above company, for unlawfully conspiring together to defraud certain persons of divers sums of money between the years 1864 and 1869. The summonses were granted.

— It is supposed, says the *Indian Daily News*, that the present position of the finances of India will give the death-blow to two of Lord Napier's expensive hobbies—a Senate House for Madras and six University professor-ships. The new Presidency College has already cost £30,000, and there was considerable opposition to a Senate House, as the College might have answered for the deliberations of that body. The plan for six professor-ships was also carried after a warm debate, some months ago, but will now have to be laid aside.

— The above paper reports that the case tried at Lahore, charging Commissariat Conductor Michell with criminal breach of trust in respect of 50 casks of beer belonging to Government, and W. B. Scott, a trader at Mean Meer, with aiding and abetting, has resulted in the first being sentenced by Mr. Justice Boulnois to five years' rigorous imprisonment, with fine of Rs. 1,000, and the other to a similar punishment without fine. A third party concerned in this case Mr. Phimister, shot himself on being arrested.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

— *Native Opinion* of Bombay thus notices Mr. Maine's assertion that "a Hindu will is the creature of English Courts:"—"It seems to be a sort of superstition with some European writers to hold that a will is not a Hindu institution; but that "it is the creature 'of English Courts.' We must say that so far as Western India is concerned such a wholesale statement cannot be correct. A Hindu will is a creature of Hindu Society; a cre... of Hindu aspir... ern India came in 1818, and fron... tuted into a portion... mary of Law and C... of Hin... Arthur Steele, 1827 ... it is quite clear... both written and oral, were made and w... before the creation of English Courts."

— The *Indu Prokash* hears that, as a pa... general education before taking the reins of Government, the Maharaja of Kolapoor is likely to make a trip to England. He will probably start in March next.

— The *Indian Economist* says that the Indian Press might be far better occupied in pointing out how the deficit may be met, than in pouring forth angry and contemptuous comments upon what it calls "Sir Richard Temple's financial fiasco," for the justness of these comments is by no means clear. It is not, our contemporary adds, Sir Richard Temple's fault that the price of opium has fallen heavily on the one side of India, and the yield of the Malwa drug on the other.

— At the last meeting of the Shanatan Dharma Shova, the President Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor proposed, "that as His Royal Highness the Prince Duke of Edinburgh is expected to arrive in Calcutta in January next, a suitable Address in Sanscrit and English be timely prepared, signed by the Members, and humbly presented with the Royal permission, by a deputation of some few Members; for the purpose of manifesting our loyalty and due respect to the British Prince, such an honorable event has never before occurred since the English Government in the East.

The object of this premature proposal is, that from this time, the subject, in what manner and how to testify our reverence and welcome of that most dignified Prince, be properly taken into consideration." The motion was cheerfully responded to by all the gentlemen present.

— The Curator of the Indian Museum is carrying on a crusade against native shoes. This officer, we learn from the *Indian Daily News*, some time ago prohibited visitors wearing native slippers from entering the Museum, but permitting those with English shoes to enter. The former were to leave their shoes at the door-way. Complaints have lately been made regarding this order, which appears to have given offence to several respectable and wealthy Marwarees and other up-country men, who have lately called at the Museum, the majority of whom have returned rather than enter under such circumstances.

— It is reported, says the *Englishman*, that the Lieutenant Governor has written to Mr. Hogg as chairman of the Justices, on the subject of the meeting of the Justices held on 30th September, and that His Honor has expressed his opinions somewhat strongly.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28.

— According to the *Pall Mall Budget* a novel telegraphic feat was accomplished during the recent meeting of the American Science Association at Salem (Mass.). Dr. Upham, of Boston, delivered an evening lecture upon the human heart and its actions, and at the conclusion he exhibited in the Hall at Salem the pulsations of several patients and physicians of the City Hospital in Boston. The Franklin Telegraph Company gave the use of the wire between the two places; the heart-beatings were made automatically to send currents through it, and they were rendered visible to the audience by a beam of magnesium light which quivered upon the wall of the darkened room in perfect sympathy with the distant pulse. First a healthy man's vein was put to the apparatus, and the light spot vibrated sixty times a minute. The second was a healthy but excitable person, and the quiverings were ninety per minute. Next, the spectral-pulse show-

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— Our ...
Trevor Grant,
Gyah, has got o...
wigging from the Lieu...
has promised to be a good ...
work, which he had habitually
Humphrey, a Joint Magistrate and ...
...ector in the Rajshaye Division, the third
offenders, has also overcome *his* difficulties.

— The Government of India has ordered the disbursement of one year's pension in advance amounting to about Rs. 7,200, to Razeah Begum, one of the grand-daughters of the late Tippoo Sultan, to enable her to defray the expenses of a pilgrimage to Mecca.

— The *Pioneer* hears that a Parcels' Clerk on the East Indian Railway at Bhaugulpore was prosecuted the other day by the Company on a charge of using his position to extort money from the public, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

— The *Mofussilite* hears that fever of a nasty cerebral type is rife, at nearly all the stations from Umballa to Lahore. Several of the *Mofussilite* establishment, including—we are sorry to learn—our contemporary himself, are suffering from it.

— The above journal hears from well informed native quarters that the decision of the Duke of Argyll in the Kupurthulla case, has given great satisfaction to the Raees of the Punjab.

—Our contemporary states on the authority of the *Koohi-i-Noor*, of Lahore that rice is selling in Cashmere at the rate of one maund and twenty seers for one rupee four annas. The Lahore paper suggests that money might be sent there to purchase quantities for the Punjab market.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29.

— The death of a Prince who is the last of his house, and yet who is not, warrants brief record. A stroke of apoplexy has just killed Frederick, Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. Twenty years ago he sold his ancient principality to Prussia for money and the title of "Highness." Childless by a first marriage, he took to wife a daughter of a Franconian baron (Von Sybourg); but the lady was wife only by right of that *fata morgana* of wedded life, a morganatic marriage, the issue of which inherit neither name nor title of the father. The wife was created Countess von Rothenburg, and was divorced a few years ago. A son by this union (born in 1856) remains Herr Graf, as he was before his father's death. His sire was the last Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen; the son, Count Frederick, when his mother dies, will be the first Count von Rothenburg.

— We take the following from the *Athenæum*:—Mr. Kaye left off his 'History of the Sepoy War' at a point where the reader was most anxious there should be no pause. The pause has been a long one, but it is coming to an end. The second volume (with maps and plans) will soon appear.

— A diary, kept by a slave girl inside Delhi during the Mutiny, and a tale called 'Happy Days in Cashmere,' are among the Indian stories of the approaching autumn announced by the Messrs. Allen.

— An Analytical History of India,' by R. Sewell, and 'And History of Ancient India; its Literature, Architecture and Commerce,' by Mrs. Manning with

contingency is not im-
e sure that the Railway
ete as it is, enables the Go-
pense with twenty regiments
tive as well as European. As
Wahabees, the Government has
tle to apprehend from them. Their
nisation is contemptible, and we ex-
to see a Fenian republic established
reland before we have a Wahabee revolt
like the Forazi rising under Titu Meer of Narkeldangah. Let the Government confine some of the leading Wahabee conspirators in Lunatic Asylums and there will be an end of Wahabeeism.

There has been a good deal of useless expenditure on barracks which should be curtailed very considerably. We doubt whether there has been any sanitary improvement at all corresponding with the expenditure. As long as the British soldier is so fond of liquor, no sanitary arrangements, no costly barracks will enable him to enjoy good health in India. Give him some wholesome work to do, and he will become more sober, less licentious and more healthy. "The devil provides work for idle hands" says Dr. Watts. Nowhere is this saying more applicable than to barrack life. The Army Sanitary Commission has incontestably proved that the Native soldier enjoys better health than the European soldier, because, he is more sober. No costly barrack can supply the place of sobriety.

We do not think that the public will suffer from the curtailment of the Public Works' expenditure. The only sufferers will be an army of greedy overseers and contractors.

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

Mofussil Subscribers are respectfully requested to send their remittances without further delay.

THE
BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 30TH OCTOBER 1869.

THE DEFICIT.

THE Press is almost unanimous in condemning increased taxation in the middle of the year as a means of recruiting the exchequer.

The best way of meeting the deficit is to curtail the Military and the Public Works' expenditure. With our system of Railways, it is unnecessary, as the *Friend of India* has well remarked, to have three Commanders-in-chief for Her Majesty's Forces in India.

The Offices of the Commanders-in-chief of Madras and Bombay may be abolished with advantage. Why have we such an enormous army? The mutiny arose out of a wide-spread panic fomented by some designing scoundrels that the religion of the people was in danger, that the Government was resolved to convert them to Christianity by hook and crook. People now understand very well that our rulers harboured no such sinister design. It may, however, be asked. "What guarantee have we that ignorant as the mass of the people are, fanaticism will not be again roused by a rumour as unfounded as that about the greased cartridges being an engine of conversion?" It must be admitted that so long as the mass of the people are sunk in the grossest

TENANT RIGHT IN BENGAL.

AN attempt is being made to deprive the Bengal ryot of his right of occupancy as acquired under section 6 of Act X of 1859. The opponents of tenant right have Sir Barnes Peacock for their champion. We yield to none in our respect for Sir Barnes Peacock as a judge; but a great judge is not necessarily a great jurist or a great political economist. It is one thing to make a law and another thing to interpret it. England can boast of a long and brilliant series of Lord Chancellors; but with the honourable exceptions of Lords Bacon, Brougham, Campbell and Westbury, none distinguished himself as a law reformer. Not to mention narrow-minded Chief Justices like Lord Kenyon, Lord Ellenborough who is reputed to have been one of the best judges of the King's Bench stoutly opposed the passing of a law for the Repeal of a Draconic statute which hanged a man for theft of property worth more than twelve pence. Here in Bengal many of the justices of the old Supreme Court opposed the enactment of Lord Macaulay's Penal Code because they objected to codification on principle and would rather have the old Criminal law left in a chaotic state.

We do not mean to compare Sir Barnes Peacock with those obstructive judges. On the contrary we appreciate fully his labours in the late Legislative Council and we must say that he showed himself in advance of our present legislature when he proposed that a wife should be entitled to a dissolution of marriage on proving adultery only on the part of her husband, though there may be no cruelty or desertion. At the same time it must be allowed that Sir Barnes Peacock sometimes looks at Indian things through English spectacles. His definition of rent adopted from Malthus has been universally rejected as inapplicable to India.

Sir Barnes Peacock recommends the repeal of section 6 of Act X of 1859.

"1st.—Because it interferes with the just rights of the Zemindars at least in the permanently settled Districts by vesting rights of occupancy in the ryots which had no previous existence.

2ndly.—Because it tends to perpetuate small holdings which must ultimately become injurious to the best interests of the country.

3rdly.—Because by creating new rights of occupancy which did not exist before, it imposes upon the Courts of Justice the necessity of settling, in case of a dispute with the ryots who have acquired such rights, the rents which they are to pay, instead of leaving the parties to make their own arrangements as they must have done if Section 6 had not been passed."

All the objections that have been made to the right of occupancy resolve themselves into these.

Of course neither Sir Barnes Peacock nor any candid opponent of tenant right goes so far as to maintain that before the passing of Act X of 1859 there did not exist any class of ryots with a right of occupancy. From the earliest times the ryots of Bengal have been divided into two great classes—ryots with rights of occupancy and ryots without such rights. The former called in later times Khoodkasht ryots acquired a prescriptive right of occupancy by residing in the village and cultivating the land thereof for a number of years. The other class called *Pyecasht* ryots held at will or under leases for short terms. A *Pyecasht* ryot might always become a *Khoodkasht* one by settling in the village or its neighbourhood and holding land for a number of years. What was that number of years was always a matter of uncertainty and left to be settled by vague custom instead of positive law. The change made by section 6 of Act X was that what was a prescriptive right acquired under a vague custom became a legal right acquired under a positive statute, a definite term of holding was substituted for an indefinite term and the condition of residence in the village or its neighbourhood was dispensed with. So much for the change which has been misrepresented as creating an utterly new right and encroaching on the just rights of the landlord.

SUMBULPORE.

WE invite the attention of the authorities to a letter, published in another column, the writer of which urges the necessity of transferring Sumbulpore from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Raepore or Chuttisgur in the Central Provinces to that of the Commissioner of Cuttack.

Raepore is inhabited by Marhuttas who have no sympathy with the people of Sumbulpore. If the latter want to appeal against the decisions of their Deputy Commissioner, whose will is in many cases law because he is the *Hakeem* of a Non-Regulation Province, they are obliged to proceed to a strange place like Raepore and are put to unnecessary expense and trouble. The consequence is that they in the majority of instances remain silent, knowing as they do that justice may be obtained only at the cost and sacrifices of a pilgrimage. This is no doubt deemed to be a denial of justice. Considering that the Sumbulporees speak Oorya as their mother tongue and follow Ooryah customs Sumbulpore ought to form again an appendage of the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal.

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THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Beverley's last Report on the administration of the Registration Department is full of important and interesting matter. Most of the salient points in connection with that administration have been touched upon with admirable brevity, clearness and perspicuity, whilst deductions and inferences of a really valuable character have been made with a degree of caution and calmness which is rarely to be found in by far the vast majority of Indian Official papers. The total number of documents registered in 1868-69 was 213,968 against 187,850 in the previous year, showing an increase of 26,118 or nearly 14 per cent. It is stated, however, that about 15,000 contracts were owing to the Indigo disputes in the Chumparun District—a very exceptional and abnormal cause of increase—and that, therefore, the real normal number of registrations during 1868-69 exceeds that of 1867-68 by 11,118 which gives an increase of not more than 5 per cent. This rate, says Mr. Beverley, "may fairly be assumed to represent the normal annual expansion of the system." We think however that it is as yet too early to make such a generalisation as this. We are not inclined to argue this point on abstract grounds chiefly because we have figures before us which will prove the correctness of our remark more satisfactorily to the general reader than a purely philosophical argument. It is true that the number of registrations for 1868-69 exceeds that for 1867-68 by 5 percent; but we find that the number for 1867-68 exceeds that for 1866-67 by 5691 which means only an increase of one per cent, whilst the number for 1866-67 exceeds that for 1865-66 by 83,976, which signifies so large a rate of increase as 85 per cent. These results, surely, do not warrant the Registrar-General's statement as to the rate of "the normal annual expansion of the system." We think that we must wait a few years more before we can make a generalisation so comprehensive in its character. The above figures, however, prove two things most clearly; 1st that the registration system is steadily expanding in Bengal; 2dly that the value of registration, as Mr. Beverley well observes, "is being appreciated more people at large."

The next point which des… that by far the great majority o… tions in Bengal are of a petty c… Mr. Beverley says :—"Of 202,65… cuments that paid an *ad valorem* fee, 12…, or 61 per cent paid a fee of 8 annas o… representing transactions of a value no… exceeding Rs. 100. The transactions which did not exceed Rs. 500 numbered 176,766 or 87·2 per cent of the whole. Above Rs. 12,000 there were only 1,641 registrations representing ·8 per cent of the whole; above Rs. 50,000 there were 155 or ·07 per cent and only 58 or ·03 per cent which exceeded a lakh of Rupees." That landed property is extremely subdivided in this country is proved by the fact that out of 82,123 instruments of sale or mortgage of immoveable property, no less than 38,939 or 47 per cent were of a value less than Rs. 100. This contrasts very unfavorably with what we know of the North-Western Provinces. There, in 1868, out of 52,174 instruments of sale or mortgage of immoveable property only 20,023 or 38 per cent were of a value less than Rs. 100. Mr. Beverley has justly insisted on this peculiarity of the Bengal landed property and this contrast with the North Western Provinces. The total value of property affected by registration is shown to be Rs. 10,47,46,292 against Rs. 10,89,56,128 in 1867-68. The following table, exhibiting the various classes of documents registered during the year and their aggregate and average values, will be, we hope, interesting to many of our readers.

	Number.	Value in Rupees.	Average value, Rupees.
Deeds of Gift ...	2,081	13,95,275	670
Deeds of sale of immoveable property (Rs. 100 and upwards) ...	24,272	2,55,02,257	1,051
Deeds of sale of immoveable property (less than Rs. 100) ...	31,742	16,29,837	51
Total deeds of sale ...	56,014	2,71,32,094	484
			Average annual rent.
Perpetual Leases ...	36,83[illegible]	20,98,788	57
Leases exceeding one year ...	40,182	92,68,593	230
Leases not exceeding one year ...	754	2,66,992	354
Total Leases ...	77,766	1,16,34,373	149
			Average value.
Mortgages ...	26,598	2,65,92,162	1,000
Bonds ...	20,682	93,31,586	451
Deeds of sale and gift of moveable property ...	2,842	21,22,087	746
Miscellaneous ...	27,343	1,20,70,089	441
Memoranda ...	31,436	75,90,243	241

The financial condition of the Department is shown to be satisfactory. Mr. Beverley says:—"With an increase of registration amounting to 14 per cent, there has been no increase in the average cost per document to Government, and an actual decrease of nearly 14 per cent as far as the public are concerned; the Department has, moreover, not only been self-supporting, but has handed over the sum of about

re… There… the Office… possibl… really in arrear, took place during … slips are believed to be … case, the Officers concerned ar… an irregularity in having omitted … the fact, even after having been remin… to do so."

The 39th para is of still more general application where the Registrar-General, speaking of the submission of current index, says that "there is not yet that strict and universal compliance with the provisions of the law in this respect, which it is so important to attain." These statements do not surprise us in the least. We know that the Registration Department is the most badly-officered possible and we have written several times on this point. We cannot understand why a paying Department like this should be filled with the dregs of the other Departments of public service. It behoves Mr. Beverley to consider that a more intelligent body of officers can alone ensure a strict, regular and economical administration of the Department over which he presides with so much personal credit.

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REDUCTIONS IN THE CONSTABULARY.

The charges for police having risen to nearly two and a half millions a year His Excellency the Governor General in Council has ordered such reductions to be made as can be made without impairing the efficiency of the service. The appointment of Deputy Inspector General of Police will be abolished. The Deputy Inspector General who has been recently appointed for special detective service in Bengal will however be retained for the present. By the abolition of this useless office fifteen appointments, costing annually in pay alone Rs. 2,28,000, will be dispensed with, and a further saving, estimated at the least at Rs 72,000, on account of travelling allowances and establishments, will bring the total annual saving to three lakhs of rupees. All Assistant Superintendents except those who are trained for Superintendents are to be provided for otherwise. In carrying out this principle, it is estimated that the services of 107 Assistant District Superintendents may be dispensed with causing a saving in pay alone of Rs. 4,50,000

* *Registry Office*, Pubna,
Sub-Registry Offices
Aurangabad, Bagirhat, Bettiah, Dakhin Shahbazpore, Durbhanga, Gowhatty, Khulna, Satkhira and Sewan.

... to
... in their
... to them, as
... anches of the
... Regulation Pro-
... to provide for the re-
... ferring to other appoint-
... of the Police Officers who are
... for other local duties; and it is
... marked generally that in these Provinces there is no objection whatever to promote Police officers who are properly qualified, to appointments in the general administration. In all administrations openings will be found in the Superintendents of Central Jails, in the new State Railways, in the Forest Department, in the establishments to be created in the Salt Department in Oudh and elsewhere, and in the arrangements for the employment of prisoners in large bodies on extramural labor.

The Commander-in-Chief will take into consideration the claims of some military officers. The reductions should begin to take effect as vacancies occur, but they must be completed by the 31st of March next; for provision will not be made in next year's Budget for the appointments which will under these orders be reduced.

While Lord Mayo is checking extravagance in all quarters, His Lordship is also curtailing the State expenses incurred on his own account as much as practicable. In consequence of the heavy charges for special train His Excellency lately travelled by the ordinary Passenger Train from Umballa to Meerut.

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WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following from Major Osborn:—

To THE EDITOR OF THE BENGALEE.

SIR,—From the tenor of Lieutenant Colonel Malleson's letter in your issue of the 23rd instant, I infer that there is some plan afoot to raise a subscription, either with a view to provide for the family of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, or of erecting some tribute to his memory. As one who admired the abilities, and respected the fine and independent character of the late Baboo, I beg to be permitted to contribute fifty rupees to further either of the above objects.

CALCUTTA, 25th Oct. 1869. } Yours faithfully EDWARD OSBORN.

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Indicator, a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, has come forward to advise His Excellency the Viceroy in Council as to where to apply the scissors of retrenchment. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. As a proof of his experience and habits of business we may tell our readers that the writer considers an income tax assessment to be a "simple work." Very simple indeed. ... act be simpler than to arro- ... omniscience and assess people ... ary incomes. This is the way ... Mofussil Assessors go on, and ... ceedings create a good deal of dis- ... and heart-burning among the people. ... *Indicator* knows not or affects not to ... that the Calcutta Income Tax Office ... conducted on a different principle. Here ... tax is collected without irritating and troubling the tax-payers. The (according to him) "highly paid head assistant on Rs. 500," who presides over the office, is an able Lieutenant of Mr. Mackenzie, the energetic Collector of Calcutta. We but echo the sentiments of the whole native community when we say that a courteous and obliging officer like Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee cannot easily be found. European gentlemen also speak highly of him. A Solicitor of the High Court observed to us the other day that he has never come across a perfect gentleman like Baboo Peary Mohun. The deserved popularity of this officer is owing to his attention to business and to the convenience and comfort of the tax-payers of Calcutta and its Suburbs. Rs. 500 is not surely an adequate remuneration for such an excellent servant of Government. The enormous quantity of work he has to perform and the difficult nature of his duties are not deemed sufficient to entitle him to even this pay—half of what many clerks get in Government Offices—simply because, we suppose, he is a native.

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HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor returned from Sooree to Calcutta on Tuesday last.

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THE *Englishman* hears that various changes are on the tapis in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. Mr. Montresor, who is expected to return to India at the beginning of next year, will probably succeed Mr. C. F. Carnac, who will take furlough, as Opium Agent at Ghazeepore. This will give Mr. C. T. Buckland the *pucka* appointment of Commissioner of Burdwan. Mr. O. Toogood, Judge of Beerbhoom, will take leave on furlough in the spring. Mr. Toogood will probably be succeeded in Beerbhoom by Mr. Muspratt, Judge of Purneah.

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AT THE Quarterly meeting of the Justices held on Monday last the following resolution was carried on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor:—"That the Budgets be referred for report to a Special Committee." The following gentlemen were then appointed Members of the Committee:—"Chairman and Vice-Chairman, T. R. Grant, Esq., H. H. Sutherland, Esq., James Knight, Esq., J. F. Ogilvy, Esq., John Mackintosh, Esq., H. Leonard, Esq., Dr. Chuckerbutty, Baboo Degumber Mitter, Baboo Debendro Mullick, Dr. Chunder Coomar Day, Elias Gubboy, Esq., Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Baboo Kassee Prosaud Ghose, Baboo Kristodoss Paul, Rajah Suttyanund Ghosal, and Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.

The question of fixing the house rate was then considered. In the opinion of the Chairman the maximum rate (10 per cent) must be levied. Baboo Peary Chund Mitter asked the Justices to refer the matter to the Select Committee. As it now stood, the Baboo justly observed, it was a question of putting the cart before the horse. When a discussion on the above point was going on, Mr. Wilson drew attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present, owing to several Justices having left the room. The Chairman therefore adjourned the meeting to the 11th proximo, when it will be held after the ordinary meeting.

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WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a pamphlet on "Earl Mayo and his work" by Baboo Gosto Behary Mullick. We cannot, however, thank the author for appearing in public with such a silly pamphlet as this. The tone of his political speculations is most nauseating. We do not know which to condemn most—the unbounded audacity of his aim, the towering presumptuousness of his sentiments, the unmeasured height of his egotism, the hideous distortions of his grammar or the systematic confusion of his vain-glorious eloquence.

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WE FIND the following paragraph in the *Darjeeling News* of the 16th instant:—"We have just got through the week of the Hindoo Carnival, which ends this day with double allowance of drumming and squeaking. Yesterday we saw the last of the divine Doorga who was duly pitched into the Rungeet (or one of its tributaries) and is by this time half way to Gungajee, unless she has been surreptitiously fished out by some of the hill coolies in the lower vallies, in which case she may be promoted to an honorable position among the Penates of some Paharree village."

CAN Christianity, that religion of charity, make such a mockery of a profoundly sincere and earnest worship? We wait for a reply.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BANGAL.—*In our next.*
SYMPATHY.—*Thanks for your kind wishes.*
P. C. G.—*Declined.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BABOO G. C. GHOSE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—The benefits which we receive from our fellow-men, are trivial compared to those which we derive from such persons as have stimulated our exertions, refined our tastes, and imparted that knowledge which, based upon sound principles, is a perpetual source of satisfaction and pleasure. Of the illustrious men who have adopted such a principle of generosity as above all interested views, and whose death we so deeply deplore, we should simply say, that we would ever cherish their memory and sigh over their grave. Lately another illustrious name has been added to theirs, and we cannot prevail upon ourselves to be silent. I allude to the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose.

Many, indeed, were his claims to our grateful remembrance. He was one of the intellectual benefactors of the younger class, as he was of thousands besides himself. His lofty talents, his penetrating intellect and his spirit of independence are sufficiently proclaimed by his writings, and the manner in which he advocated the cause of his country. His amiability of temper and his utter contempt of pride or self-esteem, drew upon him an amount of reputation, not to be tarnished for ever. Enemies he had none; and it was a prodigious boon to our countrymen, high and low, to be led by him to the pursuit of interests which he was so nobly fitted to uphold. The good he had effected was owing more, perhaps, to his moral than to his intellectual qualities. As a moral censor, he was nonpareil. Unlike Swift or Alferi, his private

character was exemplary. Virtue had its full array in his heart; and, not like Napoleon or Alexander, did he fall a craven in the presence of his lust. With such a heart, free from those vices which lurk in Young Bengal, and open to all the innocent pleasures and purged from the "leaven of malice and uncharitableness," it was as natural that he should always be in gay spirits, as it is for the bee to hum in the bright sunshine, under the pleasant enjoyment of spring breeze. His veneration for all that is divine, and sympathy with all that is human, was truly genuine.

His abilities as a reasoner equalled his merits as a moralist. His conclusions were not independent of his premises, and the premises themselves were too sound to admit of being retorted. He was too genuine to be befooled by criticism; and his articles were as useful as he could make them. He wrote his schemes and actions down in his own journal—rushing from action to pen and putting aside the pen to return to action, with a "see saw perseverance" which we frankly acknowledge to be his heavenly boon. To make his writings appear just as he would have them, he imperiously invoked the assistance of Heaven, till he might give out his intensity of feeling. His speeches were gracious and eloquent; so that his listeners could not help regarding them as a singular sort of intellectual exercise or an effort in the speaker to express his actual feeling towards the subject upon which he cleverly spoke.

Such is the man who has left us for ever, leaving his foot-prints for his survivors to tread. We see his image in a dream but dreams are false. May his soul live in peace where there is no change except perpetual progression! Peace to his ashes! Peace to his ashes!

"The dead are like the stars by day
Withdrawn from mortal eye,
But not extinct,—they hold their way
In glory through the sky."

And so be it with him!!!

BARRACKPORE, October 1869. J.

SOMETHING FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—At the present moment when the Government of India contemplates making certain territorial changes, either by converting the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces into a Lieutenant Governorship, or by splitting up those Provinces and assigning different portions of them to different governments, such as Bombay, the North-west and Orissa by creating the latter into a chief commissionership for itself—whatever the case may be—you will confer a very great obligation upon many who are interested in the change by giving the following a prominent insertion in your columns. In the interests of justice, I dare say you will lend the weight of your influence to the suggestions that I beg to throw for the consideration of those, with whom rests the responsibility. For otherwise no amount of trumpeting in the correspondence columns will make their way to the unassailable ears of our rulers.

The Government of the Central Provinces is quite as anomalous as anything can be. It has no less than four different nationalities composing it and as many different languages are written and spoken within this vast but wild and barren country. Here there neither is nor can be that strict control and supervision which is the soul of good government. Its administration is a huge sham and the sooner this local government is done away with the better for its own sake as well as for those who live under it. On the other hand, the necessity of a responsible government in Orissa, the late calamity, which has carried away a third of its population, has too well proved not to receive attention; and the time is come when considerations of finance, policy and justice ought at once to decide the step that, ought to be taken in the matter.

Even should no other change [...] government of the Central Prov[...] of the unfortunate district of Samb[...] attention of the Supreme Government [...] to be ignored. Situated on the M[...] Sambulpore properly speaking a district of [...] was, without the least shadow of a reason, sep[...] from it in 1862. Being the only Oryah speaking [...] trict in the whole of the Central Provinces, it diffe[...] from all others in language, manners and habits as much as any two nationalities can do, and therefore apart from the extreme hardship, that the people have been subjected to, by the change, it was an act of the greatest shortsighted and selfish policy on the part of Sir Richard Temple, the then Chief Commissioner, to have got this district transferred from Orissa to his own Government of the Central Provinces. It was at one time believed that Sir Richard coveted a Lieutenant-Governorship and as the first requisite was an extension of territory, he wanted to bring the whole of Orissa under his grasp on the pretext of its having once been a Mahratta country, but failing in his object, he was fain to rest contented with a part. Happily he is no longer in the way, and the selfish motive that dictated this unjust and impolitic measure—the transfer of this district from Orissa—no longer existing, there is no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the people, and taking that step which policy and justice equally point out. As at present constituted its subjection to the Commissioner of the Chuttisghur Division is a great calamity to the people, for not to mention a host of other disadvantages, which it must necessarily suffer, the very fact of the Court language at Raepore, the head quarter of the Commissioner, being Hindee and of appeals in all civil, and criminal cases being conducted there ought at once to point out the mistake of having ever placed this district under the Central Provinces. This circumstance alone is sufficient to deter unfortunate suitors from undertaking the journey and the cost of seeking redress in a superior court—even where no other difficulties existed, and in ninetynine cases out of a hundred, it is just possible that there is a failure of justice. In fact there is scarcely half a dozen appeals (probably not more than one or two), ever preferred against the decision of the District officers in a year. Where then is the safe-guard against tyranny and injustice which in such places are of every day occurrence?

The following are a few more considerations that ought to influence Government with regard to reannexing Sambulpore to Cuttack.

(1.) Its isolated position, being cut off by a distance of 180 miles from each of these places, Raepore, Chota Nagpore and Cuttack, ought to determine the decision of placing it under that Commissionership, with which all things being equal, it has the easiest communication. With Raepore and Chota Nagpore there is next to none—or if any the most harassing and difficult. With Cuttack there is the advantage of river-communication all the year round except for 2 or 3 months in summer when the river silts up in places.

(2). Its language, manners and habits, being the same, in every respect, as those of Cattack, naturally invite one to the other.

(3). Its commerce being wholly dependent upon Cattack (with Raepore and Chotanagpore it has none) and without which this place could not exist, renders the transfer highly necessary.

(4). Its low state of education which necessitates the employment of the people of Orissa and Bengal largely in the ministerial offices renders the change highly desirable in the interests of the service, in order to make it most inviting by creating a healthy competition upon which the efficiency of the service must depend. At present it is not at all so for the prospects of the ministerial officers begin and end in this district.

(5). There is a want of that healthy influence which the transfer of officers may be made sub-

[...] pa[...] Govern[...] [...]ks [...] [...]ghy. [...]tire

ADV[...] [...]ing[...]

N[...] [...]nt.

THE friends and [...] of Baboo Grish Chunder [...] pressed a desire to meet in good view to join their regret with [...] country at large for the loss wh[...] and been sustained by his sudden and untimely death and also to consider and agree upon a suitable memorial to mark the public recognition of his many virtues, a general meeting in furtherance of the object will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 16th November 1869, precisely at 4 P. M.

Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor	Bhoodeb Mookerjee
Komul Krishna	Keshub Chunder Sen
Narender Krishna	Aunoop Chund Mitter
Rajendra Narain Deb	Autool Chund Mitter
Abdool Luteef	Gopal Chunder Dutt
Kumar Harendra Krishna	Peary Mohun Banerjee
Peary Chund Mittra	Joy Kristo Gangooly
Ram Chunder Mitter	Colley Churn Shome
Hurray Kristo Addy	Obhoy Churn Mookerjee
J. L. Mullick	Raj Kissen Mookerjee
Anundo Nundun Tagore	Shama Bolash Roy Chowdhory
Anand Krishna Bose	Chunder Nath Bose
Tara Prosad Chatterjee	Gudadhur Khan
Brindabun Chunder Mitter	Rajendro Missry
Birso Nath Goopto	Umrito Loll Deb
Colly Prosono Dutt	Koylas Chunder Bose
Amrita Lall Mittra	Bhobojani Churn Mitter
Brindabun Bose	

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...action in
... the restora-
... medicine.

...NTS.

...and diseases in every
... and health of woman,
...rried or single, may be radi-
...ed without risk or trouble by
...these Pills, taken according to the
...ctions.

...ESTION WITH LANGUOR AND WANT OF ENERGY.

When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaint should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

PUFFY,—SHORTNESS OF BREATH WITH WEAKNESS.

Very bad symptoms, which if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart, or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

COMPLAINTS INCIDENT TO CHILDREN.

All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels: a few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Jaundice.	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Dysentery	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureuxrs.
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tumours
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fits	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.,
Consumption	Head-aches	Sore Throats	
Debility	Indigestion.	Stone & Gravel	
	Inflammation		

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. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Dwarkanauth Goopto & Co.

EAST INDIAN AGENCY,

EASTGATE HOUSE,

ROCHESTER, ENGLAND.

...WILLIAM KNIGHTON, L.L. D., late Deputy ...missioner in Oudh, established this Agency in England two years ago. It is intended for the Native Nobility and Gentry of India only. There are few who know London better than DR. KNIGHTON,—he was a resident in it for more than sixteen years,—and his knowledge and connections give him the best and greatest facilities for transacting all descriptions of business. Rochester is within an hour's ride of London Bridge; and DR. KNIGHTON is a Member of the Junior Athenæum Club in Piccadilly, London; as well as of the Royal Asiatic Society; and the Corporation of the Royal Literary Fund.

DR. KNIGHTON is neither a Barrister at Law, nor an Attorney, but he knows the leading members of the legal profession in London, and can tell exactly who ought to be employed in any particular case.

In Appeal Cases to Her Majesty's Privy Council, DR. KNIGHTON, in conjunction with MR. BAKER SMITH, the eminent Solicitor, has been singularly successful, whilst he has invariably kept the expenses down to the lowest possible amount, consistent with efficiency.

The Agency has been engaged during the last two years in transacting exchange business; effecting sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engaging servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; besides the fitting up of houses in London for Indian Noblemen, and the supervision of the studies of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent; together with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Mr. BAKER SMITH has had a vast amount of experience, and has been eminently successful in the conduct of appeals to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. He has worked harmoniously with Dr. KNIGHTON during the past two years. Those therefore who confide their appeals to the Agency may be sure that all that can be done for them by the best professional talent in London will be done, whilst Dr. Knighton will take care that all this is done at the lowest possible expense consistent with perfect efficiency.

In connection with this department of the Agency, Political and Miscellaneous Memorials to the Secretary of State for India, Petitions to Parliament; and all other documents connected with the interests of the gentry of India, are drafted, prepared and presented, under Dr. Knighton's personal superintendence. Debts are also collected.

Address W. KNIGHTON, Esq., ROCHESTER, ENGLAND.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pier-glasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiardtables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japanned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China, and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four-horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than a hundred pounds; and there is probably no city in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

Dr. KNIGHTON also undertakes general agency for Noblemen and Gentlemen in India, without any charge for Commission, at a Salary of five pounds a month, payable half-yearly in advance.

Wines are supplied to order.

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Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen, on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvement of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AGENCY IN INDIA.

1.—Baboo BACHA RAM CHATTERJEE, 31-1 Colley Persad Dutt's St. Calcutta.
2.—Dr. G. J. LAZARUS, Medical Hall, Benares.
3.—PUNDIT SREE KISHEN, Pleader, Ranee Kutra, Lucknow, Oudh.
4.—Mr. R. B. NIGHTINGALL, Commission Agent, Cawnpore.
5.—Pundit AJOODHIA NATH, Pleader, Victoria College, Agra.
6.—Messrs. BUDREE DOSS & Co., Bankers, Moradabad.
7.—Messrs. DAVEE SAHAI & CHUMBA MULL, Agents, Umballa.
8.—Mr. MAHOMED MONEY, Hope Press, Lahore.
9.—PUNDIT JAY DUT, JOSHEE, Nynee Tal Press, Nynee Tal.
10.—Mr. E. McCARTHY, Broach Municipality, Broach, Bombay.
11.—Mr. ANGUS BLANDFORD, Bedwail, Cuddapah, Madras.
12.—Mr. C. VENCATASOOBOO CHITTY, Oriental Bank, Madras.
13.—Mr. J. B. HARDINGE, Recorder's Court, Rangoon.

NOTE.—Ordinary appeals to Her Majesty's Privy Council, coming from India, cost on an average £350. Of this amount two hundred pounds should be sent with the power of attorney, and the balance six months afterwards. Appeals will also be conducted on Commission, that is, actual costs with 5 per cent Commission thereon. In all cases two hundred pounds must be sent in the first instance with the power of attorney.

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PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.

— Among the recipients of the honourable decoration of the Companionship of the Star of India the *Lancet* is glad to notice the name of Surgeon-Major J. Arthur, late of the Madras Fusiliers. Dr. Arthur did prominent and efficient service during the Indian Mutiny, and was at that time recommended for the Companionship of the Bath; but having retired from the service, he was found to be disqualified for the intended honour. The regulations of the new Order are somewhat less strict, and Dr. Arthur is thus able to obtain a well-deserved recognition of his services.

— The *Indian Daily News* understands that progress is making with the Chord line of the E. I. Railway, though not much has been heard of it lately. There is, our contemporary hears, every prospect of an engine being able to traverse the distance between the Burrakar and Luckie Serai by the commencement of the new year, though the line may not then be ready for general traffic.

— In noticing, in a recent number, the uncovering of the statue erected in London to perpetuate the memory of the good deeds done there by that princely American philanthropist, George Peabody, *Once a Week* quoted the epitaph on the "good Earl of Devon" thus:—'*What I spent that I had; what I saved that I lost; that which I gave away remains with me.*' Our contemporary is now indebted to many correspondents for some further information respecting this Earl's epitaph. This is another version on it:—

What I spent, I had;
What I lent, I lost;
What I gave, I have.

The following lines may serve to illustrate quaintly enough the meaning of the second line in the above triplet:—

I had both money and a friend; of neither I set store.
I lent money to my friend, and took his word therefore.
I asked my money of my friend, but nought but words I got.
I lost money and my friend, for sue him I would not.

MORAL.

If I'd my money and my friend, as I had once before.
I'd keep money and my friend, and play the fool no more.

— It seems to the *Pioneer* that the Government is in earnest about setting to work on the Branch Railway from Gulburgah to Hyderabad, which will bring the Nizam's capital into civilized society. Indeed as the Nizam's Government could find the whole of the capital required, there is no financial difficulty to impede progress.

— A correspondent of the *Reflector* thus speaks of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose:—"He was held in so great esteem among Europeans, that at a public meeting of the Ooturparah Literary Club, Colonel Malleson said with emphasis, that he had travelled over different parts of the world—Italy, Germany &c., but he had never seen a man more independent or more honorable than Baboo Grish Chunder. As Registrar of the Office of the Examiner, Pay Department, his impartiality and urbanity of behaviour towards the assistants of the office were so remarkable, that notwithstanding the party feeling, which still prevails to a certain extent amongst Christians and Natives in office, he was held in high esteem and awe by both the Christian and native sections of the office."

— According to a London telegram dated 12th October latest advices from Spain state that the Government have asked the Cortes for leave to prosecute seventeen republican deputies for participating in insurrection. Their expulsion is expected after judicial condemnation. Castelar has been threatened with assassination and has fled to Portugal.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

— The *Indian Daily News* contains the following:—"An amusing report was last week made to a European Police officer attached to the suburbs, at whose thanna the informant, a Bengal Police chowkeydar, had applied for a night's shelter. The chowkeydar had been sent by his superior officer all the way from Oolobariah to arrest a man who had murdered his wife at that village and absconded. He was supplied with no other weapon than a baton, had no hand-cuffs, and no escort. His instructions were to call on the brother of the accused, who acted as informant, and to accompany him to the N. W. Provinces, and there arrest the defendant, who would be pointed out to him. These instructions he duly carried out, and had safely escorted his prisoner as far as Barrackpore, at which station he was induced, partly from curiosity and partly from the solicitations of the accused and his brother, to pay a visit to the Park and its Menagerie. At the entrance to the Park he was stopped by the sentinel, who objected to their going in with batons and sticks. His curiosity got the better of his judgment, and after some deliberation it was agreed that the prisoner should wait outside the gate in charge of the sticks, while the chowkeydar and the informer went to have a "look round," and on their return they were to take the place of the prisoner, who was to go and do likewise. The prisoner was thus left to himself, and of course availed himself of the opportunity to abscond. When the chowkeydar returned, the informer enquired after his stick, and he after his prisoner; both were, however, found to be missing. He had searched in vain for the man, and was obliged to return as wise as he went. The night had far advanced, and he solicited shelter till the following morning, when he would, as in duty bound, proceed to "report progress."

— We are glad to see that a number of European gentlemen have raised a subscription among themselves to enable the poor Christian lads in the different Christian Educational institutions of the city to go and enjoy a day at Mr. Abell's Circus. Cannot the principals of Government Colleges and schools and others do something for the poor native lads under them? We think native urchins stand in as much need of innocent amusements as their christian brethren. Let the Missionary gentlemen at the head of our schools take a lesson from Mr. Bruce of the *Doveton* College.

— The Paris papers of September 29 publish a telegram from Washington, stating that in consequence of the explanations which have been exchanged between the Spanish and American governments, the latter has declared that it had never had any intention of offering to mediate in Cuba, and had been actuated solely by humanitarian motives.

— The Paris Papers state that the King of Portugal has addressed a letter to the Marquis de Loule, Minister of Foreign Affairs, contradicting the rumour that he had accepted the Crown of Spain. His Majesty says, in addition, "I was born a Portuguese, and I will die a Portuguese."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

— The *Berar Samachar* (we quote *Native Opinion*) publishes an instance, supplied to him from a Police diary, of the miraculous escape of a woman in labour, who while smarting under pain is said to have fallen into a well, some 25 feet deep on the side of which she was sleeping, and while attempting to catch at the side for support, gave birth to a son whom also she supported above water until assistance was brought by her cries from down the well. Thus the water, said to be 12 feet deep, instead of being a grave, served to the woman as a safe childbed.

— Raja Sheoraj Singh, C. S. I. and other Members of the British Indian Association, Moradabad, presented the following address to Lord Mayo on His Lordship's way from that place to Nynee Tal:—

"Brilliant as the sun which enlivens the world with its light,

Refulgent as the moon which succeeds the darkness of the night,

Your Lordship's illustrious personage has graced the city of Moradabad with your auspicious arrival.

Your Lordship's most humble, obedient and dutiful servants therefore take the liberty of conveying to your Lordship the joyful feelings of the B. I. Association on this occasion.

They all heartily welcome and hail your Lordship's arrival with feelings of loyalty and gratitude, offer their humble respects, with their earnest prayers for your Lordship's long life, and happy and prosperous career in this country, and earnestly solicit your Lordship's patronage of their Institution." His Excellency stood up, and taking off his hat thus addressed the Secretary:—"I am much obliged to you."

—In the lowest depth of Life Assurance rascality there is lower deep. This, the *Pioneer* thinks,

is sounded in a practice described in an authenticated letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 23rd. A Company, of which the name has been furnished to that journal, lately endeavoured by simulating failure to frighten policy-holders into allowing their policies to lapse. All the clerks were removed from the office in which they usually sat into a secluded upper chamber, and their place below occupied by an unprepossessing porter, who talked mysteriously and discouragingly to people who called to pay their premiums, but offered to take any money anybody chose to deposit, and give it to the cashier "when he saw him." It is not perhaps to be wondered at, says the *Pall Mall*, if timid people declined to make their payments under such suspicious circumstances, and consequently forfeited their policies. Somebody defines a rogue as "a fool with a *circumbene dibus*." The dodge described above seems rascally enough, but not, we think, very clever. The small relief from liabilities could hardly pay for the great discredit. The probability is that the Company in question was, at the time referred to by Civis, employed in preparing to declare its insolvency.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

—Mr. K. Deighton, Principal, Agra College, has proposed the establishment in that city of a Society or Institute for the improvement in Literature and Science of the educated native gentlemen of the Station; and, for the effective carrying out of the scheme, the European residents have been invited to become Members and to lend their aid.

The need for such an Institute, says Mr. Deighton, will be seen from the fact that many young men are, year by year, passing out from the several Colleges in Agra with various degrees of acquaintance with Literature and Science; which, however, they have perhaps but little inducement and few opportunities of further cultivating. Such an Institute as the one proposed would, it is believed, to some extent meet this want. But there would be other good results from the establishment of such a Society. Europeans and Natives would be brought together for the interchange of ideas; there would arise between them a truer sympathy from meeting face to face and on common ground; and it would open up a new source of intellectual enjoyment to the inhabitants of Agra.

—The *Delhi Gazette* gives prominent insertion to the following from a correspondent at Allahabad, and solicits the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to it. Our contemporary very justly says that unless such instances of wanton tyranny and *loot* are visited with the severest punishment possible, they will most undoubtedly be repeated, and for aught we know are even now of frequent occurrence with the poor, for when the police (already hated and feared by even the respectable portion of the populace) did not hesitate to ill-treat a "respectable man, educated, and employed in one of the Government offices," is it surprising that they tyrannize over the poor who cannot and dare not seek redress:—

"I think you would be doing nothing more than your duty if you were to insert this in your influential paper. A respectable man, educated and employed in one of the Government offices, well-known and bearing a good character, happened to be returning last night, about 9 o'clock, from the city, when he was challenged by a constable not in uniform; he answered that he was a passenger and had been to town to purchase articles of food. The constable in an authoritative tone directed him to produce these articles, the coolie behind him was kicked and eased of the basket on his head. A sub-inspector, also in undress, now came up and without any ado directed the unfortunate man to be pinioned and attempted to draw him off the road. On the man's demurring he belaboured him with sticks and blows, tore a gold chain off his neck and ended by making the man bleed on the back, dislocating his wrist and otherwise injuring him. The cries of this victim of police oppression brought other people to the spot, among them who were apparently on duty at . for them I cannot say what the resu been."

—The *Englishman* gives the very l of *gup* from Simla for what it is worth. there has it that Sir Richard Temple will su Sir Donald McLeod as Lieutenant Governor o. Punjab, and that Sir William Mansfield, on be relieved by Lord Napier of Magdala, will tak his seat in the Council as Finance Minister.

—The *Indian Daily News* understands that the Burdwan Local Roads Division has been abolished from the 1st instant, and the whole establishment connected therewith except one overseer, who has been recommended to be retained to look after the roads, which are to be placed under the first Division, Grand Trunk Road. The Balasore Division is to be amalgamated with Cuttack. It is said that the third Presidency Division here will suffer the same fate, the work being given to the other Divisions. The Hooghly River Division will be reduced, as the jetties are almost finished. This latter may possibly be joined to the Hooghly Defence Division. In the Burdwan Circle orders have been issued, and notices served to dispense with the services of all native sub-overseers, sircars, and petty establishments under two years' standing. The new barrack works at Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Alipore, have been suspended for the present.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

—The recent orders of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, directed that, in the way of retrenchment and reduction, the Governments of Madras and Bombay should curtail their Public Works' expenditure in the present year, by respectively 14½ and 12½ lakhs. Madras is carrying out orders, but the Government of Bombay has just published a Resolution which runs:—"It is impracticable to meet the whole of the reduction from the Ordinary Grant, but orders should be immediately issued to curtail expenditure to the extent of 7½ lakhs as specified below."

Does this mean, *the Mofussilite* asks, that notwithstanding the Imperial Ordinance, the Government of Bombay is determined to expend more on Ordinary Public Works than the Government of India will sanction? If so, then have the two Governments been fairly brought to a standup trial of strength and authority! and we shall watch with some interest the course which Lord Mayo takes. If he but once suffer the Provincial to get the better of him on a question of financial authority, then is all gubernatorial subordination at an end for the remainder of his reign, as far as that Government is concerned!

—The *Indu Prokash* announces the death of His Highness Sir Raja Runmulsingee K.C.S.I., of Drangadra in Kattiawar, which took place on Saturday the 16th Ultimo, after an illness of three days, in his 61st year. The Political Agent thus bears testimony to the high worth of the deceased:—"This Prince's prudent and benign Government, the confidence and affection with which he was regarded by his Bhayad, his great and well deserved influence throughout Jhalawad, will long cause his name to be remembered in Kattywar as that of a wise and just ruler." The eldest son of the deceased, Mansingji, succeeds to the *Guddee*.

—The same paper learns that Mr. Mulji Thakarsy who went to England a few months ago with some Bhatia friends for establishing a native firm in Liverpool, has proceeded to America before returning to India.

—The National Education League, which has for its object to secure the education of every child in England and Wales, was projected, in January last, by a few gentlemen in Birmingham, and has, we learn from the *Illustrated London News*, already made such rapid progress that it consists of 1400 members in different parts of the country, and this number increases daily. A provisional committee has been formed, of which

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—A German watchmaker and his wife, living at Camberwell, being hard pressed for money, took counsel how to cut down their expenses, and it was agreed to drown the dog, the keep of which cost 7d. per week. It was a great pet, but the wife threw it off Southwark Bridge. The loss of the dog seems to have preyed upon her mind, and a few days afterwards it is supposed that she drowned herself, as her body was found in the Thames at Horselydown. At the inquest, a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

—*Our Paper* learns from the Paris correspondent of the *Moniteur Officiel*, a weekly journal published at Pondicherry, that Prince Napoleon, late Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, intends visiting India, after the inauguration of the Suez Canal on the 15th Instant. We do not know what amount of credence to attach to this assertion. If true, this country, at the end of the current year, will be honoured by the presence of the representatives of English and of French Royalty.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

—The *Mofussilite* states that there is to be neither Camp nor Durbar at Lucknow for the Duke of Edinburgh, though the Chief Commissioner may summon the Talookdars to come in, and take up their quarters in the Kaisur Bagh, and they, nothing loth, may come. But the cost of these state visits to the provincial capital to the indebted talookdars should not, and doubtless will not, be overlooked; so that the chances of the summons being issued remain but slender indeed.

It is very unlikely, our contemporary adds, that Lord Mayo will be able to accompany the Royal Duke to Lahore, where the camp is to be. But Government House, Calcutta, is to be a focus of truly royal festivity. A number of the Native Princes, but without followers other than their immediate personal attendants, will be invited to the Capital. And well-informed rumour hath it that already have several rooms in Government House been appropriated for the accommodation of nobles and other guests of Lord and Lady Mayo from Europe! The upper story of the Foreign Office has been set apart for the same purpose, as will probably also be the splendid suites of rooms on the upper floors of the Currency Office. Suites of rooms at Spence's and the Great Eastern may also be wanted. Calcutta is in for a regular bout of regal and viceregal festivity.

—The Central Jails at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Furruckabad, Bareilly, and Meerut have been appointed the prisons in the N. W. P. in which persons sentenced to transportation may be incarcerated. The necessity for appointing such jails is due to the rule that none but life prisoners are to be sent to the Andamans.

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NOTICE.

...munications for the Editor should be ...d "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. ..., Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

Mofussil Subscribers are respectfully requested to send their remittances without further delay.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER 1869.

II
TENANT RIGHT IN BENGAL.

WE have said that Sir Barnes Peacock sometimes looks at Indian things through English spectacles. His famous judgment in review in the case of Hills *versus* Ishwar Chunder Ghose is a remarkable instance of this tendency of his mind. "It would surprise landowners in England," says he, "if they were told that tenants who held "under leases for 99 years at a low rent, "or had held for 20 years as tenants from "year to year, had acquired rights of occupancy by the Statute of Limitations, and "that at the expiration of the leases or "upon the determination of the tenancies, "they were not bound to quit, but were entitled to rights of occupancy and to hold "on at a lower rent than the landowners "could obtain from new tenants." The position of an English landholder is in many respects quite different from that of a Bengal zemindar; and to reason as if their positions were analogous is wrong.

In England an undertenure in Fee Simple cannot exist in a tenure in Fee Simple under the Statute of Quia Emptores. (18 Edward I Cap. I.)

In Bengal one man may be the zemindar, another the putneedar, a third the durputneedar and a fourth the howladar in respect of the same piece of land, and the zemindary, the putnee, the durputnee and the howlah have each of them the essential characteristics of an estate in Fee Simple, being heritable and freely transferable.

In England the landlord alone has a permanent and transferable interest in the soil; in Bengal different classes of tenants besides the landlord may have such permanent and transferable interests.

When we say that the interest of an English landlord in the soil is absolute, and that of a Bengal landlord a qualified interest, we speak of their position as a rule which like other rules is subject to exceptions. A copy-hold in fee which is both heritable and transferable may exist in an estate in fee simple in England. The history of copyhold tenures shows that even in feudal England a tenant could acquire new rights by holding long. When the Feudal system was established in England by William the Conqueror, all copyholders were villeins or serfs. As civilization advanced these villeins acquired the rights of freemen without the ... of a single act of Parliament. They became tenants at will and in law they are still supposed to be such tenants. But by custom many copyholders have become tenants in fee, others tenants for life, and a third class tenants for years; and custom is allowed to override law so far in their cases that their landlords cannot turn them out at pleasure on the ground that in law their tenures are tenures at will. Though Sir Barnes Peacock is quite right in saying that an English tenant cannot now acquire any new right by holding long; the history of copyhold tenures plainly shows that the state of things was quite different in former times. The English law of real property is indeed now better on the whole than it was in feudal times; but in this respect the law has retrograded as regards base tenures.

Sir Barnes Peacock is fond of arguing from English precedents. We ask him, would it be right to reduce the English copyholders to the condition of bondmen on the ground that their ancestors were villeins who had to work for their landlords without any wages? Would it be even right to treat them all as tenants at will, which they are in law, though many of them have acquired by custom and prescription heritable and transferable tenures? If it be wrong to restore the old state of things in England, *à fortiori* it would be a still greater wrong to deprive the Bengal ryot of a right of occupancy which, as we have proved, is not new, but has been merely placed on a new basis by an Act of the legislature.

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THE ROAD CESS.

FROM Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter to the Government of Bengal dated the 30th September 1869 it appears that "in the present condition of the finances, there is little probability that the imperial revenue will be able to contribute as largely as heretofore for the construction of roads in Bengal, and it is therefore especially important that no time should be lost in providing from local resources the means of extending works of this nature which are so urgently necessary for the progress of the country." This being the resolution of the Government of India, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, having no resources at his disposal, is, we are told, of opinion that the landed classes should pay for the construction and maintenance of roads. The *Hindoo Patriot* joins issue with His Honor on the ground of his proposal being very onesided and partial in its nature. "It is absurd," says our contemporary, "to hold that the improvement of internal communications will benefit the land-holders alone. The merchants are as much interested as the proprietors of lands in roads and canals. The producers will however benefit the most. We are not aware of the scheme, which the Government contemplates in levying the Road cess but we cannot believe that the whole burden would be thrown on the producers. On the other hand the increased prices which the producer will get by having more easily accessible market will certainly give no claim to the landlord for the enhancement of his demand, and we do not therefore see how the land-owning or land-holding classes, whether zemindar, putnidar, ijaradar or jotedar, except those who unite in the same person the functions of land owner and producer, can fairly be called upon to contribute." We agree with our contemporary when he says that it is not fair to hold the zemindar alone liable to bear the expense of making and maintaining roads. We cannot however subscribe to many of his arguments which appear to us as more ingenious than sound. It is all very well on paper to hold the producer *i. e.*, the ryot responsible for the road funds because, as our contemporary says, he will directly have a "more easily accessible market," and indirectly he will be able to frustrate the claim of his landlord for enhancement, on the plea that the value of the land he cultivates has been increased not by the zemindar but by himself. This is all very true but those who plead in this way, very conveniently suppress the fact that the producer is proverbially poor and generally borrows a sum from the *Mahajun* at an usurious rate of interest to start in the business of his profession. If after sowing he reaps a good harvest,—and our readers know very well what fine chances a producer has of reaping a harvest at all in this country which is tormented so much with epidemics, cattle murrain, cyclones and inundations,—he is first obliged to pay, as in duty bound, the Zemindar his rent and the Zemindar's Amlah his perquisite, for it is notorious that notwithstanding Act X and the favorable Rulings of the High Court, every Zemindary *Gomastah* gets from the tenantry a lump sum of money besides his pay. The ryot next liquidates in part the debt which he owes to the *Mahajun* for this must be satisfied if he chooses to remain in his homestead and ply his vocation; and finally he uses the balance of his gain—his *surplus income* which has grown beautifully le... after meeting the demands of the ze... and the Mahajun, in providing ... comforts. The divinity who pre... human destiny is not at all liberal to ... gal ryot for she "just gives him wh...

quires, but gives no more." It is not fair a man so circumstanced to come forward readily to meet the demands of the State. Zemindars who spend a large sum of money every now and then in tomfooleries, ought to devote a portion of their surplus income to the maintenance of the roads. They can by this means fairly acquire a power of demanding a higher rate of rent. We believe no ryot ever objects to pay his landlord his just rent, and when he makes a large profit he is not reluctant to humour his zemindar by allowing his rent to increase a little if he finds that by so doing he will be exempted from giving *abwabs* &c. But we are not pleading for the ryot here in an enhancement suit. The proposition before us is that the roads of Bengal require improvement. The Imperial Government has declined to pay from the exchequer the necessary sum required for that improvement, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has therefore formed a scheme of taxation for that purpose. What that scheme is we cannot say, as it is not before the public, but it is affirmed that of the many "Heads of the People" the zemindar is the person named by His Honor as capable of bearing this burden. The zemindary Dawk Act will perhaps be made a guide of to levy the road rate, or if that be considered impolitic, he may be required to pay according to the number of beegahs in his *sunnud*. To neither of these measures will we give our consent. If our opinion be considered as of any worth by government, we must beg leave to say let all the different classes of which the community of a district is composed be made liable for the requirements of that district. Let us express ourselves more fully. It would be very unjust in our opinion to tax the zemindar alone, or to levy the tax from him on his Sudder Jumma, or to make his estate liabl in imitation of the sale law (Act XI of 1859.) Why not make the zemindar pay a certain rate upon his collections after deducting the amount actually incurred by him for making the same, and in case he defaults punish him with a fine not exceeding in any case beyond Rs. 500. We decidedly object to the sale by government of a defaulter's zemindary. Our objection is not based upon such absurd grounds as the organ of the zemindars chooses to advance, for we do not see how the government, when it does not add any figure to the Sudder Jumma, attacks the Permanent Settlement if it calls upon the zemindar to assist it in improving the resources of this country. No, we go upon broad grounds and think that the nature of punishment must assimilate to the nature of offence committed. A criminal is never deprived of his life when he is simply charged with an assault; and if he is not, is it at all fair to deprive a man of his bread because he neglects to pay his road cess? The *Dawk* is of as much importance to the country as its roads. Well in this zemindary Dawk affair the government has thought fit only to sell a defaulter's *moveable* property. Why should a person suffer a greater penalty for the roads?

From the above it will be evident we do not exclude the zemindar from the category of taxable persons but simply make him one of the many and indicate the way in which he should be taxed. It will be said that we advocate a measure which partakes of the nature of a general income tax. Well, be it so. But the income tax we propose will and must touch all. It will not exempt any person or class by reason of his or its small income. If the producer benefits most, let the producer pay. Our scheme will also touch another Head of the people we mean the *lakherajdar*. He has lands but he does not pay a farthing to the royal exchequer. He is in truth a zemindar but he does not pay the zemindary Dawk expenses which come from those only who pay a Sudder Jumma. He is a landholder, but he does not pay his income tax if he happens to possess an income which does not approach the taxable item. But the matter of roads interests him equally with the zemindar and the trader and we see no reason why he should *always* go scot-free. Another reason why we object to levy a rate on the Sudder Jumma payable by a zemindar is that although he possesses a certain quantity of land he does not get rent from the *whole*. By the rules of the Permanent Settlement waste lands do not give him a ground for asking a remission or abatement of revenue. He is therefore compelled to pay the sum stipulated then, but it is not fair that he should be also made liable to pay for the waste lands in *every* case. Furthermore, if a rate be assessed upon the Sudder Jumma how can the grantees of those vast tracts of land who pay nothing and will not pay any very large sum for the next 50 years, be reached? For these reasons, justice and policy alike demand that the different Heads of the people instead of any single member should be held liable especially when the benefit to be conferred will be enjoyed by all. If the Government frame a bill in the manner we propose we doubt not but it will be as harmless as it is possible to make any bill which touches the pocket of the subjects of Her Gracious Majesty.

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THE *EDUCATION GAZETTE* AND THE BANKER CASTE.

A friend has drawn our attention to an article in a late issue of the *Education Gazette* casting aspersions on the origin and social position of the *Sooburnobornick* or Banker caste. Among other things the writer observed:—

"The Banker caste is well known in the Hindoo community as unworthy of any respect. Many rigid Hindoos are reluctant to take their seat on the same bench with those of this caste. Many consider, nay, even openly declare, that the pollution of passing over the shadow of a man of the Banker caste is only washed off by bathing. From this it is evident that this caste is an object of extreme hatred to the majority of Hindoo Society."

"Sooburno Burnick or the Banker caste, is like the *Bydosare*.* A mongrel or a mixed caste. They have descended from a *Bydo* father and a *Vyso* mother."

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Education Gazette with the knowledge of its talented Editor. From what we know of that gentleman we can confidently say that he is the last man in the world to abuse any body, far less a section of the community to which belonged men like the late Baboos Nemoo Mullick, Motey Loll Seal, Gour Mohun Auddy and others of whom the country has every reason to be proud. The offence has however been given, and we shall be glad to see the worthy Editor come forward and state that he has no real sympathy with the writer of the article.

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*SWARGA-BHRASTA KABYA.**

The world appears to have grown too old to bring forth any thing original. The production of a new poetic design is therefore now as much rare as "a faultless piece". The master-pieces of poetry developed in full perfection at the most flourishing period of a country's history are addressed with equal effect to the hearts of men of all ages and climates. They please every body. The poet, before us, aware of the difficulty of his circumstances, reminds us of the well-known couplet of Pope

> "Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
> Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be"

and prudently declares when invoking the Holy Spirit in imitation of Milton, his object of pleasing the Bengalee Christians.

The work is divided into seven books. In the first, embodying the description of the garden of Eden, the writer describes with several fine touches of poetry, singing birds and flowers familiar to the people of this country. The personification of the glittering stream preaching unsubstantiality of human life and grandeur is beautiful and poetic. The abundance of the most delicious food and drink supplied by nature, and the friendly union, instead of malice or blood-thirstiness, among the lower animals that have subsequently been enemically disposed towards one another, render the scene fit for the residence of the earthly immortals before their fall. The firm and constant love of the first Parents, living in the enjoyment of perfect happiness with child-like faith and dependence on their Maker, completes the description of the

* Bose's Works, Part I. *Swarga Bhrasta: Hooghly Bodhodoy Press.*

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[In th]e third book, or the Council of the
[Infern]al Spirits, the arch-fiend reminds his colleagues of God's design declared to Michael at the time of their fall from Heaven, of creating man after his image in a world where they are to get no less free access than the angels from above. The gates of Hell being then opened and the arch-fiend, after having deliberated upon the measures proposed by his colleagues, determines to see the new creation and observe the nature of man with a view to find an opening, whereby to introduce evil therein.

In the fourth book, Satan is represented as passing with difficulty through the immensity of space, in his original form but in beauty and lustre soiled by wickedness and suffering. There he hears a messenger of God warning Adam of the approaching danger, and watches an opportunity to satisfy his malice. Eve being hungry, and Adam asleep, she goes alone to collect some fruits, and sees the arch fiend in the shape of a serpent, singing in praise of her beauty. Thus flattered and surprised, she asks him the cause of his extraordinary power. The wily serpent ascribes it to his tasting the fruit of the tree of knowledge, insinuating at the same time that God forbade, the human pair to eat of it, lest they would be like Him. Eve, thus tempted, tastes the fruit, and takes a share for her husband. In this book, the frailty of Eve, illustrated by the figure of a breach in an embankment causing violent destruction, is a happy conception, and the flattering words put into the mouth of Satan, when tempting Eve, have been expressed with excellent skill.

In the fifth book, the arch-fiend, exulting at the success of his enterprise, returns to his colleagues. His quick return and their earnest expectation on his approach, have been very graphically described. They then congratulate him and apply for high places in his Kingdom. One of them, *Kuber or Lukmi*, elsewhere named Mammon or Plutus, applies for ministership. Another, *Kali* or *Mohadeb* elsewhere called Bacchus, offers himself to be his assistant. The third forwards his claim for a high place, where he may serve under the name of Cupid or *Modun*. Thus the rest propose the way, in which they may be serviceable, of whom one most loudly offers to unite learning with licentiousness and corrupt mankind in the shape of *Krishna*.

[In the] sixth chapter, the author proposes [to exp]lain the cause of woman's perfect [subordin]ance to man, and ascribes it to Eve's [ingr]atitude towards Adam, for complying [w]ith her request to taste the fruit through vehemence of love.

In the seventh or the last Book, the author describes grief and fear, working in the hearts of the first parents, when condemned by their conscience. The guarding angels then announce the disobedience of Adam and Eve to the Almighty. God promises the redemption of man by the sacrifice of His son, and after hearing the depositions of Adam and Eve, sentences the former to live, and the latter to bring forth, in toil.

The story of the poem as conceived by Milton is above ordinary criticism. The charm imparted to it by his superior genius has converted more hearts to Christianity than all the arts of missionaries put together. Our author, it may be observed, has taken the main part of the story, but we cannot believe that his work will have a similar charm on even a single heart. The wand which Milton waved to work magic is in the hand of an inferior genius supposed to serve a staff to support him in his weakness. Even by the ordinary readers of Bengalee poems familiar with the workings of genii and spirits, and with the appearance of God interfering in the concerns of men the work is not expected to be viewed much in a new light. It may give them some idea of the European modes of thought and expression, some novelty in being perfectly free from obscenity such as can hardly be met with any among the host of versifiers, but on the whole it cannot be popular. The story, though the invention of a superior genius, does not promise its desired effect in the form in which it is presented. Every Bengalee, however, imbued with English knowledge, knows the difference between the feeling with which he hears Sreemut Vagbat and that with which he reads the very same story in the works of Dasarathi or such poets. The latter is just what is due to poetry, the former is not simply superior in degree, but far excellent in kind. The work under review in like manner far from exciting the same feeling which is due to Milton, will prove that to be an invention, which the author believes to be a fact in the history of eternity.

The work is not however without several fine touches of poetry,— happy conceptions, if not so often happy expressions. But they are often like lights enveloped in a cloud of smoke, for the language is not perspicuous. Though in rhyme, yet there is sometimes a sad want of lively, smooth or gentle flowing like that of a clear rivulet which poets love, but it is like one obstructed by huge stones and too many turnings. To be plain, in going through the work, we sometimes forget that we are reading Bengalee. Words not generally used —or rather Sanskrit words unnecessarily interspersed, and constructed in imitation of Milton into elaborate style, constitute a language not unlike the angelic forms of the father spirits converted into things quite hideous and strange. The author perhaps thus fancies to make his sounds echoe to his sense. We are not always fortunate to understand him easily. In reading poetry, our imagination is at work to realize the picture delineated by the poet, and the more readily can this be done, the greater is his skill and success. Words not in general usage, and style not following the order of ideas, render it hard to conceive the imagery and defeat the primary object of poetry. In studying a classic poet certainly we meet with this difficulty. We translate ourselves into his age and clime and then realize the picture in our mind as exact as the prototype. No such translation is necessary to understand a poem, written in this age in our own language.

However, we must not omit to observe that after all *Swarga Bhrasta Kabya* is a valuable contribution to Bengalee literature, which is still very poor in works that may be safely and advantageously put into the hands of learners. Every schoolboy will find in it a rich treasure of knowledge. His labour in attempting to understand it thoroughly may be amply rewarded with the extension of his capacity for comprehending such works both in English and Bengalee, as are saturated with the Miltonic or Biblical spirit.

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ARE THERE cows equal to one man? Can any of our B. A's and M. A's answer the above question? It arose in a case which was tried the other day by Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate of the Southern Division of Calcutta, and perplexed that gentleman. A boatman who had a license to carry fourteen passengers was charged with carrying thirteen with three cows. The Magistrate said he would not take upon himself the responsibility of laying down a law to the effect that three cows were equal to one passenger, for it was too fine a point. He therefore warned and discharged the defendant. We do not know whether in the eyes of the Inspector at whose instance the boatman was dragged to the Police Court there is any difference between bipeds without feathers not putting on pantaloons and quadrupeds. If there is none in his opinion as in that of many who pass for Englishmen in India, his disappointment can easily be conceived when he found the Magistrate thought otherwise. It is a pity that Mr. Roberts has done injustice to this functionary. He should have rewarded him for his attention to duty.

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WE RECORD with deep regret the death of Syud Shurfooddin, a well-educated young man, whom the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal gave one of the scholarships which the Government Resolution of September 1868 proposed to give to sons of native gentlemen of rank and position. Mr. Shurfooddin had for some time been suffering from a serious illness which prevented him from proceeding to England to study for the bar. He breathed his last at Lucknow on the 26th Ultimo. The deceased belonged to one of the purest and greatest Mahomedan families in India, and his father, the late Syed Azeemuddin Hossein Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., rendered valuable services to Government on various occasions. But these services were never recognized except in words during the lifetime of that great and good man. Syed Shurfooddin has left behind him a widow and two infants entirely unprovided for. We sincerely hope Government will do something for this helpless family in consideration of Syed Azeemuddin Hossein Khan Bahadoor's efficient service, particularly when persons whose claims are not half so strong have received *Jagheers* and other rewards.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUNGPORE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—We are *bona fide* Bangals. The article, bearing the signature of "Truth-sayer" in the correspondence columns of the *Education Gazette* of the 5th October last, has amused us not a little. We have been called mean, malicious, vindictive, and taunted with thousand other ill names which the vocabulary of the correspondent could supply him with. Though the correspondent has been throwing his shafts from the dark, we have yet the lynx-eyes to recognise him, and to be able to know whom to thank for the compliments we have received. We know enough of the writer, and would have hardly thought it worth our while to take up the subject had it not been to vindicate the character of some men of position, who had been made the butt of his philanthropic rebukes.

Now the correspondent, who seems to make an idol of the present Head Master of our English school, blushes not the least to laud him to the skies, and to tax his predecessors Babus P. and K. two distinguished scholars, with inability and negligence of duties. The tried abilities of these two Babus are too well known to the public to be dwelt upon. Suffice it to say, that, were it not for the laudable exertions of these two gentlemen, during whose incumbency, the school in question was properly organized and brought into a state of efficiency, it would be more than doubtful if, with the present Head Master at its head, the school could ever succeed to shake off the "withering curse" that had heretofore marked its maiden career. Although we do not entertain a favorable opinion of the scholastic acquirements of the present Head Master, yet we will be the last men to grudge him the credit for the troubles he has undertaken to send up candidates, already prepared by his predecessors, to the matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University. Why, we will go a step further, and appreciate the economy he has observed in furnishing to the Examination, in instalments, the lads that could have been sent up all at once and at the very first year. The Head Master for the time being has yet to give us novel proofs that it is possible for one without attainments, to train up boys and have them passed at the Entrance Examination.

The correspondent has taken into his head to say that the "Bangals" are so very vindictive and malicious, that the act of passing candidates in the Entrance Examination by the present Head Master has become an eye-sore to them; so much so that one of the "Bangals" went so far as to protest against the award of a memorial which some of the gentlemen of the District had the pleasure to present to the Head Master. Had the correspondent been aware of the Government Circular which prohibits the practice of presenting memorials to any Government officials, he would not have taxed with malice a gentleman who occupies a very high position and who is well known to the public as an honest and upright man.

Our correspondent takes the Head Master for a model of perfection and says that the "Bangals" not being able to find any flaw in his character have at last succeeded to fasten on him the title of "Jighauchoo" (murderer) b
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word of advice to the correspondent and we
done. Beware how you form your characte
after the model which you have been at so much pains to find out for yourself.

RUNGPORE, 29th October 1869.

Yours truly,
BANGALS.

SELECTION.

THE ANDAMAN MONKEY.

(Illustrated London News, Sep. 18.)

AN interesting stranger at the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, in Regents' Park, is the female monkey, of a species hitherto unknown to naturalists, which, having been for some time domesticated on board one of the ships of the Royal Navy, has learnt some of the sailors' tricks. The following account of this diverting animal is contributed by Mr. Frank Buckland to *Land and Water*:—"This new and unique monkey has been presented to the Zoological society by Captain Brown, R. N., of her Majesty's ship Vigilant. It dates its joining the ship's company from Port Blair, Andaman Islands, in the Gulf of Bengal, lat. 11·43 N., long. 92·67 E., in the year 1864. Jenny (for that is her name) is supposed to be eight or nine years old. For the last four years she has 'served' on board the ship, and, having passed all the dangers of the Abyssinian campaign, being discharged with a first-class certificate and silver chain and medal for good conduct, is now waiting to receive her share of the prizes taken during the time she was in her Majesty's service. Jenny stands about 2 feet 4 inches in height. In general appearance she is most like the 'pig-tailed' monkey (Macacus nemestrinus), but is at once distinguished from that species by a remarkable arrangement of the hair on the top of the head, which is somewhat of a V shape, and is parted down the middle. The hair itself is very fine, and is elegantly arranged round the ears. The first impression upon seeing this animal is that it is intermediate between Macacus rhesus and Macacus nemestrinus. The face is by no means fierce; the features may even be called good-natured. She has been made a great pet by the sailors. The result is that she has been educated to an extraordinary degree of cleverness. She is fond of company and her constant companion is a chicken (a regular ship chicken, with hardly any feathers), which lives with her in her cage day and night, and accompanies her perambulations. She walks upright on her hind legs with remarkable facility, and with much less effort than even the performing monkeys as seen in the London streets. When in an erect attitude she will carry things. Thus she will pick up her chicken and run about with it, holding it in her arms as a nurse does her child. The chicken does not seem to mind this in the least. At the word "Throw her overboard!" Jenny throws the chicken smartly away from her. It has been said that monkeys would talk, but that they know that if they talked they would be made to work. Now the Andamanian Jenny forms an exception to the 'working' part (only that is very agreeable work) of the story, for if a soda-water bottle is given to her she will set to work to untwist the wire. This done she will get out the cork, if it be not too rightly fixed, and then drink the contents of the bottle. Her attitude in drinking is something quite new. She sits down on her haunches, holds the bottle with both hands, and tilts the end of it up with her hind foot, so that the liquid shall flow at the proper level into her mouth. In this attitude her appearance is highly comical, and at the same time very interesting. The most extraordinary part of Jenny's performance is that she smokes a pipe. Other monkeys

NOTICE.

THE friends and admirers of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose having expressed a desire to meet in public with a view to join their regret with that of the country at large for the loss which has been sustained by his sudden and untimely death and also to consider and agree upon a suitable memorial to mark the public recognition of his many virtues, a general meeting in furtherance of the object will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 16th November 1869, precisely at 4 P. M.

Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor	Degumber Mitter
Komul Krishna	Obhoy Churn Goho
Narender Krishna	Tara Churn Goho
Rajendra Narain Deb	Kristo Das Pal
Abdool Luteef	W. C. Bonnerjee
Kumar Harendra Krishna	Nobin Kristo Bose
Peary Chand Mittra	Obhoy Churn Mookerjee
Ram Chunder Mitter	Raj Kissen Mookerjee
Hurray Kristo Addy	Shama Belash Roy Chowdhory
J. L. Mullick	Chunder Nath Bose
Anundo Nundun Tagore	Gudadhur Khan
Anand Krishna Bose	Rajendro Missry
Tara Prosad Chatterjee	Umrito Loll Deb
Brindabun Chunder Mitter	Bhobani Churn Mitter
Bisso Nath Goopto	Kany Loll Dey
Colly Prosono Dutt	Fukeer Chund Bose
Amrita Lall Mittra	Pran Kissen Mookerjee
Brindabun Bose	Sree Kissen Gangooly
Bhoodeb Mookerjee	Kamikha Nauth Chatterjee
Keshub Chunder Sen	Shib Chunder Chatterjee
Aunoop Chund Mitter	Khetter Mohunn Mitter
Autool Chund Mitter	Koylas Chunder Bose
Gopal Chunder Dutt	&c. &c.
Peary Mohun Banerjee	
Joy Kristo Gangooly	
Colley Churn Shome	

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

— Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, the Travancore Sirkar have notified that they now strictly prohibit the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification, will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits, and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the above penalties. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of the State as possess properties in, or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorised by the permits to kill elephants, but in the defence of their persons and properties only. Persons killing wild elephants in self defence will be exempted from penalties provided they immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police Officer. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sirkar, and be deliverable to the nearest Police Officer. The Sirkar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

— We learn from the *Mofussilite* that Government has sanctioned a grant-in aid of Rs. 15,000 towards the erection of an Orphanage in Mussoorie for Roman Catholic boys, on the condition that Rs. 15,000 in addition be raised by voluntary subscription. The Orphanage is planned to accommodate 300 boys, and a subscription in its aid has been opened at Umballa by the Roman Catholic Chaplain. Indian orphanages have saved many a young Christian from a doom of horrid vagrancy, mayhap of crime, and despite sectarian considerations, should meet with the support of all.

— According to the *Englishman* Captain Grant who has charge of the divers employed on the wreck of the *Carnatic*, states that the men had succeeded in clearing the way to the door of the bullion room. Operations were, however, suspended, partly in consequence of rough weather, partly because of the sickness of one of the divers.

— We learn from the *Madras Times* that the Hon'ble N. Gazaputti is going to establish a Sanskrit Scholarship in connection with the Madras University.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

— The *Madras Times* contains the following remarks:—"Already it appears from a thousand trifling incidents of life that we are loosening the very slender ties of sympathy which ever bound us to the natives of this empire, so that if the latter fail to keep pace with us in our progressive ideas we shall become more and more distinct from them and less and less likely ever to obtain their confidence and esteem. What with rails, telegraphs, swift steamers, and a Suez Canal it seems impossible that we can avoid—even we desired it—a strong infusion of the European element with our society in the East; but we doubt very much whether this element, however admirable in itself, will tend to establish our hold on native sympathies and Hindoostan unless the natives will adopt our habits in contradiction to their own. It is very easy for us to be English, but the native finds it otherwise. His customs are more stubborn than ours, and not half so elastic. Education may teach him the value of the Anglicism on which we at present pride ourselves; but education is a work of time, and while we progress, he stands still or at the best entertains such a mere smattering of our notions in the matter as to entitle him perhaps as much to our ridicule as to our respect. We do not allude to the exceptions to the rule—which we admit—but to the rule itself, and confess to looking forward with some anxiety to the time when we shall have become so thoroughly European as to ignore even the most ordinary prejudices of Asiatics. Some of the great princes of India are exhibiting indications of Anglicism to an extent leaving nothing to be desired; but we question whether their example has any real influence upon thir subjects, or is likely to prove of any service to us in the present generation. It is the people of the country with whom we have really to deal, and not its princes, and any influences which estrange us from the population and the troops recruited from it, however English may be their tenor, are not apparently favourable to the maintenance of our moral strength in this country."

— The *Central India Times* states that a certain District Superintendent of Police suspected of being the writer of a letter to one of the Presidency journals, telling some home truths with reference to official administrative shortcomings during the recent scarcity, is likely soon to come to grief, he being one of the first of the Police officers that has been marked for eviction to make room for a favourite Assistant District Superintendent, about to be thrown out in consequence of the recent reduction order.

— It will be recollected that not long ago a Mr. Ross at Jubbulpore, proposed to the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces under certain conditions which were not then acceded to, to exhume a large amount of treasure known to him to be buried in the Bijragogurh Tehseel. The above paper now learns that he has renewed his proposition through Mr. Jones, the Deputy Commissioner of the Jubbulpore district, who has recommended to Mr. Morris that Mr. Ross be allowed to commence operations on the following terms: viz., that if the sum of one lakh of rupees be disinterred, it shall become the property of Mr. Ross,—that if over one and not exceeding ten lakhs be discovered, 9 lakhs go to Government; lastly, if any amount more than ten lakhs be exhumed Mr. Ross can claim two lakhs only. The Chief Commissioner has it is believed acceded to these terms. The amount of the treasure is said to be no less than forty crores of rupees!

— We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the vacant office of Lord Justice has been pressed upon Lord Westbury a second time, his lordship having been solicited to accept it on the previous occasion when a vacancy occurred in November last. Lord Westbury then declined it on the ground that he was of more use to the public in his judicial capacity as member of the judicial committee of the House of Lords. On the present occasion when pressed by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville to take it, he replied that he had the same motive for declining it that he had last November, but it had again been pressed upon him, and as he wished to act simply with a view to the public good and without any admixture of personal feeling, he would refer the question to the Lord Chancellor and abide by his decision. The Lord Chancellor has decided that it would be more for the public interest that Lord Westbury should remain a member of the appellate tribunal of the House of Lords.

— The Benares correspondent of the above paper reports that Mr. Kempson, the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P., lately visited that station and called on some of the leading members of the Benares Association and enquired of them whether the want of a Law-Professor had been strongly felt in the college. They all said that the want was of necessity felt in all the colleges of the N. W. P. and should be supplied.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

— We learn from the *Home News* that a numerously attended soiree was held on the 4th ultimo at the Victoria-rooms, and in one of those Miss Mary Carpenter delivered an address upon female education in India, with reference mainly to the higher class of native women. The great difficulty in the way was, according to Miss Carpenter, allowing the custom of early marriage or, as it should be called betrothal—often 9 or 10 years of age—after which a girl was secluded from the society or presence of men, and condemned to ignorance and inactivity. The only prospect was with widows; and many of these had been eager to avail themselves of the advantages held out to them.

Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee, who is now in London, said that the subject was one of deepest importance to every Hindoo. He paid a high tribute to the kindness and the ability of Miss Carpenter, and said that the Zenana system was entirely of recent origin, and was derived from the Mahomedans. So lately as the 14th century of the Christian era, Lelabutty, the daughter of Bhaskara Chargya, solved quadratic equations of great difficulty, and even discovered a new method of solution, which is still employed where large quantities are involved. He then gave a condensed account of the life of the Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, to whom native improvement is vastly indebted. Born about 1774, he founded the Hindoo College about 1816, formed a theistic body of worshippers, which afterwards underwent further development, abolished the Suttee rite about 18[illegible] in conjunction with Lord Bentinck, and [illegible] Bristol in 1833. The speaker then [illegible] dis-

remark on the condition, of native women. They were, he said, pent up within the walls of Zenana, and excluded from society and from the privilege of cultivating their minds. He spoke in strong terms of their miserable and degraded condition, and expressed great hope that it would shortly be improved.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that rather a good story is going the rounds at Madras. During Lord Napier's recent tour towards Madura, a lady who had achieved the possession of a small property about two years ago, thought that as a landholder it behoved her to show some attention to the ruler of the Presidency. When, therefore, his Lordship called, she received her visitor with all the pomp which her limited experience of Indian *tamashas* could suggest. She was seated in an arm-chair on a lofty dais, and as his Lordship, who fancied that he was calling on a "mere lady," hesitated, as he entered the room, at the unexpected sight, she re-assured him by explaining with some pomp that she received him as zemindaree of Johannmabad. She had no more right to this title than to that of Queen of the Cannibal Islands, but his Lordship entered into the humour of the rather novel situation with quiet enjoyment, and deferentially addressed his hostess as "Her Highness!"

— A private letter from Trevandrum informs the *Cochin Argus* that the first Prince of Travancore has been appointed a member of the Governor-General's Council, and that his Highness is about to proceed to Calcutta, and will visit the city of Benares on his way. Our contemporary believes that the report as to the appointment has no foundation, but it is very probable that his Highness may visit Calcutta in order to be present at the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

— The *Indu Prakash* is glad to learn that two thousand rupees have been collected in Poona for making arrangements in Bombay for the accommodation in one place or two contiguous places, of Mofussil candidates who will come down for the Matriculation examination this year. The Chief of Sanglee has contributed Rs. 1000 towards this charitable object. Mr. Baba Gokhlay has the greater credit of this movement.

— *Public Opinion* informs us that water runs over Niagara Falls at the rate of 1,500,000,000,000 cubic feet every minute, giving a water power force enough to perform all the manual labour in New York State.

— Does Brain Work shorten life? An American paper, treating on this subject, says:—In the Massachusetts report for 1867 it is stated that in twenty-five years nearly, the deaths of 3,565 professional men had been reported, with an average of 50·5 years, and 9,856 merchants, financiers, agents, &c., with an average age of 48·4 years. The average of those who died in some of the most important professions and occupations was as follows:—bankers, 54·7 years; bank officers, 54·0; merchants, 53·0; booksellers, 50·5; clergymen, 57·8; judges and justices, 66·4; lawyers, 58·1; physicians, 56·0; professors, 56·0; public officers, 61·5. Many more are injured by excessive indulgences of the bodily passions and appetites than by excessive indulgence in literary labour. Tobacco and alcohol produce far more softening of the brain and disease of the heart among students in this country than close application to their studies. The leading public men of all countries notwithstanding their severe mental labour and the excitement of their anxious life, reach old age. In fact the brain men, independent of dissipation, seem to outlast ordinary men.

— When a Hindoo lady is in her confinement, she is put in a "low, damp, and illventilated room" or hut in the compound. This is done in the belief that she becomes and remains impure for three weeks from the date of childbirth. But her relatives little know to what evils they expose the woman. One of [illegible] which she is exposed is *tetanus*; and we [illegible] Dr. Sircar's *Journal of Medicine* for July [illegible] lady who was attacked with the above diseas[illegible] in a precarious state for upwards of a month d[illegible] which time no medicine ether Homeopathic [illegible] kabirajie did her any good. Dr Sircar howev[illegible] attributes her recovery to the strength of Homœopathic medicines. Be that as it may, this at least is certain that if ladies are confined in low, dark, and illventilated rooms, their relatives must be prepared for the worst.

— We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the Madras Government lately asked the Supreme Government to introduce a clause into the new Stamp Bill requiring vendors invariably, at the time of sale, to write in words the value of the stamps. The Government of Fort Saint George has been informed in reply that the Stamp Bill has already been passed into law, but as under Section 48 of the Act, it is competent to local Governments to frame rules for regulating the sale of stamps, the proposed regulation may be made by the latter.

— We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that, on Monday evening (25th) a few European and a large number of educated natives were invited by Dr. Atmaram to his house for the purpose of meeting the Rev. James Long of Calcutta. The meeting was of a conversational character—the object being to compare the state of education and social progress on that side with that in Bengal. "It appears," says the Bombay paper, "that the Bengalees are ahead of us in the matter of female education, and also, alas, in the use of the brandy bottle, but Bombay is in advance of Bengal as regards the energy, ability, and sincerity of the reformed party. Tea and ices were handed round, and some native girls sang very sweetly Marathi hymns."

— Golaub Raur, a registered prostitute, was charged under sections 10 and 11 of Act XIV. of 1868, with having refused to go to hospital. She admitted the charge, and said she was unable to go as she was ill. Mr. Miller, the Magistrate of the Northern Division of Calcutta, sentenced her to three weeks' simple imprisonment.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* learns from the *Bombay Gazette* that Mr. Chisholm Anstey, formerly of Bombay, and at present one of the commissioners of the Election Commission, has received a letter in which his life is threatened. The letter was as follows:—

"Dear Sir.—Your life is threatened. Don't leave the town alone. I cannot say more. Keep this secret."

Mr. Anstey has made known that all persons concerned in the affair had better take warning, for if any person could give him the smallest clue to the authorship of the letter, he would, to the very last farthing of his fortune, follow up that clue, and punish the miscreants.

— The same journal hears that Mr. Hutton who formerly edited the *Hurkaru* will arrive by an early Steamer, to join the *Englishman*. But our contemporary knows not what the arrangements as to the staff of that paper will be; whether the present able Editor accepts the Chiltern Hundreds, or whether Mr. Hutton will be coadjutor.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

— Adverting to the decision of the Civil Service Commissioners in the case of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mr. Thakur the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes: "The strange part of the business is that they (the commissioners) should have refused, as they did, to reconsider it (the decision). As soon as they received intimation that they had been disqualified the young men drew up a respectful memorial to the commissioners, setting forth how the discrepancy as to their ages had occurred, and offering the fullest proof which it was possible to give that they were not over 21 when they passed their examination. All such evidence, however, the commissioners declined to receive. They posi[illegible] sion[illegible] age of [illegible] cation wa[illegible] be, as we a[illegible] can be heard. [illegible] sioners to assume [illegible] evidence before them, [illegible] be produced, they will hele [illegible] decision. But still one cannot [illegible] this is a matter which ought to be [illegible] how or other without the intervention of [illegible] cial tribunal. Civil Service Commissioners, a[illegible] all, are only human beings, and subject to the fallibility of mortals. however perfect they may seem in comparison with the rest of their kind. Steps will be taken doubtless to prevent the possibility of a similar miscarriage of justice in future; but unless it can be shown that Mr. Banerjea and Mr. Thakur have committed some graver fault than merely computing their age after the fashion of their country, the public will be inclined to hold that they have been hardly treated."

— The Secretary to Government, N. W. P. notifies that the Examination of Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents, for the year 1869, will be held by the several Divisional Committees on Wednesday, the first of December next.

— The *Mofussilite* hears that the publication by the Government of Bombay, of a Resolution unauthorisedly setting aside the immediate reductions ordered in Ordinary Public Works expenditure in that Presidency, by the Government of India, and substituting a less curtailed scale of the Minor Government's own, has excited something like indignation at Imperial Head Quarters. The Minor Government will have to reduce its expenditure precisely as ordered!

— The *Madras Mail* learns from a return furnished to the Government of India by the Madras Government that the assessment on Government buildings in the various Municipalities in the Presidency amounted during the last three years to upwards of Rs. 39,000.

— The *Bangalore Herald* says that although it is rather early yet to speculate on who is to be the next Governor of Madras, report says that Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, will be Lord Napier's successor. Mr. Grant Duff is a clever man, and if he really does intend to go in for an Indian career, he will probably not be unsuccessful.

— We learn from a London Telegram dated the 22nd Ultimo that in a long speech made by Mr. Grant Duff to his constituents, on Indian affairs, he dwelt upon the duty of England to promote the happiness of the natives of India, to prevent and mitigate famines, and construct railways and irrigational works. Mr. Grant Duff also praised the advantages offered by the Civil Service and the Staff Corps, and said it was impossible to conceive anything more utterly opposed to the policy of England than the annexation of Burmah, the trade of which country was only to be desired.

— On the return of Mr. V. H. Schalch to Calcutta, he will, the *Englishman* understands, resume charge of the office of senior Member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. H. C. Campbell will in this case revert to his own appointment as Commissioner of the Presidency Division. His absence from the Board is not, however, likely to be of long duration. Mr. A. Money, C. B. contemplates taking furlough to England, and in this case Mr. Campbell would resume his officiating seat at the Board.

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case and

in the Allahabad ... Assistant, Mr. Justice ... that startling decision ... absence of witnesses on a ... on. A fireman named Grundy ... under Act XVIII. of 1854. The witnesses who had been bound over to appear were not to be found, and the Government Advocate strongly urged the Court to adjourn for a few hours till they could arrive, as they had been heard of and were believed to be on their way to the Court. The learned counsel supported the motion by some precedents, but the Court ruled that the absence of the witnesses was no reason for adjournment, escheated the recognizances and directed an acquittal, which had hardly been pronounced when the defaulting witnesses appeared. Assuming that the learned Judge was correct in this ruling the legislature ought to devise more stringent means of securing the attendance of witnesses than the exaction of bail, which the prisoner may willingly pay for his escape. The decision appears to have excited general surprise.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Mofussil Subscribers are respectfully requested to send their remittances without further delay.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER 1869.

WE BEG TO draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in the usual place, convening a meeting, on Tuesday next at the Town Hall, of the friends and admirers of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose for the purpose of voting a suitable memorial to the lamented deceased. We hope to see a large gathering, as Baboo Grish Chunder was the "general favorite as the general friend."

...SDAY night last Lord and Lady ...eturned to Calcutta. His Lordship ...eceived at the Howrah Railway Station by His Honor the Lieutenant ...ernor of Bengal, Mr. Hogg, Chairman ...the Justices, Lieutenant Birch, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and several other officials.

—ooo—

TENANT RIGHT IN BENGAL. III.

THE tenure of land in Great Britain and Ireland is one of the worst in the world. All parts of the system conspire to aggrandise the few at the expense of the many. Primogeniture and entails favour the accumulation of property and oppose its distribution. Everywhere big estates are swallowing up small estates; so that according to Mr. Bright half the land in England is in the hands of fewer than 150 men and half the land in Scotland is in the possession of not more than ten or twelve men. If we except certain copyhold tenures, tenancies with a right of occupancy are unknown. In 1863 Messrs. Bright and Cobden were grossly abused for attacking this state of things; but their traducers forget that the system has been condemned in equally strong terms by some of the great ...st of British thinkers—Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Professor Newman, Professor Fawcett &c. "Nowhere" says Dr. Knox in his able but rather rabid work on the Saxon race, "do we find the spectacle of such "squalid poverty side by side with such "enormous riches as in England." Mr. Kay who travelled over the greater part of Europe with a view to study the social condition of the people draws a strong contrast between the condition of the British peasantry and that of the peasant proprietors of Belgium, Switzerland, France and Germany. Bad as the condition of the Indian ryot is, it would become infinitely worse, if the tenure of land in India becomes anglicised. Far from assimilating the land tenure of Bengal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, as some theorists are trying to do, it would be far better if the converse process takes place in the United Kingdom.

In fact, the only way of pacifying the Irish would be to give them rights of occupancy similar to those enjoyed by the ryots of Bengal. If the Irish cottiers cannot be at once made peasant proprietors as Mill proposes in one of the best chapters of his Political Economy, they should be allowed to hold their tenures so long as they pay fair and equitable rents. They should not be liable to ejectment at six months' notice as they are now; and they should not be exposed to the scandalous injustice of not receiving any compensation for improvements made by them during their tenancy. This is the opinion of the able Special Commissioner whom the *Times* has deputed to study the question on the spot—an opinion which the most talented members of the present ministry are believed to entertain.

"It is not too much to say," says the Special Correspondent in his third letter "that the occupiers of the soil resent the "exercise of some rights of property that "would not cause much offence in England; "they do not oppose the eviction of a tenant who made default in the payment of "his rent and in some cases would not object to the rent of land being considerably raised; but I believe that at this "moment few landlords here would venture to serve a notice to quit or to put an "end to a tenancy at will. * * * Possibly "at the bottom of the hearts of many lurks "a sentiment that subject to reasonable "rent, the land they occupy is virtually "their own, no matter what the nominal "tenure."

Those who read this and other statements of the *Times*' Special Correspondent with care cannot resist the conviction that far from Hibernising the land tenure of Bengal, which the repeal of Section 6 of Act X of 1859 or of the corresponding section of Act VIII of 1869 (Bengal Councils') would effect, the properest course would be to introduce into Great Britain and Ireland, a right of occupancy similar to that enjoyed by the ryots of Bengal.

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THE RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

THE publication of the Government of India Circular No. 96, Public Works, dated the 21st ultimo, enables us to give our readers some account of the reductions that are being made in the expenses of the State. It is apparent from the Circular that Lord Mayo has grasped the Public Works Department too strongly to let it go without a severe thrashing. It is well that His Excellency has done so. The Public Works Department has since the year 1860 gone on absorbing the revenues of the large empire at a frightful rate till at this moment its own exclusive expenditure amounts nearly to one-seventh of the entire income of the State. It is surely most fearful to contemplate that whilst in the financial year 1859-60 the estimate of all Civil charges, including "Civil and Political Establishments, Judicial and Police, charges for buildings, Road and other Public Works, except Military and Marine," was fixed at £8,898,890 and that of all Civil charges and Military Works together at £10,426,895, the expenses of the Public Works Department alone were estimated by Sir R. Temple at the beginning of the current financial year at £9,242,800. With all this increase of expenditure the country in an economic point of view remains just as it was ten years ago. Few or no reproductive works, such as would have permanently benefitted the country, have been accomplished. The whole has gone to the rearing of some showy edifices incapable of standing the vicissitudes of one cycle of the seasons and to the pampering of a whole phalanx of overseers and seers of engineering undertakings. Lord Mayo has strong claims to our gratitude for reducing with such boldness and promptitude the expenses of a department which threatens to dev...

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the riches of Aladdin and Ali Baba and something more.

Sir R. Temple's ordinary grant to the P. W. Department for the year 1869-70 was £5,677,000 and Lord Mayo has reduced it to £4,871,500 for the current year and to £4,350,000 for 1870-71. The extraordinary grant likewise, which was £3,565,000, has been reduced to £1,650,000 for the current year and £1,800,000 for 1870-71. The extraordinary allotment for 1870-71 exceeds that for 1869-70 by £150,000; but this is an addition made under the item of Agricultural works and is on that account not only justifiable but perfectly commendable. These reductions show a saving of £2,721,300 in 1869-70 and £3,092,800 in 1870-71. The abolition of the Bombay Special Fund has been highly beneficial to the country, inasmuch as it has led to a saving of £275,000 in the grant for the current year.

But there are other items of expenditure besides Public Works which, if properly curtailed, will yield large savings to the State. We will at present notice only two—the Army and Home Charges. The following table gives a comparative view of the charges incurred under both these heads in the years 1862-63 and 1868-69 respectively:—

Year	Army		Home Charges excluding Army
	In India	In England	
	£	£	£
1862-63	12,764,325	2,144,737	2,987,647
1868-69	12,989,566	3,293,905	3,954,771
Increase in Six years	225,241	1,149,168	967,024

It is thus seen that the increase of the Army Charges in England bears no proportion whatever to that of the Army Charges in India during the six years intervening between 1862-63 and 1868-69. The Army Charges in India in 1868-69 show an increase of less than 1½ percent. over those in 1862-63, whilst the Army Charges in England in 1868-69 show an increase of so much as 53 percent. over those in 1862-63. The marvellously higher percentage of increase in England requires an explanation which has not yet been vouchsafed to the public. Measures have already been taken to effect a reduction of the Army Charges in India, and we have no doubt that, if the Army Charges in England had been either immediately or entirely under the control of the Government of India, similar measures would ere long have been adopted with reference to them also. The matter, however, comes properly within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State, and the Government of Lord Mayo has done all that it could do by pointing out to that functionary in pressing terms the necessity of strict economy in this respect. The Home Charges too have increased so much as 33 percent and with re[illegible]nce to these also the Despatch of the [illegible]ptember last has been pathetically remonstrative. We hope that [illegible] earnestness on the part of the Gov[illegible] of India will be adequately and pr[illegible] responded to by the Home Governm[illegible]

With all these doings of Lord Mayo [illegible] fore us, we cannot help expressing a ho[illegible] that the Government will shortly be in a [illegible] position to abolish the Income Tax which, however necessary in the present critical state of our finances, cannot fail to create a good deal of inconvenience and annoyance. We will return to this subject very soon.

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FATHER HYACINTHE.

The Protestant press of England has welcomed with loud tumult of acclaim the letter in which Father Hyacinthe makes known, to his own Superior and to the world at large, his secession from the Order of Barefooted Carmelites. On the banks of the Thames the eloquent preacher of Notre Dame is praised beyond measure for his courage and enlightenment, while the Church of Rome is overwhelmed with censure for its bigotry and crude despotism. The French press, on the other hand, while acknowledging the importance of the event, is not so unanimous in conceding unmixed praise to Father Hyacinthe. In France, it is seen clearly that the appeal to individual conscience, if made consistently, would lead the appellant much farther than to a simple protest against "doctrines and practices which are called Roman, but which are not Christian." For such an appeal must lead ultimately to a total abandonment of dogmatic Christianity, whether in its Catholic or Protestant form, and to an enlistment under the banners of Freethought, where alone the claims of the *individual* and of the *general* conscience can be fully reconciled. This result which is only timidly hinted at by certain organs of the English press, is openly and emphatically proclaimed by almost the whole of the non-Catholic portion of the French press. Everywhere but in England, it is fearlessly maintained by the party of progress that the great religious contest of the present century is between Catholicism and Freethought, and not between Catholicism and Protestantism. The sooner England too comes to recognise this frankly, the better will it be for the welfare of mankind; for the public opinion of England is one of the most potent elements in modern civilisation, owing to the facility with which it can be manifested, and the ample means which exist for circulating it when formed. While England stands aloof as now from the liberal party on the Continent, the attempt to bring about a better state of things is seriously impeded.

The step taken by Father Hyacinthe is not one of any new or peculiar significance. The growing divergence between the policy of Rome and what is termed the spirit of the Age, is not a thing of yesterday. It is a subject which has especially agitated the minds of churchmen in France ever since the downfal of the first Napoleon. It was upon this rock that the gifted Lamennais [illegible] part[illegible] to it wa[illegible] while it[illegible] disappoin[illegible] unsuccessfully [illegible] still remains erec[illegible] as compared with [illegible] sect of Protestantism.

Father Hyacinthe, it would [illegible] yet decided upon his final course of [illegible] If he is consistent, only two alternatives are open to him; either, like Lamennais, to ally himself frankly with the modern movement, (stigmatised by Rome as the Revolution); or, like Lacordaire, to submit unreservedly to the Papal authority. Rome, as he must well know, will accept no half allegiance; and, as a Frenchman, he cannot hesitate about the course he should adopt when once he has abandoned Catholicism.

The struggle now taking place between Catholic conservatism and European progress is an important one. It has reference not so much to dogma, as to the general mode of thought and regimen of life. Everywhere men, while retaining the old watchwords, are profoundly modifying the conceptions which these watchwords involved and the institutions which clustered round them. Among the growing beliefs, may be reckoned a conviction that the present fusion between the spiritual and the temporal is not destined to be permanent, that a new order of things must eventually be established—in which government shall rest upon a purely civil basis, and religion shall be left to the free play of man's intellectual and moral forces. There is little fear nowadays of any aggression on the part of the spiritual power; the danger is rather in the other direction, that the temporal power should be tempted to interfere in matters which are not purely practical—as for instance when the State allies itself with Universities and learned Societies, thereby giving certain favored cliques a fictitious advantage in the struggle for intellectual dominion. In order that the separation between the two powers may be complete the State must confine itself solely to the functions of practical government, and must leave both Science and Religion to take care of themselves. (This of course only applies to communities which have reached a certain stage of intellectual and political advancement.)

That Rome with all its glories is doomed to become a mere historical recollection, we —as believers in the ever-onward progress of our race—regard as not admitting of a doubt. But her empire will not pass away till she has fought many another stern battle with the forces of Liberalism; and when the last traces of her temporal power have disappeared, we may expect that she will reign

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insincere friends, and the peoples, even if willing to yield in the matter of dogmatic beliefs, would allow no tampering with their political and social programme. Were Rome not hampered into any temporal sovereignty her position as a mediator between contending powers would be much improved: for she could be perfectly neutral and her admonitions would be listened to with respect even in quarters where they would not be welcomed as proceeding from a wisdom that cannot err. But she has decided that the temporal power, which she now holds, is essential to her well-being if not to her existence, and, after the Revolution of July 1830, she definitively allied herself with the kings against the peoples, with the old order against the new. The result of her policy has been to create a re-action in her favour among the aristocratic classes, but to alienate for ever the generous impulses of the Democracy. The lip-service of the upper classes is however but a doubtful benefit, and will not compensate her for the ingratitude of kings and governments, whose cause she so nobly defended in the hour of their supreme peril.

The subdued conflict which may be observed within the Catholic Church itself, between the Papal power on the one side and the Episcopacy on the other, cannot be regarded as any sign of weakness or decay. It is a conflict which has lasted for centuries, and which will doubtless continue as long as the Church itself. A similar conflict must go on, under some form or other, in every organised society, between the aristocratic and dictatorial elements, between those who occupy positions of authority all but the highest, and the individual or individuals to whom are entrusted the highest functions of command.

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THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

CERTAIN officials took it into their heads to recommend the exclusion of natives from the high and responsible posts in the Calcutta Police. The Lieutenant Governor perceived the impotency of this recommendation and directed the Commissioner to strengthen the Police force by the admission of a few qualified natives to positions of trust in it. Three Native Assistant Inspectors were accordingly appointed on the 1st of this month. One of them, we are informed, has already tendered his resignation owing to ill-health. Another who was stationed at the Burtola Section was dismissed on the 3rd Instant, only two days after his appointment, because Captain Birch, the Deputy Commissioner, found him early that morning tipsy! What has become of the third Assistant Inspector we are not in a position to say. May we ask who selected these officers? The Lieutenant Governor's order is that *qualified* natives should be employed in the higher offices of the Calcutta Police. Has that order been carried out by the appointment of men of the above description? The young men who last year discharged their duties as Assistant Inspectors to the satisfaction of all and who resigned their posts because they were directed to get their food cooked in the place where the *Paharawallahs* prepared theirs, should have been re-appointed. If there be actually a desire to give natives responsible posts in the Calcutta Police, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner should try to secure competent men and should pay attention to their wants. Officers like Assistant Superintendent Baboo Gudadhur Khan, or, if he cannot be spared from the Midnapore District to which he has lately been transferred from Buckergunge, Inspectors like Kally Nauth Bose of the Railway Police, Bippin Behary Sircar of Burisal and others can make Calcutta Police what it ought to be. It should be borne in mind that success in such situations is the result of fair play which ought to be accorded to the Native Inspectors by a distribution to them of the favors and privileges that are conceded to the Eurasian and the East Indian Inspectors. The dismissal of the tipsy Assistant Inspector will perhaps be made another argument for the exclusion of natives from important posts in the metropolitan Police. Our accusers will not certainly make allowance for the crime of choice!

* The term 'Kings' must here be understood in a general sense. The modern conflict is between the Few and the many, between the old *feudal*, and the new *industrial* spirit.

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THE *Mofussilite* reports that the Government of India has approved and sanctioned an application of the Government of Bengal for the provision of a course of lectures in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence for the Bengali and Hindustani Classes of the Calcutta Medical College, at an additional cost of Rupees 156 per mensem, as the charge can be met without any extra grant for the present year. The Government of India, however, requests that a report may be submitted of the result of the arrangement in regard to attendance, before the charge is entered and sanctioned in next year's Budget, as it would then form an additional charge; and adds, that in the event of the charge being made a permanent one, it would be proper that each pupil of the Vernacular Licentiate Class attending the lectures, should be required to pay a small fee. Baboo Kanye Lall Dey ought to be appointed the first Vernacular Lecturer on chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence. The selection of the talented Baboo, we perfectly agree with the *Englishman*, will give general satisfaction.

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RAJA KOMUL Krishna Bahadoor and 446 other inhabitants of Calcutta requested Mr. J. B. Roberts to withdraw his letter of the 30th September last to the Justices resigning his seat on the several committees. In reply Mr. Roberts says:—"After some consideration, I do not think that I am in a position to withdraw that letter, and it may be undesirable for me to attempt to do so, as that course might give cause or opportunity for special opposition which I am not anxious to provoke." Mr. Roberts has however expressed his willingness to again accept office, should it be the pleasure of the Justices in Meeting to re-elect him. The Justices ought to lose no time in availing themselves of the services of an energetic and public-spirited gentleman like Mr. Roberts.

AT THE Special Meeting of the Justices held on Thursday last the Chairman moved that under Section 36 of Act VI. of 1863, the following rates shall be the rates at which taxes, leviable under the Municipal Acts, shall be levied for the year commencing on the first day of January, 1870, *viz*, "House-rate, at 10 per centum, on the assessed annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the Justices, an annual rate upon any lands unappropriated for any buildings or premises, or upon any native huts, with their appurtenances, of Rs. 4 for every cottah, occupied by them respectively.

Lighting-rate at 2 per centum on the assessed annual value upon all houses, buildings, tenements, huts, and premises together with their appurtenances.

Licenses on trades and callings, at the rates specified in Schedule B. of Act VI. of 1863.

Licenses for carriages, horses, ponies, and mules at the rates specified in Schedule A. of Act VI. of 1863.

Registration of carts, hackeries, and other wheeled vehicles, without springs, per half-year, Rs. 4, and a fee of 4 annas for every register of transfer.

Baboo Kristo Dass Pal then proposed an amendment to the effect that the house-rate should be reduced to 9 per cent. The amendment was seconded by Baboo Degumber Mitter and carried.

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WITH REFERENCE to the recent reductions in the Police in Lower Bengal the *Indian Daily News* learns that those Assistant District Superintendents to whom notice has been given, dispensing with their services from the 1st December next, have been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor has extended the period of notice to the 31st of that month. The Inspector-General of Police has strongly recommended that the number of Deputy Inspectors-General should be fixed at three—one for the West, one for the East, and another for the North-East Frontier Circle; and also that the Assistant District Superintendents should be reduced to one-half the present strength, instead of doing away with the whole.

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YESTERDAY THE Governor General's Legislative Council met for the first time this season in Calcutta. His Excellency the President moved the following Resolution: "This Council entertains a high sense of the long, faithful, and valuable services of the Hon'ble. H. S. Maine, and expresses regret for his departure, and hearty wishes for his future welfare and happiness."

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WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the October Number of the *Calcutta Review*. We shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity of noticing it.

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WE TAKE the following graphic and interesting picture of a native *Autur* from Sub-Assistant Surgeon Babu Bhuban Mohan Chatterjee's contributions to the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*, No. May & June:—

"What sort of a thing is a native *Autur*, it may be asked by English readers and others who have no knowledge of it. To have some ideas of the *Autur* they must suppose a small wretched solitary thatch with a meagre fencing of palm leaves or some other thing like that, to be situated in an isolated quarter of the house. The floor is the ground with perhaps a slight mud work over it. There is a single doorway and no passage for the air to come into the room except the little chinks of the fencing. Outside the room there is the skull of a cow with a quantity of cow-dung and some shells attached to it and a tuft of human hairs wound round the horns. Within the room in one corner are the placenta, rags covered with blood, rags also saturated with liquor amnii and lochial dis-

charges—deposited together. These decompose and emit a most nauseating and offensive stench; but Hindu superstition forbids their removal. In another part of the room is a lamp lighted for the purpose of preventing darkness even during the day, so curiously constructed is the room. Elsewhere you will observe pieces of fire-wood kept burning all day and night for the purpose of keeping the room warm and of fomenting or rather baking the body of the mother and that of her newborn babe. The smoke and heat arising from these are sometimes sickening and suffocating. In the midst of these lie the mother and the child. Their bed is a torn useless mat or an equally wretched country *cumli* (blanket). A *piri* or flat wooden seat serves the purpose of a pillow, the mother is clad in the veriest rags of the dirtiest description possible. These are very often the refuse of the family clothing articles laid by with care against an appoaching delivery. The mother is not allowed to go out and has to perform the calls of nature during the first five days in the room. The soil is removed by the *Dhai*; but the urine and its offensive smell remain. All these are the result of a strangely disgusting and dangerous superstition connected with the Hindu *Autur*. The *Autur* is an impure and unholy thing and so also are the mother and her child. Their touch is defilement; even setting your foot on the floor of the *Autur* is held impure. Hence as long as the mother and child are to remain in the *Auter* they remain in that shamefully shabby and filthy condition, apart from the rest of the family with only a female attendant who acts as *Dhai*. The mother during her confinement has to take a composition of geela, black and long pepper, dry ginger and *Zeera* commonly called *Jhal*. This is administered with the view of drying up the system. What with this, the dry fomentation, the heat of the fire in the room, the heat of the sun out of it, the want of ventilation and the stench of various decomposed articles, both mother and child have a precious trying time of it and the wonder is how they stand them. If the weather is hot, their condition becomes more distressing. If during rains, there are other circumstances equally mischievous to be apprehended. The floor gets damp, the fire does not burn well, there is a want of warm clothing and the bed is a single torn mat or cumli. In this state have Hindoo Mothers five days to spend—five mortal days they indeed appear to her. On the 5th day the room undergoes a cleaning operation but continues to be her home for four days more. On the 9th day she is allowed to come out to breathe pure air, but still she is not permitted to come in contact with the other mates of the house. Is there any doubt that those days of privation and suffering do most seriously tell on the delicate health of both mother and child? Why wonder then if Hindoo children are so weak and sickly? The child comes forth into the world with the seeds of a vast variety of distempers engendered into the system from the Autur.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

SIR,—THE *Indian Daily News* of the 6th instant publishes copy of a letter addressed by Baboo Amrita Loll Mittra to the Superintendent of the Northern Division, informing that officer that a boy was driven over by a *Ticca Gharry* in Nimtolla Street in front of Dr. Duff's school. The want or rather neglect of policemen is a matter of frequent complaint and on this occasion too, no policeman was to be seen in any part of the street for more than an hour to take any notice of the accident. The Baboo therefore requested the superintendent to forward his letter to the Commissioner of Police.

We take this opportunity to state some particular instances in which the neglect or absence of policemen is felt by the public. There is a Hackney Carriage Stand at Burtolla, and there are three schools for little Boys in the vicinity. Boys of seven or eight years of age are seen coming to school, in many cases without any servants attending them. There is every possibility of accidents. A good number of policemen are seen *salaaming* their *Khodabund Saheb* driving a buggy, but as soon as he passes away, many disappear or if they are present, they are more vexatious to *Ticca Ghary Wallahs* to exact *pice* from them than watchful after little boys or old women, who are most in the danger of being driven over in such circumstances. It is therefore very necessary that some *Paharowallahs* who may be attentive to their duties should be placed at proper distances to prevent the possibility of any accident. The same danger is feared and the same necessity is felt at Jorasanko and every such place adjacent to a school and crowded with men and carriages. The narrow portion of the Chitpore road south of Jorasanko which is frequently blocked up much to the inconvenience of the public, should also be attended by active and watchful policemen. Such a distribution of police guards ought to be made throughout the town, particularly in crowded streets and Bazzars that any person at any time may find the helping hand of the police at a convenient distance. The inconvenience is more frequently felt than the complaint is actually heard. The Commissioner should listen to such complaints when brought to his notice and take such measures that no grounds may be found for such in future.

It is not necessary to increase the number of policemen, but to look to their proper selection, distribution and supervision. If those *Paharawallahs* who are seen to smoke, or *gup* or make intrigues, were vigilant and active as they are expected to be, there should be no cause of complaint. If a few cases of neglect of duty on the part of the Paharawallahs be severely dealt with, the benefit of the assistance of the police is hoped to be more easily available. If the Commissioner institutes a general inquiry into the working of his subordinates the inspectors may be roused to watch over their subordinates with vigilance. The lowest officer will thus catch the contagion of watchfulness and attention to duty. Thus we hope the same staff may prove efficient under a more strict superintendence.

YOURS &c.

SPECTATOR

NOTICE.

THE friends and admirers of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose having expressed a desire to meet in public with a view to join their regret with that of the country at large for the loss which has been sustained by his sudden and untimely death and also to consider and agree upon a suitable memorial to mark the public recognition of his many virtues, a general meeting in furtherance of the object will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 16th November 1869, precisely at 4 P. M.

Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor	Degumber Mitter
Komul Krishna	Obhoy Churn Goho
Narender Krishna	Tara Churn Goho
Rajendra Narain Deb	Kristo Das Pal
Abdool Luteef	W. C. Bonnerjee
Kumar Harendra Krishna	Nobin Kristo Bose
Peary Chand Mittra	Obhoy Churn Mookerjee
Ram Chunder Mitter	Raj Kissen Mookerjee
Hurray Kristo Addy	Shama Belash Roy Chowdhery
J. L. Mullick	Chunder Nath Bose
Anundo Nundun Tagore	Gudadhur Khan
Anand Krishna Bose	Rajendro Missry
Tara Prosad Chatterjee	Umrito Loll Deb
Brindabun Chunder Mitter	Bhobojani Churn Mitter
Bisso Nath Goopto	Kany Loll Dey
Cally Prosono Dutt	Fukeer Chund Bose
Amrita Lall Mittra	Pran Kissen Mookerjee
Brindabun Bose	Sree Kissen Gangooly
Bhoodeb Mookerjee	Kamiksha Nauth Chatterjee
Keshub Chunder Sen	Shib Chunder Chatterjee
Aunoop Chund Mitter	Khetter Mohunn Mitter
Autool Chund Mitter	Ombica Churn Banerjie
Gopal Chunder Dutt	Bhughobutty Churn Chatterjie
Peary Mohun Banerjee	Narahari Mukhapadhay
Joy Kristo Gangooly	Dino Nauth Mookerjie
Colley Churn Shome	Kylas Chunder Bose
Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee	&c. &c.
Peary Mohun Banerjee	
Madhoba Chunder Sharma	
Raj Mohun Mookerjee	
Rama Churn Banerjee	

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...erous, that these often fatal dis-
...re easily cured by these medicines, than
... common sore throat, if taken in time.

THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SCROFULOUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

THE ACTION OF THE HEART. DROPSY.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

INDISCRETION OF YOUTH.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skindiseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chiego-foot		Scald Heads	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, W. C., London; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Dwarkanauth Goopto & Co.

[EA]ST INDIAN AGENCY,

EASTGATE HOUSE,

ROCHESTER, ENGLAND.

MR. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, L.L. D., late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, established this Agency in England two years ago. It is intended for the Native Nobility and Gentry of India only. There are few who know London better than DR. KNIGHTON,—he was a resident in it for more than sixteen years,—and his knowledge and connections give him the best and greatest facilities for transacting all descriptions of business. Rochester is within an hour's ride of London Bridge; and DR. KNIGHTON is a Member of the Junior Athenæum Club in Piccadilly, London; as well as of the Royal Asiatic Society; and the Corporation of the Royal Litorary Fund.

DR. KNIGHTON is neither a Barrister at Law, nor an Attorney, but he knows the leading members of the legal profession in London, and can tell exactly who ought to be employed in any particular case.

In Appeal Cases to Her Majesty's Privy Council, DR. KNIGHTON, in conjunction with MR. BAKER SMITH, the eminent Solicitor, has been singularly successful, whilst he has invariably kept the expenses down to the lowest possible amount, consistent with efficiency.

The Agency has been engaged during the last two years in transacting ex[chan]ge business; effecting sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engaging servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; besides the fitting up of houses in London for Indian Noblemen, and the supervision of the studies of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—LEGAL BUSINESS.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent; together with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Mr. BAKER SMITH has had a vast amount of experience, and has been eminently successful in the conduct of appeals to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. He has worked harmoniously with Dr. KNIGHTON during the past two years. Those therefore who confide their appeals to the Agency may be sure that all that can be done for them by the best professional talent in London will be done, whilst Dr. Knighton will take care that all this is done at the lowest possible expense consistent with perfect efficiency.

In connection with this department of the Agency, Political and Miscellaneous Memorials to the Secretary of State for India, Petitions to Parliament; and all other documents connected with the interests of the gentry of India, are drafted, prepared and presented, under Dr. Knighton's personal superintendence. Debts are also collected.

Address W. KNIGHTON, Esq., ROCHESTER, ENGLAND.

2.—COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiardtables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japanned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China, and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four-horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than a hundred pounds; and there is probably no city in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

Dr. KNIGHTON also undertakes general agency for Noblemen and Gentlemen in India, without any charge for Commission, at a Salary of five pounds a month, payable half-yearly in advance.

Wines are supplied to order.

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10.—Mr. E. McCARTHY, Broach Municipality, Broach, Bombay.
11.—Mr. ANGUS BLANDFORD, Budwail, Cuddapah, Madras.
12.—Mr. C. VENCATASOOBOO CHITTY, Oriental Bank, Madras.
13.—Mr. J. B. HARDINGE, Recorder's Court, Rangoon.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

— Our Lahore contemporary says he has no desire to prophesy evil things of the new State Railways, and he sincerely wishes the Government of India all possible success in the gigantic undertaking upon which it has just embarked. But he confesses that, at present, appearances are the reverse of hopeful. If the first appointments are to be taken as specimens of the future management of the Department, he can only anticipate a period of waste, blundering, and all the other evils attendant on official ignorance, inexperience and inaptitude. Surely, our contemporary adds, Lord Mayo must have been in a peculiarly Irish mood when he started off the most daring experiment ever yet ventured on by an Administration with appointing to all the most responsible posts men, whose antecedents made it impossible that they should possess the most ordinary practical familiarity with the matters, with which they are entrusted.

— The *Pioneer* learns that Lord Mayo has made a special request to Sir Donald Mcleod to retain the Government of the Punjab until May next.

— The *Mofussilite* asks—Is Sir William Mansfield to have another year as Commander-in-Chief, or is he for England in March, to take office under the present Premier? The *Pioneer* says:—

"It will be seen that our Military Correspondent reports a rumour as current in London 'that the Government are desirous of bringing Sir William Mansfield into Parliament with a view to his becoming Secretary of War.' We firmly believe that Sir William in Mr. Cardwell's office would be exactly in his place, but the rumour is only one of several of which the Commander-in-Chief is the text. For instance, there is another, that Sir William Mansfield will remain at any rate *one* year more in India, but as *Financial Member of Council*. This rumour, though it is everywhere, seems to have begun nowhere: at least we can trace it to no responsible source." Our Umballa contemporary firmly believes both the above rumours to be well-founded.

— The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the French are crying out for Mr. Kinglake's book on the Crimea. Its circulation was prohibited in consequence of the account of *coup d' etat* given in the first volume, but this objection no longer exists, as several accounts of the 2nd December have appeared since our author's. All we can say on the matter is that, if the French Government complies with this desire for Kinglake, our neighbours will find themselves in the position of the newly-promoted officer from the ranks, who asked for olives under the impression that they were plums.

— Adverting to Father Hyacinthe's resignation of office and his intimation that if the Œcumenical Council acts in the same spirit in which those who have summoned it are acting, he shall not feel bound by its decisions, and shall appeal to some other Council more truly Œcumenical, the *Spectator* asks: "Has he given up the absolute authority of the Church, and become a Protestant? If so, why wait for the Council? Does he still defer absolutely to that authority? Then surely he must abide by the decrees of the Council, however he may still hope to modify them. The effect of his letter—which reads to us, we confess, a little windy and excited—on the Catholic world has been rather exaggerated in this country. The directors of the French *liberal*-Catholic journal, *Le Francais*, publish it with the remark that the public will comprehend 'with what regret' they reproduce it, adding the expression of their 'entire and unalterable confidence in the issues of the great event which is now in preparation for the Catholic Church.'

— A Bombay contemporary gives the pleasing information that the Gaekwer, using his common sense, has pronounced in favor of the re-marriage of girls who have become widows in childhood. He sees the folly of dooming women to perpetual celibacy, simply because they have been married in infancy to some effete old man, or who may, through disease or accident, have lost their husbands in youth. His Highness has also become a promoter of free discussion; the questions propounded for debate are all of a practical character. They are these:—

(1.) Whether by going to England, a Hindoo loses his caste.

(2.) The desirability of making a rule that no girl should be married before the age of eleven or twelve years and no boy before the age of eighteen years. Persons beyond the age of forty-five should not also marry.

(3.) At the time of marriage some money should be deposited as *streedhun* for the benefit of the bride.

— The *Delhi Gazette* fears that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces will have to give up his proposed tour—for want of funds.

— The same journal understands that Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, came to Allahabad for the purpose of conferring with Lord Mayo on the subject of the impending territorial changes down South.

— According to the above authority a writer at Madras strongly advocates the amalgamation of the Madras and Bombay presidencies, as one measure calculated to reduce expenditure and balance the finance Minister's account without further taxation.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

— "A Middle class sufferer" has sent a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, bemoaning the fate of himself and class. The writer says:—"At a time when almost every possible kind of institution that can be devised for the benefit of humanity in its various aspects has struck root in our soil, I am sensible of one deficiency to the supply of which I am desirous of inviting your attention. I cannot help feeling some surprise that no benevolent individuals have yet established a 'Society for the Suppression of the Middle Classes,' for of all abominable mistakes, nuisances, impostures, or by whatsoever name we may designate the most crying evils of the day, this, Sir, is the worst. The world naturally divides itself into two great sections—the rich and the poor. And probably each is equally happy in its own way. At all events each has an intelligible position, with appreciable advantages and disadvantages so distinct from each other that there is no risk of any confusion or attrition. But the middle classes are a paltry go-between—a sorry compromise—neither fish, flesh, nor good herring. They have the disadvantages of both states and few or none of the advantages of either. They fall miserably between two stools, and that they may not lie there for ever, bruised and bleeding; I now address you, pleading."

— The *Delhi Gazette* reports that Lalla Joytmull, the Banker of Nagpore and Kamptee, has established an agency in London, upon which he draws Bills of Exchange for the convenience of his constituents.

— The "Byron Controversy" is likely to prove a source of profit to the legal profession. The above journal learns that the London correspondent of the *Elgin Courant* states that Mrs. Leigh's children are commencing an action for damages against *Macmillan's Magazine*, and that they might perhaps try for an injunction against the publication of anything further by Mrs. Stowe.

— We see it stated that a wealthy merchant of Mandalay in Burmah, named Moung San, has presented a lac of Rupees for educational purposes, to be distributed amongst the existing schools there.

— At a meeting of the European residents and Native gentlemen of Agra held in the Theatre of the Agra College on the 29th ultimo it was resolved on the motion of Moonshee Sheo Narain, seconded by Pundit Ajudhya Nath 'That in accordance with the terms of the circular already issued, a Society be established and that those present constitute that Society.' 'The Society is to be called the Agra institute.'

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gave the other day an incorrect report of the decision of Mr. Justice Turner relating to the prisoner Grundy tried at the last sessions of the Allahabad High Court. The fact is that the case had been called on, on Monday the 1st instant, but the witnesses being absent the Court *ordered the case to be adjourned* to the following morning. When the Court sat at 10 o'clock on Tuesday there was no other case for trial, and that of John Grundy should have proceeded immediately. But finding that the witnesses were even then absent the Judge *kept the jury in attendance for two hours* before he directed the case to be called out. The only witness present was then examined, and after *waiting another hour* for the other witnesses, of whose whereabouts no certain information could be obtained, Mr. Justice Turner directed a verdict of acquittal to be entered, discharged the jury and closed the Session.

— The Government of Bombay in Council being of opinion that it is undesirable that any

should be a member of a Municipal Board, the members of which may be called on to take different sides as regards questions affecting public and popular interests, a circular is to be issued, stating that the judges, assistant judges, or subordinate judges should not be appointed Municipal Commissioners, and directing that the future appointment of judicial officers to those posts should be discontinued.

— The *Indian Daily News* hears of two munificent donations to the future Allahabad University, one from the Nawab of Rampore of Rs. 14,800, and the other from the Maharajah of Benares of Rs. 5,000.

— The Government of India has ruled that Civilian Judges of High Courts can elect to abide by the old Civil Leave Rules in force before the promulgation of the new rules.

— It has been declared that a person presenting a petition under the Income Tax Act for remission of tax, is entitled to a refund of the value of the stamp on his petition, even if his request be only partially complied with.

— The *Pioneer* reports that the High Court, North-Western Provinces, have determined that it is not necessary for Attorneys of the Court to be sworn in, as at Calcutta. They will be simply admitted and enrolled.

— In reminding the public of the meeting to be held this afternoon at the Town Hall, in honor of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, the *Indian Daily News* observes:—"The ravages which death has made amongst the eminent men of the Hindoo community during the past few years have led to several meetings of the same nature. But we do not hesitate in saying that no such meeting has been more worthily called, and we shall be glad to see the countrymen of Grish Chunder demonstrate, by their presence and action, that they appreciate the worth of a patriot, and one too of an order as valuable as rare."

— The above journal states that a Police Officer, about to apply for leave to appear before the usual Examination Committee, received, a few weeks since, the now well-known notice dispensing with his services. He thereupon asked whether he could attend the examination, and might obtain the usual gratuity. The electric wire brought the following reply.—"Need not attend examination; leave impracticable; gratuity doubtful."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

— The *Bombay Gazette* believes it is now almost certain that Sir Richard Couch will succeed Sir Barnes Peacock.

— The Telegraph has told us that the King of Bokhara solicits the aid of the Russians against Shere Ali! This is, says the *Mofussilite*, possibly but an incident of a course of diplomacy between Russia and Great Britain on the Central Asian question, all the particulars of which will be given to the English public in Blue Book form when all current interest has departed from them, and not till then.

— When, as at present, the Imperial Government is run out of money, and has to borrow what to it are small sums to keep the machinery of government going, why, the above paper asks, "should it borrow only in one city of the empire, and but from one bank in that city? We have no ill-feeling as regards the Bank of Bengal, but unless the money to be raised is wanted for disbursement in this presidency, and no other great Calcutta bank will advance it on more favorable terms, the Bank of Bengal should not have a monopoly of the profitable business of lending to the State, when—as even under a flourishing financial condition might happen—the State officers have become temporarily exhausted. Let us suppose that Government stands in need just now of fifty lacs of rupees and will need fifty more a month hence, and perhaps twenty lacs more the month after; why, we ask, should not Government advertise that it has fifty lacs' worth of debentures to dispose of at par and which will bear interest per diem at a rate one per cent or half per c[illegible] that the great Shroffs of the bazars o[illegible] are demanding; and that those debentu[illegible] issued in ten days to the parties who [illegible] applied for them during that period on th[illegible] most favorable to the State? It seems to u[illegible] Government might thus obtain money in [illegible] sufficient for current purposes at even less [illegible] four per cent. And if so, why hole and corner [illegible] borrowing transactions with the final result of having to pay the Bank of Bengal five per cent?"

— In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on the 2nd ultimo an application was made to declare the printer of the *Times* newspaper in contempt for two articles in that paper under the head Money Market, about the European Assurance Society. The Vice-Chancellor said that whilst matters were *sub judice* writers should abstain from comment. The press was not to put itself into the seat of judgment, and in his view the articles under the head of Money Market were likely to prejudice the case. The matter ended by Mr. Goodlake, the printer, through his counsel, expressing his regret that the articles had appeared. The Court accepted the apology and the application was dismissed with costs.

— The *Madras Times* understands that a despatch has been received from the Supreme Government that opens up a probability of important reductions in the Quartermaster General's Department. It seems to be the opinion of the authorities that the duties of that department can be discharged by one officer, instead of, as at present, by a Quartermaster General, a Deputy Quartermaster General, and an Assistant Quartermaster General.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

— An English paper states that two very horrible scandals which have for some time past been talked of in London have come before the world. They are scandals of a very rare kind, and they affect persons occupying a position which ought to place them far above the reach of rumour. Two bishops of the Episcopal church—not, however, bishops of English dioceses—have just resigned their livings under unprecedentedly painful circumstances. Against both charges of foul immorality had been made, and one of them had actually been in prison on the continent just before his resignation was sent in. No scandal of this kind has occurred for generations, and it may readily be believed that these two cases coming so close together have caused a deep and very painful sensation.

— The *Delhi Gazette* is told that Mr. R. Simson, the Secretary to Government N. W. P., is soon to go on a year's furlough to England.

— All the talk and certainties of the Duke of Edinburgh going by water to Calcutta seem to have come to nought. The above journal hears that news had reached Jubbulpore that the *Galatea* will anchor at Bombay, and that the Prince will pass up that way towards Calcutta.

— We learn from the above authority that there is a chance of the Deputy Inspectors General of the N. W. Provinces, at least, escaping the shears which the Government of India is about to apply to the Police Department. Lord Mayo has promised to re-consider his order regarding them.

— The same journal states that the Duke of Edinburgh will be at Agra on the 17th of January. His Royal Highness will be a guest of Sir William Muir's in camp, and will be entertained by him for four days.

— We see it stated that the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner in the Central Provinces is likely to be merged in that of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, of whom there is one at Nagpore and another at Saugor, who could between them easily and quite as effectually take up sanitation in addition to their other duties.

— The *Lucknow Times* informs us that notwithstanding the house Tax, the Municipality of Lucknow find themselves in a fix. It is whispered that there is likely to be a deficit of some[illegible]

[illegible] deci[illegible] Kapo[illegible] [illegible]

— Sir W[illegible] letter to the Ma[illegible] ed Friend,—I hav[illegible] of your letter to Mr. [illegible] intention to give a donation [illegible] be the College which it is propos[illegible] Allahabad.

This intimation has been received by [illegible] fresh evidence afforded by your Highness of the interest which you evince in the progress and enlightenment of your fellow-countrymen. I am, &c.,—W. Muir."

— The following communication has been sent to the Nawab of Rampore:—"My Esteemed Friend,—I have received with feelings of lively satisfaction your Highness' letter enclosing a donation of Rs. 14,800, towards the Allahabad College; of which sum Rs. 10,000 are to be devoted to the building, and Rs 4,800 to the endowment of two Arabic scholarships.

"2. I regard the munificent gift as a fresh token of your Highness' concern for the best interests of the people, and further, as a proof of your Highness' conviction that the labours of the British Government for the enlightenment of its subjects have an important bearing on the progress of learning with your Highness' own territories.

"3 In this sense I accept the donation, and thank your Highness sincerely for it. I am &c.,—W. Muir."

— Adverting to the meeting in honor of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose the *Indu Prakash* observes: "In showing proper respect to the dead, the living only honor themselves."

— The *Gujarat Mitra* contains the following:—"Kaira.—Oojumbai, a Shrawuk lady well known in the town of Kaira, having died, her daughter has evinced the liberality of laying aside Rs. 4,300 to be expended in charitable purposes. The Mahajuns of this place have resolved upon criminally prosecuting the jailor of this place, who, in spite of their remonstrances, shot a number of pigeons out of the lot which they have been rearing at their own expences, as they consider this a charity pleasing to their gods and full of blessing for themselves. The villages of Ode, Sarda, and Khumbolul, were visited by the locusts on the night of the 6th. The sun was closed up on their arrival, and until they remained none could worship the sun—for it could not be seen—and the trees bent underneath their load. All the bajry fields, which were quite ready for the cutting, were laid waste; only grass remained on them."

NOTICE.

ALL communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) Calcutta," and if for insertion, should be written *on one side of the paper only*, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ORDERS for papers, advertisements, subscriptions, and generally all business communications to be addressed to "The Manager of the *Bengalee*, No. 336, Chitpore Road, Calcutta."

Mofussil Subscribers are respectfully requested to send their remittances without further delay.

...ER 1869.

...EPLY.

...a obliged to our contem-... Darjeeling News for his para-... regarding ourselves in his issue of ...e 6th instant, and we beg to state in reply that the explanation which he has given is such as keeps him in the same exceptionable position which he occupied before rendering that explanation. Our contemporary asks us the reason of our "feeling so sensitive about the Doorga poojah being ridiculed." The simple reason, we reply, is that *it ought not to be ridiculed.* Supposing the worship of Doorga to be a mistaken worship—supposing it to be mischievous in its social and moral effects, we cannot understand why, when the motive of the worship is so purely religious—why, when there is so much sincerity and earnestness about it, people should prefer making it the subject of their ridicule instead of regarding it as a fit object of their pity. The weakness of human reason is so inherent and universal that we are inclined to doubt whether at any time or in any place man will be able to establish a perfectly pure and harmless system of worship and faith, and to ridicule in this unfortified condition of our faculties any particular modes of worship, however apparently superstitious, would be to betray a pretension of infallibility little consistent with that spirit of humility which ought to characterize the followers of an enlightened faith. Again, supposing that the religion of our countrymen requires to be reformed and that those amongst us who are educated and enlightened ought to conduct that reformation,—position which we are not in the least inclined to controvert—we are strongly of opinion that ridicule ought not to be employed as the instrument of such a reformation. Ridicule is never a fair and is always an unsuccessful weapon of religious reformation. Incapable of convincing the mind of him who is to be reformed it serves only to exasperate his feelings and excite his hostility—effects, which are the very reverse of those that are intended to be produced. The thing to be done is to replace one conviction by another, and as conviction is the result of *judgment,* it would be absurd to think that *ridicule* would ever be able to accomplish such a task. But we need not pursue this point further, as we see that our contemporary has unwittingly condemned his own procedure in the following passage:—

"It is true," says he, "that in a religious point of view these degrading fooleries ...oo reprobated in a stern, and serious, ... but would such be less distasteful to votaries of these superstitions? We ...w not." Since then a serious exposition of the evils of the case is admittedly the right course for us to follow, surely the probability of such an exposition proving as much distasteful as ridicule itself ought not to be any reason why educated men should prefer the wrong course to the right.

—ooo—

CASTE.

THOSE reformers who are nowadays, in the habit of describing Caste as the source of all the evils and disorders which can be traced in Hindoo Society, forget apparently the very important services which it has rendered to mankind in the past, and quite overlook the impossibility of completely uprooting an institution which has taken such a firm hold on the popular mind. They seem to regard the present state of society in Europe as the ideal of perfection, whereas that state is altogether transitory and is symptomatic rather of disease than of health. A painful life of unremunerated toil among large classes, a rebellion against any thing that savours of organisation or control, a morbid craving to rise ever higher in the social scale, a desperate struggle on the part of each man to outrun his neighbours in the wild chase after wealth and honors—these and their results are not to be regarded as the normal conditions of Humanity. Yet a state of society in which these are the prevailing characteristics is being continually held up to the admiration of Eastern nations—(to Confucians and Bouddhists as well as to Hindoos)—as the last result of time, the *ne plus ultra* of social and political organisation.

The attempt to abolish caste, if successful, would be attended with the most dangerous consequences unless some powerful religious influences were brought to bear upon the people at large, so that the old bonds might be replaced by others of equal strength if of a less objectionable nature. The Brahmos perhaps would assert that they are prepared with a suitable remedy for any evils that might arise from tampering with the long established prejudices of the people. We have grave doubts as to the efficacy of their antidote. We regard the Brahmo movement, at least in its most recent form, as thoroughly inefficacious for any good end. The *leaders* are capable men it may be, but neither Pauls nor Gautamas,—the schemes which they put most prominently forward are not calculated to win the masses while they are certain to alienate the higher classes of their fellow-countrymen: the *followers* (if we may credit the reports of the newspapers,) are simple-minded enthusiasts, whose religious conceptions can scarcely be supposed to shed much lustre upon the church to which they belong.

The most able men among the new school of reformers are devoid of any definite religious belief, and apparently they are not as yet prepared to suggest any means of carrying their schemes into effect in such a manner as to neutralise the dangers to which we have above alluded. They simply advocate the wholesale importation, among their countrymen, of European civilisation in its most material and anarchical forms, without any moral safeguards. We think that the wiser plan would be that they should wait till the West itself is more settled before they apply its modes of thought and action, on any large scale, to a community which is not as yet prepared to assimilate them.

It may be said,—If, in introducing European civilisation, you require moral safeguards, why not at once recommend the adoption of Christianity. Our answer is as follows:—

The religion of the future, whatever form it may assume, must spring up as the natural consequence of the nation's past history and present organisation, and cannot be introduced wholly from without. The annals of missionary enterprise have shown clearly enough that a new and foreign creed can be imposed upon a community only when its state of civilisation is most rudimentary, and when the popular mind is still impregnated with a rude fetichism which easily gives place to a more organic form of belief. Christianity in this country must fail to spread, because it is confronted with a system resting upon foundations not dissimilar to its own, and so plastic that it can be moulded into the most diverse forms—adapting itself equally to the intellect of the subtle metaphysician and the emotions of the unlettered peasant. Hindoo Polytheism, however, in spite of its metaphysical subtlety and wide range of influence, is, we are willing to admit, now in a state of decay. But it must be replaced by a religion which shall reflect the national life while having its roots in man's moral nature, and not by some exotic system devoid of all vivifying powe... ...terly incompetent to form a nucl... which the love and reverence of its ... may cluster.

With reference to Caste, our advice would be,—Modify, but do not destroy it; let its distinctive conceptions be preserved, but let them gradually be placed upon a social instead of a supernatural basis. The problem may be a difficult one, but in proportion to its difficulty will be the merit and the reward of those who succeed in solving it; certainly there is neither difficulty nor merit in the present mode of procedure, which is merely a cutting of the Gordian knot. We shall now present our readers with an appreciation of the caste system from the Positivist point of view.

Historically it will be found that the institution of caste occurs among all populations at a certain stage of their development: it is everywhere one of the essential features of Polytheism in its theocratic phase. The Hellenic and Latin races were at one time subject to it, though at the dawn of what is called the historical period the traces of its influence are beginning to dis... appear. The local causes which fa... its growth, and which, in many ...

rendered it permanent till now, were—according to Comte—" a combination of a fine climate with a fertile soil favouring intellectual development by making subsistence easy; a territory admitting naturally of internal communication; and a country so isolated as to be secure from invasion, while offering no strong inducements to a life of war." Speaking of the *natural origin* of caste, Comte says:—" The universality and tenacity of the system are a sufficient proof of its suitability to human needs, in its season, notwithstanding the inconveniences it involved. Nothing, indeed, could be more natural, at the outset, than that, by domestic imitation,—the easiest and most powerful means of education,—employments should descend from fathers to sons: and it was the *only possible* training in an age when oral transmission was the sole means of communicating conceptions. In fact, there is, and always will be, a tendency to the hereditary adoption of employments, however different the modern method may be from the ancient. When men have no special impulse to a particular occupation, they naturally adopt that of the family."

In describing its *properties*, he says:—We owe to it the first permanent division between Theory and Practice, by the institution of a speculative class, invested with grand prerogation of dignity and leisure: and to this period we must refer the primitive elements of genuine Knowledge,—it being that in which the human mind began to regulate its general course. The same may be said of the Fine Arts, then carefully cultivated, not only for the sake of their charm, but as tributary to dogma and worship on the one hand, and information and religious propagation on the other. The Industrial development was the most remarkable of all, requiring no rare intellectual qualifications, inspiring no fear in the ruling class, and furnishing, under the reign of peace, forces adequate to the most colossal undertakings. The loss of many useful inventions before the preservative institution of caste arose must have suggested the need of it, and have proved its advantages afterwards in securing the division of labour which was here and there attained. No institution has ever shown itself more adapted to honour ability of various kinds than this polytheistic organisation, which often exalted into apotheosis its commemoration of eminent inventors, who were offered to the adoration of their respective castes. In a Social view, the virtues of the system are not less conspicuous. Politically, its chief attribute was stability. All precautions against attack from within and from without were most energetically instituted. Within, all the castes were united by the single bond of their common subordination to the sacerdotal caste from which each derived all that it had of special knowledge and perpetual instigation. There never was elsewhere such a concentration, for intensity, regula-[illegible]nd permanence of human power, as [illegible]ssed by the supreme caste, each member of which, (at least, in the ranks of the priesthood,) was not [illegible] priest and magistrate, but also philosoph[illegible] artist, engineer, and physician. * * * As the influence on Morals, this system was favourable to *personal* morality, and yet more to domestic, for the spirit of caste was a mere extension of the family spirit. The condition of Woman was improved, notwithstanding the prevalence of polygamy; for they were rescued from the subjection to rude toil which had been their lot in a barbaric age; and their seclusion, according to the customs of polygamy, was the first token of homage, and of their assignment to a position more conformable to their true nature. As to *social* morals,—the system was evidently favourable to respect for age, and homage to ancestors. The sentiment of patriotism did not as yet transcend love of caste, which, narrow as it appears to us, was a necessary preparation for the higher attachment."

The above estimate may p[illegible] serve towards a more correct appreciation of the caste system than that which is generally held at the present time by most amateur and not a few professed politicians. To the student of history we especially recommend it, and we trust that it may have some influence in redeeming a noble institution from the undeserved contempt with which it is too often regarded.

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AN ACCIDENT.

THE HON'BLE Mr. Justice Norman who left this for Monghyr during the vacation has taken his quarters in the magnificent house of the Maharajah of Vizianogram, known as the Kurrumchowra house, situated within the Fort of that station. A correspondent who has just returned from that place informs us that about 8 or 9 days ago while the Hon'ble gentleman was shooting birds from the compound of his residence, a shot accidentally struck a Hindustani who happened to pass though the adjoining road outside the Fort. The man was at once taken to the Charitable Dispensary where, we are glad to be able to say, he is daily improving. Mr Justice Norman is said to have very generously come forward and admitted what had taken place. He not only attends the Dispensary every day and makes enquiries as to the progress of the patient, but is, we learn, also paying all the expenses of his family. The solicitude which he feels for the recovery of the poor man is worthy of a kind-hearted gentleman like Mr. Norman. The incident shows that high-principled Englishmen do not, like those who pass for such in India, class the natives of this country with savages and brutes. We only hope the wounded man may recover. Mr. Norman has our perfect sympathy with reference to the unfortunate position in which the accident has placed him. A less conscientious man would not perhaps have minded it at all. Mr. Norman's well-known benevolence, no doubt, makes the affair all the more distressing to him.

i[illegible] u[illegible]ion[illegible] gent[illegible] of t[illegible] pressed [illegible] wa[illegible] the meeti[illegible] came fo[illegible] name[illegible] of the lament[illegible] [illegible]m, was the more satis[illegible] ed by all sections of th[illegible] There was scarcely one [illegible] name who made himself [illegible] by his absence. The speakers [illegible] themselves most creditably and there [illegible] the a glorious rivalry among them to point to some good trait in the character of the deceased unnoticed by the others. Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor who was called to the chair opened the proceedings with an appropriate address. Raja Narender Krishna Bahadoor's speech was short and sweet; and that of Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose was the best delivered that evening and created quite a sensation in the meeting. The Baboo spoke with great feeling and many were actually moved to tears particularly towards the end when he concluded with some lines of poetry indicating the heaviness of his grief. Messrs. Lobb and Wilson paid a handsome tribute to the memory of the lamented deceased by praising his independent and virtuous character. Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor on behalf of the Mahomedan Community stated how well Baboo Grish Chunder was liked and appreciated both by his Hindu and Mahomedan friends. Baboos Gopal Chunder Dutt and Chunder Nath Bose adverted to the connection of the deceased with education. Baboo Isser Chunder Nundi said that his late friend was a good husband, a good father and a good citizen. The speeches were well worthy of the occasion and will be reported in full hereafter. For the present we give elsewhere a summary of the proceedings and subjoin the following received from a friend:—

"One of the triumphs of our day was achieved in the success which attended the public meeting held at the Town Hall on the 16th Instant to do honor to the memory of our much lamented friend the late Editor of this Journal. To have departed from the practice which custom had of late established in this country of reserving such honors only for those who from accident of position and fortune had attained to social eminence was clearly to shew that the occasion was an extraordinary one and called for extraordinary demonstration. And we must add that in joining in this demonstration some sections of the community have evinced a feeling of magnanimity and a freedom from class prejudice which only the great merit of the deceased secured. To see no merit in any one except those who had been the favored of fortune was and has always been

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of the community—

orthodox of the primitive

as the progressive reformer

times; the stern conservative as well

as the high-minded liberal; the devout worshipper of the permanent settlement as well as the generous friend of the Ryot. As far as we could judge there were about 500 persons present in the Hall yet we know that the friend whose loss we still mourn courted no particular section of his countrymen, nor ever stooped to that double game rather too common in these days, of appearing to be a friend of all parties yet serving none. He was a steady and unflinching adherent of certain fixed principles of action and throughout life he constantly acted upon those principles irrespective of party feelings and prejudices. It was only by his innate good nature and an ineffable sweetness and placidity of temper that he succeeded in securing a place in the affections of all classes of the community. In our estimation that man truly deserves the gratitude of his country and of posterity who throughout life evinces a consciousness that besides himself and those connected with him by natural ties there are others to whom he owes a duty and obligation; that it was as much his duty to think and work for others of his species whether they be fellow-countrymen or fellow-men as for persons of his own kith and kin. And our admiration for such a man becomes great in proportion to the self-denials he undergoes and the sacrifices he makes for the performance of such duty. Those who knew any thing of our departed friend must bear testimony to the fact that throughout life he was actuated by one motive, that of being useful and serviceable to his countrymen. The difficulties in fulfilling this motive were very discouraging such as would have satisfied any man with barely performing the duties of his legitimate vocation. Baboo Grish Chunder entered the business of real life at the early age of 17, and from the age of 20 to a year before his death, he devoted his whole leisure to the service of his country;—to writing for the press; to lecturing his countrymen; to the spread of education; to affording relief and comfort to those who came within the sphere of his influence.

"It is a patent fact that the connection of our deceased friend with the periodical press was a work of love; it never contributed a pice to his private income and yet he persevered in the work for a period exceed-

s. One instance will best il- his zeal and devotion to the work. about 23 years old when the *Hindoo* was started. The whole of his ing time then as to the last day his life was wholly taken up by office work and yet after the fatigue of a day's hard labor, he regularly attended the press once a week as long as his connection with the journal lasted to superintend the printer's work and correct the proof sheets for which he not unfrequently ...ed till one o'clock in the morning.

"Very little remains for us to add after what the speakers at the meeting said with regard to our friend's career on earth. We will therefore content ourselves with an allusion to one or two points illustrating the habits of his thought and the temper of his mind. Baboo Grish Chunder was well-known to have been a distinguished writer of English prose amongst the natives, but we may assure our readers that he possessed an uncommon ability for verse-making. He could not merely write verses but display touches of real poetry which were astonishing. Those who were competent judges of the art pronounced his youthful compositions as performances of great merit yet it will surprise many to learn that as soon as he entered the business of real life he bade adieu to the poetical muse. Such self-restraint in a youth was a matter of no small praise but he justly argued that indulgence in verse-making in a foreign language which contained vast treasure of inimitable beauty and perfection was idle dissipation and prodigal waste of time; that, the productions of even the most successful writers were at best but imperfect imitation of superior masters which added neither to pleasure nor profit, This facility for poetical composition he retained to the last moment of his life and we were sometime surprised at productions written either for private amusement or at the instance of a friend, which in point of thought and expression possessed excellencies not expected from one who had so long neglected the muse.

"The life and career of our friend also illustrated what a strong mind and a firm resolution could effect under the most unpromising circumstances. Possessed of no worldly influence or the advantages of a position in life he illumined and animated that benighted village where he spent the remaining days of his life. Bellore is from a long time respectably inhabited, and there is no lack of educated men there. But it was one of those unfortunate places which had been passed over by the tide of progress. It is now indebted to Baboo Grish Chunder for one of the most flourishing Anglo-Vernacular Schools that we have on the banks of the Hooghly in the vicinity of Calcutta. It received an aid from Government solely through Grish's exertions.

"Bellore is under the municipal jurisdiction of Howrah. It had all along been paying the municipal rates without enjoying any of the benefits of municipal institutions. Though the exertion of our beloved friend on its behalf its roads were made passable, its drains cleaned, the sewage removed and now every attention is paid to it which it is entitled to.

We are well aware of the state of village society in Bengal and we also know that proximity to the metropolis makes no difference in the character of that society. So long as Grish was domiciled at Bellore he was its perpetual peacemaker and arbitrator. This character and temper had succeeded in bending the most stubborn wills to his decision. The inhabitants most cheerfully submitted their disputes to his arbitration and abided by his awards. It was a well-merited tribute which they paid when following his remains to the Ghaut they said that with Grish chunder the soul of Bellore has departed.

"The meeting in its first resolution embodied the exact feeling of the community that by his kind, affable and guileless disposition towards all classes of people with whom he happened to came in contact, he won the love and admiration of the community to which he belonged."

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We are sorry to learn from the last number of the *Reflector*, that its editorial destinies have passed into "other hands." Whether the change will be for the better it is neither our time nor object to speculate upon. The bare expression of "regret at the loss the *Reflector* has suffered in the withdrawal of the late Editor, whose connection with the paper had marked a new era in its career," is, we believe, not the A. to Z of such "withdrawal," and that thereby hangs a tale. We hope the retired gentleman will publish a *statement of reasons* for the benefit of at least the foolish minority who fail to understand the simple truth, that the once *City* of Allahabad is now the Metropolis of the N. W. P. of India. Such a statement, we have good reason to believe, will furnish reli... materials for an important chapter in ... ture volume of the *Mysteries of A...* which will contribute not a little to its popularity and readableness by an introductory section on the subject matter of Ex-Editor Baboo Kisto Chunder Roy's letter published in a late issue of the *Hindoo Patriot*. An East Indian gentleman of one of the SERVICES, has assumed editorial charge of our contemporary.

LOCAL.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN HONOR OF THE LATE BABOO GRISH CHUNDER GHOSE.

Agreeably to the announcement in the papers a crowded and respectably attended meeting in honor of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose came off at the Town Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday last. Among others we observed the following gentlemen:—Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor (in the chair) Raja Narender Krishna Bahadoor, Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter, Revd. J. Long, Revd. C. H. A. Dall, Dr. Salzer, H. Beverley Esq., James Wilson Esq., J. B. Roberts, Esq., S. Lobb Esq. M. A., P. Creagh Esq., E. Hyde, Esq., James Mackenzie, Esq., J. Ramfry Esqr, R. Wilson, Esq., C. T. Davis, Esq., Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, Kumar Harendra Krishna Bahadoor, Baboos Degumber Mitter, Peary Chund Mittra, Doorga Churn Law, S...

Chund Mitter, Roma Nath Laha, Keshub Chunder Sen, Issur Chunder Ghosal, Moorsleydhur Sen, Debendro Chunder Dutt, Brindabun Bose, Kristo Das Pal, Pran Kissen Mookerjee, Colley Prosono Dutt, Hem Chunder Banerjee, Rajendro Lala Mitter, Koonjo Lal Banerjee, Kannye Lall Dey, Rajendro Dutt, Anundo Nundon Tagore, Colley Churn Ghose, &c. &c. &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear, Baron Dowleans, and several other gentlemen wrote letters regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

The following is Mr. Justice Phear's letter:—

To

Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose.

My dear Sir,—I am obliged to you for your note, which only reached me last evening, and I regret that I am unable to attend the public meeting at the Town Hall to which you invite me.

I do not feel sure that there has not been manifest among us lately a disposition to render public testimonials too common: but I have certainly known no one whose services more thoroughly deserved recognition than do those of the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose. He was an able, conscientious, worker in the cause of social reform—independent in spirit and earnest of purpose—Bengal has too few citizens of this sort and can ill spare one in the prime of life.

Yours very truly,
J. B. Phear.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Ooterparah *Hitakari Sâbha* was also read:—

To

The Secretary to the Committee formed for the purpose of convening a meeting to commemorate the death of Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose.

Sir,—I am desired by the Business Committee of the Ooturparah *Hitakari Sâbha* to forward to you the accompanying Resolutions passed at the monthly meeting of the said Sabha held on the 14th current with reference to the late Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose and to request that with the permission of the General Committee you will have the goodness to read the Resolutions at the meeting to be held at the Town Hall on the 16th idem and to inform the assembly that it is the sincere desire ... intell... expressed in one of the accompany- ... in ... to act conjointly with the General ... cutta in furthering and promot- ... the intended meeting.

I remain,
Your most obedient Servant,
...ah, } Peary Mohun Banerjee,
...h Nov. 1869. } *Honorary Secretary.*

Resolutions.

I. That the Hitakari Sabha at Ooterparrah expresses its deepest regret for the untimely death of its late Vice-President, Babu Grish Chunder Ghose and entertains a high sense of the most lively interest always evinced by him in the welfare of the Society.

2. That the *Sâbha* undertakes to act in conjunction with the General Committee for the purpose of raising funds in this part of the country in aid of any kind of memorial which the said General Committee would agree upon in commemoration of the death of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose and in recognition of the manifold services done by him to this country at large.

Peary Mohun Banerjee,
The 14th *November* 1869 *Honorary Secretary.*

Rajah Narendra Krishna Bahadoor moved, Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose seconded, and S. Lobb Esq. M. A., supported the 1st resolution which was as follows:—

I. That this Meeting desires to record its deep ... and regret at the death, in the very prime ... Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, who, by his highly independent, manly and virtu... by his kind, affable and guileless dis... wards all classes of people with whom h... to come in contact, by his patriotic exe... the benefit of his country, and by his ... gifts and ability which were displayed t... highest advantage in all his writings and speec... won the love and admiration of the communi...

Baboo Peary Chund Mittra then read the following Resolution, which had been passed by the Council of the Bengal Social Science Association of which the late Baboo Grish Chunder was a Member:—

"That this Council has heard with regret of the decease of one of its members, Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, and desires to place upon record its high sense of his zeal and earnestness in the cause of social progress in this country."

to which he belonged.

The 2nd Resolution was moved by Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, seconded by Baboo Gopal Chunder Dutt, and supported by James Wilson Esq. It ran as follows:—

II. That by way of Memorial of the lamented deceased, a Scholarship in his name be placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for the benefit of any Anglo or Anglo Vernacular school to which the Memorial Fund Committee may recommend its grant, and that public subscriptions be invited in furtherance of this object.

Baboo Chunder Nath Bose, M. A. moved and Baboo Isser Chunder Nundi seconded the 3rd. Resolution:—

III. That a Committee consisting of the gentlemen named below (with power to add to their number) be formed for the purpose of carrying out the above Resolutions:—

Raja Kali Krishnâ Bahadoor	W. C. Bonnerjee, Esqr.
" Komul Krishna,	Baboo Hurray Kristo Addy,
" Narender Krishna,	" Obhoy Churn Goho,
" Rajendra Narain Deb,	" Peary Mohun Banerjee
Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter,	" Degumber Biswas,
Baboo Degumber Mitter,	" Ram Chunder Mitter,
" Peary Chand Mitter,	" Rajendro Lala Mitter
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor,	" Keshub Chunder Sen,
Kumar Harendra Krishna Bahadoor,	" Tara Prosad Chatterjee,
S. Lobb, Esqr. M. A.,	" Aunoop Chund Mitter,
Major A. E. Osborn,	" Anundo Nuudun Tagore,
Revd. J. Long,	" Colly Nath Shome,
J. B. Roberts Esqr.	" Kristo Das Pal,
James Wilson Esqr.	" Kanny Lall Dey,
James Mackenzie Esqr.,	" Sree Kissen Gangolly,
Baboo Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee,	" Isser Chunder Nundi,
" Doorga Churn Law,	" Roma Nauth Laha,

& Koylas Chunder Bose, } *Members and Joint-*
Bacha Ram Chatterjee, } *Secretaries.*

The meeting broke with thanks to the chair.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Truth-sayer" and Alpha.—Received too late for this issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FARIDPORE.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

Dear Sir,—You know very well that of the four Bengali youths who first went to England to compete for medical honors B. N. Bose was one. He was graduated in the University of London and ended his scholastic career very successfully. Unfortunately however since returning to India he has, as Civil Surgeon, been placed in Stations far off from the metropolis, where his merits can scarcely be appreciated. His vast erudition and command over the Queen's English, his knowledge of medicine in particular and his practical experience have thus been allowed to remain unrewarded, if not unnoticed by Government.

... th... If ... tr... sav... Sircar likewise ... Journal. At all ... what an old veteran ... h... found turn out a *discovery* ... be ...

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—An ... remedy for bad legs and all kinds of Wounds. The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilised world is the most convincing proof of their efficacy. They speedily cure bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and diseases of the skin. Thousands of persons suffering from these dreadful maladies have been cured by them after every other means had failed; and it is a fact beyond all doubt that there is no case however obstinate or long standing, but may be quickly relieved and ultimately cured by these wonderful medicines. Their united action is irresistible; more need not be said in praise of these celebrated Pills. Let those who doubt their excellence give them a trial.